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# OFFICIAL REGISTER.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

AND THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

September 30, 1897.

# REGISTER.

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i> Governor LORRIN A. COOKE, Winsted; inaug. Jan. 6, 1897.	Winsted.	64	North Marlborough, Mass.		
<i>Staff.</i> <i>Adjutant-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. George Haven, New London; Jan. 6, 1897.	New London	53	New London, Conn.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 14, '65; 1st Sergt. Apr. 22, '65; 2d Lieut. July 6, '65; 1st Lt. Dec. 1, '65; Capt. Aug. 10, '67; Major 3d Regt., Sept. 3, '70; Lt.-Col. Apr. 20, '72; res. Apr. 21, '73. Captain and Adjt. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1879; Major Mar. 20, 1882; Colonel July 12, 1886. Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, C. N. G., May 28, 1892. Adjutant-General State of Connecticut, Jan. 6, 1897.	Private Rifle Co. C, 2d Regt. Conn. Vols. (3 mos.), May 7, 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1861. Private Co. C, 1st Regt. Cav'y Conn. Vols. Nov. 25, 1861; Corp.; dis. Nov. 22, 1864, ex. term service.
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Louis N. Van Kuren, Bridgeport; Jan. 6, 1897.	Bridgeport.	47	Wartshorough, N. Y.	Private Co. C (Bridgeport), 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 11, 1884; dis. by disbandment of Co., Dec. 19, 1884. Capt. and Adjt. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1885; Lieut.-Col. and A. A.-G. of Brigade, C. N. G., Mar. 6, 1890; resigned May 30, 1892. Quartermaster-General State of Connecticut, Jan. 6, 1897.	



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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<p><i>Surgeon-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Albert W. Phillips, Derby; Jan. 6, 1897.</p>	<p>Derby.</p>	<p>59 Marcellus, N. Y.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 12th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Infy., May 1, 1861; appointed Regimental Hospital Steward June 1, 1861. Promoted Asst. Surgeon Oct. 6, 1862; and assigned to 149th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Infy. Resigned Nov. 24, 1866.</p>
<p><i>Commissary-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Albert P. Day, Hartford; Jan. 6, 1897.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>38 Brooklyn, Conn.</p>	<p>Engagements: Blackburn Ford, Bull Run, York- town, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Gettys- burg, Wauhatchie, Look- out Mountain, Mission- ary Ridge, and Ring- gold.</p>
<p><i>Paymaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. George E. Keeney, Somersville; Jan. 6, 1897.</p>	<p>Somersville.</p>	<p>49 So. Manches- ter, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 1865; dis. Feb. 10, 1869. Paymaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Judge Advocate-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. John F. Carpenter, Putnam; Jan. 6, 1897.</p>	<p>Putnam.</p>	<p>27 Putnam, Conn.</p>	

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel James B. Houston, Enfield; Jan. 6, 1897.	Thompson- ville.	39	Enfield, Conn.	First Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1885; Capt. and I. R. P. Apr. 22, 1886; hon. dis Jan. 22, 1890. Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 12, 1893 Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Nov. 24, 1893. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, Jan. 21, 1895. Colonel and A.-D.-C., State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Clayton H. Case, Hartford; Jan. 6, 1897.	Hartford.	57	Hartland, Conn.	Commissary-Sergeant 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 19, 1873; dis. Nov. 15, 1878 Colonel and A.-D.-C., State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897.	Enlisted Band 10th Regt., C. V. Infy., Oct. 26, 1861; dis. Aug. 30, 1862. Pri- vate 14th U. S. Infy., Aug. 27, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1867. Engagements: Roanoke Island and Nashville, N. C., in 1862.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Charles E. Turner, Waterbury; Jan. 6, 1897.	Waterbury.	35	Plainville, Conn.	First Lieutenant and Paymaster 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 16, 1895; res. Dec. 18, 1896. Colonel and A.-D.-C., State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897.	



*Aide-de-Camp.*

Colonel Charles W. Pickett,  
New Haven; Jan. 6, 1897.

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*  
Colonel William E. F. Landers,  
New London; Jan. 9, 1895.

*Assistant Quartermaster-General.*  
Colonel Henry C. Morgan,  
Colchester; Jan. 6, 1897.

New Haven.	39	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 6, 1890; dis. July 15, 1893. Colonel and A.D.C., State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897.
New London.	51	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 9, 1866; Corp., Sergt., 2d Lieut., May 8, 1868; Captain Jan. 4, 1871. Major 3d Regt. Dec. 4, 1875. Res. Feb. 26, 1878. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, Sept. 23, 1893. Colonel and Asst. Adj.-General State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895; re appointed Jan. 6, 1897.
Hartford.	56	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 5, 1881; hon. dis. Jan. 3, 1883. Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1887; re-appointed Jan. 10, 1889; hon. dis. Jan. 4, 1893. Colonel and Asst. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1897.

1st Lieut. 12th Regt. U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861; Capt. June 16, 1863; wounded twice; lost left leg at battle of the Wilderness; brevet Major U. S. A., July 2, 1863; brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A., May 5, 1864; trans. to 30th Regt. U. S. Inf., Sept. 21, 1866; retired Feb. 17, 1868.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Brigadier-General.</i> Russell Frost, Norwalk; January 6, 1897.	So. Norwalk.	47	Delhi, N. Y.	First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1886; Capt. Feb. 17, 1886. Colonel 4th Regt. Jan. 8, 1892. Brigadier-General comd'g Brigade C. N. G., Jan. 6, 1897.	
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i> Lieut.-Colonel Francis G. Beach, New Haven; Jan. 9, 1897.	New Haven.	37	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1891; Corp. Dec. 2, 1891. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 2, 1893. Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1895. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, Jan. 9, 1897.	
<i>Brigade Inspector.</i> Major John H. Wade, Bridgeport; Jan. 9, 1897.	Bridgeport.	44	Norwalk, Conn.	Enlisted 4th Regt. C. N. G., April 30, 1892. Regimental Q.M.-Sergeant, April 30, 1892. Sergeant-Major Nov. 18, 1892. Captain and Adj't. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 2, 1896. Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.	
<i>Brigade Quartermaster.</i> Major William H. Marigold, Bridgeport; Jan. 9, 1897.	Bridgeport.	39	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1876; dis. Dec. 10, 1881. Major and Brigade Quartermaster, C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.	



<p><i>Brigade Commissary.</i> Major James K. Crofut, Simsbury; Jan. 9, 1897.</p>	<p>Simsbury</p>	<p>38 Norwalk, Conn.</p>	<p>1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1892; Capt. and Adjt. 4th Regt. June 4, 1892. Major and Brig. Commissary C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Brigade Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.</i> Major William H. Holly, Stamford; Jan. 9, 1897.</p>	<p>Stamford.</p>	<p>39 Savannah, Mo.</p>	<p>Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Capt. and I. R. P. 4th Regt., July 19, 1892. Major and Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and O. O., C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Judge Advocate.</i> Major Tracy Waller, New London; Jan. 9, 1897.</p>	<p>New London.</p>	<p>36 New London, Conn.</p>	
<p><i>Medical Director.</i> Lieut.-Col. Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Jan. 9, 1897.</p>	<p>Danbury.</p>	<p>45 N. Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 4th Regt., Sept. 28, 1893. Lieut.-Colonel and Medical Director C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Brigade Signal Officer.</i> Major Howard A. Giddings, Hartford; June 2, 1893.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>29 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 23, 1887; trans. to 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., Sept. 30, 1889; Sergt. Oct. 2, 1889; 1st Lieut. comd'g 1st S. C. 1st Regt., May 8, 1891. Captain and A. D. C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 6, 1892. Major and Signal Officer June 2, 1893.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Henry S. Terrell, Winchester; Jan 9, 1897.	Winsted.	33	Colebrook, Conn.	Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1884; Corp. July 16, 1885; Sergt. Jan. 17, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 31, 1888; 1st Lieut. Apr. 8, 1889; Capt. Nov. 18, 1889; res. March 1, 1892. 2d Lieut. Co. I, 4th Regt., Nov. 15, 1892; Capt. Dec. 26, 1892; res. Apr. 26, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Adj. 2d Battn. 4th Regt., Aug. 5, 1893. Capt. Co. I, 4th Regt., Sept. 16, 1893. Retired March 3, 1896. Captain and A.D.C. Brigade Staff, Jan. 9, 1897.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Lucius H. Fuller, Putnam; Jan. 9, 1897.	Putnam.	48	Tolland, Conn.	First Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1890; Capt. and I. R. P. 3d Regt., July 4, 1892; res. March 6, 1895. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 3d Regt., March 6, 1895. Captain and A.D.C. Brigade Staff, Jan. 9, 1897.	



## LIGHT ARTILLERY.

## BATTERY A.—GUILFORD.

*Captain.*Barlow S. Honce,  
Branford; June 18, 1894.

Branford.	42	Freehold, N. J.	Private 1st Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1883; Corp. Aug. 1, 1884; Sergt. May 17, 1886; 2d Lieut. Feb. 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Dec. 21, 1891. Captain Batt'y A, C. N. G., June 18, 1894.
North Branford.	41	Salem, Conn.	Private 2d Sec. Lt. Art'y (Guilford), Dec. 28, 1874 (changed to 1st Sec. Lt. Art'y C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1875); dis. Feb. 26, 1880 (changed to 1st Plat. Lt. Art'y C. N. G., Apr. 15, 1880, and to 1st Plat. Batt'y A, Nov. 28, 1881); Re- en. May 21, 1880; dis. May 20, 1882. Re-en. Sept. 1, 1882; Corp. May 1, 1884; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1886; dis. Sept. 1, 1887. Re-en. Jan. 23, 1888; Sergt. Jan. 23, 1888; dis. Jan. 23, 1890. Re- en. 1st Sergt., Aug. 12, 1890; 2d Lieut. 1st Plat. Bat. A, C. N. G., Dec. 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 12, 1894.
Guilford.	39	Branford, Conn.	Private 1st Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., May 2, 1881; dis. May 2, 1886. Re- en. Aug. 3, 1891; Corp. Aug. 17, 1891; dis. Aug. 3, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 3, 1893. Corp., Sergt., Aug. 11, 1894. 2d Lieut. June 12, 1895.

## FIRST PLATOON.—GUILFORD.

*First Lieutenant.*George T. Fowler,  
North Branford; July 12, 1894.*Second Lieutenant.*J. Arthur Honce,  
Guilford; June 12, 1895.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	AGE	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
SECOND PLATOON. — BRANFORD.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
William J. O'Brien, Branford; June 4, 1894.	Branford.	30	Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 6, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 6, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 15, 1891; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 15, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1893; 2d Lieut. Nov. 21, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1894.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
John F. Kinney, Branford; June 4, 1894.	Branford.	30	Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Feb. 8, 1887; Corp. Aug. 19, 1889; dis. Feb. 8, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Corp. Jan. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. June 4, 1894.	
FIRST REGT. — (INFANTRY).					
<i>Colonel.</i>					
Charles L. Burdett, Hartford; Jan. 18, 1892.	Hartford.	49	Nantucket, Mass.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 13, 1880; Corp. Jan. 12, 1881; Major and Engineer and Signal Officer C. N. G., June 14, 1883. Colonel 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1892.	



<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Alfred L. Thompson, New Britain; April 15, 1890	New Britain.	46	Portland, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 20, 1877; Corp. Feb. 7, 1878; Sergt. Apr. 20, 1880; 1st Sergt. Dec. 24, 1881; dis. June 20, 1882. Re-en. June 20, 1882; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 22, 1883; Capt. Oct. 3, 1883; Lieut. Col. 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 15, 1890.
	South Manchester.	40	Manchester, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1878; Corp. Mar. 1, 1880; Sergt. June 6, 1881; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1883; Capt. Feb. 7, 1887; Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 30, 1890.
<i>Major (Battalion).</i> John Hickey, So. Manchester; Oct. 30, 1890.	Hartford.	48	Heseen, Cassel, Germany.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 23, 1872; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1872; 1st Sergt. Sept. 25, 1872; 1st Lieut. Feb. 17, 1874; Capt. Dec. 9, 1884. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1893.
<i>Major (Battalion).</i> Edward Schulze, Hartford; June 26, 1893.	Hartford.	32	Hartford, Conn.	Private U. S. Inf. Apr. 20, 1867; assigned to Co. E, 37th Regt.; appointed Company Artificer; transferred to Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry; dis. April 20, 1870, exp. term ser.
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Henry S. Redfield, Hartford; Feb. 15, 1892.	Hartford.	32	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 24, 1883; Corp.; dis. Apr. 24, 1888. Re-en. May 4, 1888; Sergt.; Sergt. Major Mar. 12, 1889; dis. Jan. 10, 1890, to accept appointment on Staff of Com'r-in-Chief; res. Feb. 13, 1892. Capt. and Adjt. 1st Regt. C. N. G. Feb. 15, 1892.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.	
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Frank E. Johnson, Hartford; July 21, 1894.	Hartford.	35	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 27, 1883; Corp. Feb. 12, 1886; dis. Apr. 27, 1888. Re-en. May 1, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Mch. 12, 1889; dis. May 1, 1890. Re-en. May 26, 1890; Sergt.; dis. May 26, 1892. Re-en. May 26, 1892; Sergt.; Sergt.-Maj. 1st Regt. July 22, 1893; dis. May 26, 1894. Sergt.-Major 1st Regt. May 26, 1894. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adj. 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1894.			
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—1st Lieut.</i> Patrick J. Cosgrove, Hartford; Jan. 10, 1895.	Hartford.	30	Ireland.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 10, 1886; Corp. Apr. 26, 1891; dis. Aug. 10, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 10, 1891; Corp.; Sergt., May 1, 1893; dis. Aug. 10, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 10, 1893; Sergt. 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adj't 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1895.			



<p><i>Quartermaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur H. Bronson, Hartford; Feb. 15, 1897.</p>	<p>Hartford</p>	<p>32 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 31, 1886; Corp. Feb. 12, 1888; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1889; dis. Aug. 31, 1891. Re-en. March 28, 1894; Regt. Q. M.-Sergt. March 28, 1894; Sergt. Major, July 21, 1894; dis. March 28, 1896. Re-en. Apr. 7, 1896; Sergt. Major, 1st Lieut., and Quartermaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 15, 1897.</p>
<p><i>Paymaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Jonathan M. Wainwright, Hartford; July 12, 1894.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>24 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 3, 1892; Corp. and Orderly N. C. Staff, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 2, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. July 12, 1894.</p>
<p><i>Surgeon. — Major.</i> Thomas F. Rockwell, Rockville; May 20, 1890.</p>	<p>Rockville.</p>	<p>43 New York, N. Y.</p>	
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon. — First Lieut.</i> H. Walter Murlless, Hartford; June 24, 1895.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>28 Windsor Locks, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 7, 1894. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 24, 1895.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE. In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> <i>Captain.</i> William H. Stratton, Hartford; July 15, 1897.	Hartford.	43	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 28, 1876; Corp. Dec. 26, 1877; dis. Feb. 27, 1881. Re-en. Feb. 27, 1881; Sergt.-Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 21, 1881; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 21, 1883; Capt. and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, Aug. 17, 1883; Resigned July 11, 1888. Capt. and I. S. A. P. 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 15, 1897.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Henry H. Kelsey, Hartford; August 8, 1890.	Hartford.	45	Le Roy, N. Y.		
COMPANY A.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> James C. Bailey, Hartford; July 17, 1893.	Hartford.	37	England.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 6, 1881; Corp. Feb. 6, 1885; Sergt. May 7, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 11, 1885; dis. July 6, 1886. Re-en. July 6, 1886; 1st Sergt.; dis. July 6, 1888. Re-en. July 6, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Apr. 18, 1889; 1st Lieut. July 14, 1892; Capt. July 17, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edwin E. Lamb, Hartford; July 17, 1893.	Hartford.	27	Hartford, Conn.	Musician Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 17, 1893.	



<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles F. Wolf, Hartford; July 17, 1893.</p>	Hartford.	34	Germany.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May, 18, 1885; Corp. Aug. 19, 1886; dis. May 19, 1890. Re-en. May 19, 1890; Corp.; Sergt. May 11, 1890; dis. May 1892. Re-en. May 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. April 25, 1893; 2d Lieut. July 17, 1893.
<p>COMPANY B.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> John F. Moran, Hartford; March 19, 1897.</p>	Hartford.	41	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 22, 1881; Corp. Aug. 23, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1886; dis. Sept. 22, 1886. Re-en. Nov. 30, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 30, 1888. Private Governor's Foot Guard Aug. 1891; dis. Feb., 1893. 1st Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt., Aug. 8, 1893; Capt. Mar. 19, 1897.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank E. Shea, Hartford; March 19, 1897.</p>	Hartford.	26	Greenfield, Mass.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 6, 1890; Corp. Apr. 25, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. Jan. 6, 1895. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1895; Sergt. Mar. 5, 1895; 2d Lieut. June 2, 1896; 1st Lieut. Mar. 19, 1897.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Patrick A. Farrell, Hartford; March 19, 1897</p>	Hartford.	30	Moete, Ireland	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 5, 1891; Corp. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. May 5, 1896. Re-en. May 26, 1896; Sergt. July 27, 1896; 2d Lieut. Mar. 19, 1897.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY) — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE P. O. ADDRESS. AGE. OF RANK.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	IN U. S. ARMY OR NAVY.
COMPANY C.—ROCKVILLE.			
<i>Captain.</i> Martin Laubscher, Rockville; March 20, 1891.	Rockville. 34 Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; 2d Lieut. March 11, 1890; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1891; Capt. March 20, 1891.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>			
J. Paul Haun, Rockville; April 14, 1893.	Rockville. 38 Germany.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; Sergt. May 16, 1890; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1892; dis. Nov. 3, 1892. 2d Lieut. Nov. 11, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 14, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>			
Frederick W. Chapman, Rockville; April 14, 1893.	Rockville. 32 Greeneville, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; Corp. May 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. April 14, 1893.	
COMPANY D.—NEW BRITAIN.			
<i>Captain.</i> Sidney M. Leonard, New Britain; Dec. 4, 1894.	New Britain. 36 Hoosick Falls, N.Y.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1887; Corp. July 5, 1888; Sergt. June 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. May 5, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 7, 1892; Capt. Dec. 4, 1894.	

<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Louis V. Schutz, New Britain; July 28, 1896.</p>	New Britain.	30	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1884; Corp. June 8, 1886; Sergt. July 12, 1887; dis. July 30, 1889. Re-en. July 30, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. June 3, 1890; dis. July 30, 1891. Re-en. July 30, 1891; 1st Sergt; 2d Lieut. June 7, 1892; res. Mar. 9, 1894. 1st Lieut. July 28, 1896.
	New Britain.	29	Stillwater, N. Y.	Private 32d Sep. Co. N. G. S. N. Y., Mar. 26, 1885; dis. Mar. 26, 1890. Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 1, 1895; Corp. Mar. 19, 1895; Q.-M. Sergt. June 1, 1895; 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1896.
<p>COMPANY E.—NEW BRITAIN. <i>Captain.</i> William W. Bullen, New Britain; Mar. 23, 1896.</p>	Plainville.	36	London, Eng.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1885; Corp. Aug. 14, 1888; Sergt. Oct. 13, 1890; dis. Nov. 2, 1890. Re-en. Nov. 3, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 7, 1893; Capt. Mar. 23, 1896.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Abraham L. Hauerwas, New Britain; Mar. 15, 1897.</p>	New Britain.	36	Lebanon, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 24, 1887; Corp. Aug. 15, 1891; dis. Jan. 24, 1892. Re-en. Jan. 25, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. Dec. 18, 1893; dis. Jan. 25, 1894. Re-en. June 18, 1894; Q.-M. Sergt. June 30, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 23, 1896; 1st Lieut. Mar. 15, 1897.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> G. Arthur Hadsell, New Britain; March 15, 1897.</p>	Plainville.	25	Plainville, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 16, 1896; Q.-M. Sergt. N. C. Staff, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1896; 2d Lieut. Mar. 15, 1897.



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	
				In U. S. Army or Navy.	
COMPANY F. — HARTFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Newton, Hartford; Jan. 18, 1897.	Hartford.	37	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 2, 1879; Corp. Apr. 5, 1882; dis. July 2, 1884. Re-en. July 2, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. March 3, 1885; dis. July 2, 1886. Re-en. July 2, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 7, 1887; dis. June 30, 1890. 1st Lieut. April 24, 1893; Capt. Jan. 18, 1897.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George W. Ripley, East Hartford; Jan. 18, 1897.	Hartford.	40	So. Windsor, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1882; Corp. Apr. 30, 1886; Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; dis. July 25, 1887. Re- en. July 25, 1887; Sergt.; dis. July 25, 1889. Re-en. July 25, 1889; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 11, 1890. Re-en. July 21, 1892; 2d Lieut. July 26, 1892; 1st Lieut. Jan. 18, 1897.	

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i>                      Frank H. Smith,                      Hartford; Jan. 18, 1897.</p>	Hartford.	35	Glastonbury, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 14, 1883; Corp. Feb. 7, 1887; dis. May 14, 1888. Re-en. May 14, 1888; Corp.; dis. May 14, 1890. Re-en. May 14, 1890; Corp.; dis. June 30, 1890. Re-en. July 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 9, 1892; dis. July 19, 1894. Re-en. July 19, 1894; Sergt.; dis. July 19, 1896. Re-en. July 19, 1896; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 18, 1897.
	Manchester.	25	South Manchester, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 16, 1891; Corp. Mar. 21, 1892; Sergt. May 7, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1894; 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1896; Capt. July 29, 1896.
	Manchester.	34	Rockland, Del.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1891; Corp. Feb. 5, 1894; Sergt. Nov. 25, 1895; 1st Lieut. July 29, 1896.
	Manchester.	29	Southington, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 25, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 29, 1896.
<p>COMPANY G.—S. MANCHESTER.</p>				
<p><i>Captain.</i>                      Harry W. Keeney,                      Manchester; July 29, 1896.</p>				
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i>                      Joel M. Nichols,                      Manchester; July 29, 1896.</p>				
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i>                      Lewis J. Doolittle,                      Manchester; July 29, 1896.</p>				

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.  In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY H.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i> William E. Mahoney, Hartford; Apr. 17, 1896.	Hartford.	27	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 20, 1889; Corp. Aug. 1, 1891; Sergt. Apr. 21, 1893; 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1893; 1st Lieut. May 24, 1895; Capt. Apr. 17, 1896.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William A. Sparks, Hartford; Apr. 17, 1896.	Hartford.	38	Worcester- shire, Eng.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 3, 1879; dis. Mar. 3, 1884. Re-en. June 24, 1884; Corp., 1885; dis. June 24, 1886. Re-en. Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1891; Corp. Aug. 1, 1891; dis. Jan. 14, 1893; Re-en. Jan. 14, 1893; Corp.; Sergt., Aug. 11, 1893; 1st Sergt. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. Jan. 14, 1895. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1895; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1895; 1st Lieut. Apr. 17, 1896.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James Smith, Hartford; June 15, 1897.	Hartford.	24	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 16, 1894; Corp. July 29, 1895; Sergt. May 15, 1896; dis. Apr. 16, 1897. Re-en. Apr. 30, 1897; 2d Lieut. June 15, 1897.



## COMPANY I.—NEW BRITAIN.

*Captain.*

Charles H. Moore,  
New Britain; June 23, 1891.

*First Lieutenant.*

Rollin C. Wooster,  
New Britain; Dec. 11, 1895.

*Second Lieutenant.*

William J. Rawlings,  
New Britain; Dec. 22, 1892.

## COMPANY K.—HARTFORD.

*Captain.*

Henry H. Saunders,  
Hartford; March 11, 1895.

New Britain.	37	New Britain, Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; 1st Lieut. Aug. 15, 1890; Capt. June 23, 1891.
New Britain.	32	New Britain, Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 14, 1890; Trans. to Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 31, 1890; Corp.; Sergt. Jan. 1, 1891; 1st Sergt. Dec. 22, 1892; dis. June 14, 1895. Re-en. June 14, 1895; 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Dec. 11, 1895.
New Britain.	44	Berlin, Conn. Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1875; Corp. Aug. 14, 1878; dis. Apr. 20, 1886. Re-en. Co. I, 1st Regt., Aug. 9, 1890; Sergt. Oct. 7, 1890; 1st Sergt. July 23, 1891; dis. Aug. 9, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 9, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1892.
Hartford.	39	Hartford, Conn. Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1879; dis. Feb. 20, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 21, 1884; Corp. May 26, 1884; dis. Feb. 21, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 22, 1886; Corp.; dis. Feb. 22, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 27, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. May 7, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 24, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1891; Captain Mar. 11, 1895.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Edward H. Waterman, Hartford; March 11, 1895.	Hartford.	41	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 19, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. June 19, 1884. Re-en. June 20, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. May 17, 1886; dis. June 20, 1886. Re-en. June 21, 1886; Sergt.; dis. June 21, 1888. Re-en. June 29, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1888; dis. June 29, 1890. Re-en. June 29, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 9, 1891; 1st Lieut. Mar. 11, 1895.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Nathaniel G. Valentine, Hartford; Dec. 2, 1896.	Hartford.	34	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1885; Q.-M.-Sergt. Aug. 1, 1888; dis. Aug. 7, 1890. Re-en. Aug. 7, 1890; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. Aug. 7, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 8, 1892; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. Aug. 8, 1894. Re-en. Aug. 8, 1894; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. Aug. 8, 1896. Re-en. Aug. 8, 1896; Q.-M.-Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 2, 1896.	

SECOND REGT.—INFANTRY.				
<i>Colonel.</i>				
Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury; July 11, 1895.	Waterbury.	42 Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C (Rockville), 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1874; Corp. June 15, 1874; dis. Nov. 22, 1878. Second Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 22, 1886; 1st Lieut. June 21, 1886; Captain June 13, 1887. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1890; Lieut.-Colonel May 3, 1892; Colonel July 11, 1895.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>				
Timothy F. Callahan, New Haven; July 11, 1895.	New Haven.	49 Ireland.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 1, 1872; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 18, 1878; 2d Lieut. June 12, 1883; 1st Lieut. Feb. 4, 1886; Capt. Oct. 20, 1887; res. Oct. 14, 1889. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1892; Lieut.-Colonel July 11, 1895.	Private Co. H, 35th Regt. U. S. Infantry Nov. 18, 1867; Corp. June 10, 1868; trans. to 15th Regt. U. S. Inf.; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1870; dis. Nov. 5, 1870; exp. term service.
<i>Major (Battalion).</i>				
Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury; June 26, 1893.	Waterbury.	38 Waterbury, Conn.	Captain and Adjutant 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1889; Major June 26, 1893.	
<i>Major (Battalion).</i>				
Theodore H. Sucher, New Haven; July 11, 1895.	New Haven.	37 New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 7, 1877; Corp. May 1, 1879; dis. May 6, 1882. Re-en. May 7, 1882, Corp.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1883; 1st Lieut. Mar. 4, 1884; Capt. Dec. 15, 1884; res. June 16, 1891. Captain Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 26, 1892; Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 11, 1895.	



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.  In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Thomas T. Welles, New Haven; July 10, 1893.	New Haven.	48	Hartford, Conn.	Private Batt'y D (Hartford), attached to 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1871; (changed to Co. F, 1st Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); Corp. July 24, 1876; Sergt. Apr. 6, 1878; dis. Apr. 29, 1879. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1879; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881. 1st Sergt. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Lieut. Nov. 21, 1881; res. Feb. 3, 1885. Captain and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1885; Major July 1, 1889; res. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant Batt'n — First Lieut.</i> Rodmond V. Beach, New Haven; July 15, 1893.	New Haven.	32	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. Jan. 25, 1892. First Lieutenant and Batt'n Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 15, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant Batt'n — First Lieut.</i> Fred L. Miner, New Haven; July 22, 1893	New Haven.	33	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 5, 1886; Corp. May 9, 1887; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1889; dis. Apr. 15, 1890. First Lieutenant and Batt'n Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 22, 1893.	

<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Bernard J. Dillon, New Haven; Dec. 16, 1895.	New Haven.	31	New Haven, Conn.	
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> George I. Allen, Middletown; Dec. 18, 1896.	Middletown.	28	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1890; Corp. Aug. 2, 1892; Sergt. May 1, 1894; dis. Jan. 23, 1895. Re-en. Jan. 28, 1895; Sergt. First Lieut. and Paymaster, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 18, 1896.
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven; June 11, 1896.	New Haven.	35	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1891. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1892. Major and Surgeon June 11, 1896.
<i>Asst. Surgeon.—First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick G. Graves, Waterbury; June 11, 1896.	Waterbury.	28	Danbury, Conn.	
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> — <i>Captain.</i> George G. La Barnes, Wallingford; June 11, 1892.	Wallingford.	47	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1871; Corp. Aug. 25, 1873; Sergt. Apr. 2, 1877; 1st Sergt. June 1, 1878; 1st Lieut. Dec. 26, 1878; Capt. Sept. 18, '88; res. Nov. 7, '91. Capt. and I. R. P. 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 11, 1892.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS. AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Asher Anderson, Meriden; July 31, 1895.	Meriden.	51 Flatlands, N. Y.		
COMPANY A.—WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> James Geddes, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	32 Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 6, 1887; Corp. Apr. 3, 1889; Sergt. Mar. 16, 1891; 2d Lieut. Nov. 23, 1891; 1st Lieut. Jan. 2, 1893; Capt. Mar. 15, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry B. Carter, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	32 W. Hingham, Mass.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 24, 1883; Corp. Aug. 12, 1885; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1888; dis. Dec. 24, 1888. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 9, 1890; dis. Dec. 24, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1890; Sergt.- Major 2d Regt. Mar. 10, 1891; dis. Dec. 24, 1892. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1892; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. Jan. 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Sandland, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	29 Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 27, 1891; Corp. Nov. 1, 1892; 2d Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893.	



<b>COMPANY B.—NEW HAVEN.</b>	New Haven. 29	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1886; Corp. Jan. 4, 1888; Sergt. May 1, 1890; dis. Dec. 1, 1891. Re-en. Jan. 6, 1892; Sergt. dis. Jan. 6, 1894. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1894; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Apr. 3, 1895; 1st Lieut. June 12, 1895; Capt. June 30, 1897.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	New Haven. 33	Sweden.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 8, 1885; Corp. Aug. 10, 1887; Sergt. May 9, 1888; Q.-M.-Sergt. Mar. 1, 1890; dis. Apr. 8, 1890. Re-en. Apr. 8, 1890; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. Apr. 8, 1892. Re-en. May 4, 1892; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. May 4, 1894. Re-en. May 4, 1894; Q.-M.-Sergt. June 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 27, 1895; 1st Lieut. June 30, 1897.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	New Haven. 26	W. Stratford, Conn.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1889; Corp. May 1, 1890; Sergt. Jan. 14, 1891; 1st Sergt. May 9, 1894; dis. Nov. 20, 1894. Re-en. Nov. 20, 1894; 1st Sergt.; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. Nov. 20, 1896. Re-en. Nov. 20, 1896; Q.-M.-Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 30, 1897.
<b>COMPANY C.—NEW HAVEN.</b>	New Haven. 26	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mch. 19, 1897; Sergt. July 8, 1897; Capt. Aug. 10, 1897.
<i>Captain.</i>	Jeremiah F. Donovan, New Haven; Aug. 10, 1897.*		

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William M. Kenna, New Haven; July 27, 1897.	New Haven.	29	Little Falls, N. Y.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 19, 1897; Corp.; 1st Lieut. July 27, 1897.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward G. Laflin, New Haven; July 27, 1897.	New Haven.	29	Windsor Locks, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 19, 1897; Corp.; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1897.	
<i>COMPANY D.—NEW HAVEN.</i> <i>Captain.</i> Arthur B. Smith, New Haven; April 1, 1897.	New Haven.	30	Philadelphia, Pa.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1888; Corp. Sept. 4, 1891; 2d Lieut. Dec. 6, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 5, 1894; Capt. April 1, 1897.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles L. Gaudreaux, New Haven; April 1, 1897.	New Haven.	22	Elmira, N. Y.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1897; 1st Lieut. April 1, 1897.	Private Co. G, 9th U. S. Inf'y, June 13, 1894; dis. June 12, 1896.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Lovell H. Page, New Haven; April 22, 1897.	New Haven.	26	Guilford, Conn.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 13, 1890; Corp. Dec. 9, 1892; Sergt. July 31, 1893; dis. Nov. 13, 1895. Re-en. Nov. 13, 1895; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. April 22, 1897.	

COMPANY E.—NEW HAVEN.

*Captain.*

George S. Wood,  
New Haven; June 12, 1896.

New Haven.

33 Noroton,  
Conn.

Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 12, 1884; Corp. Apr. 10, 1886; red transfd to Co. G, Oct. 31, 1887; transfd to Co. D, Jan. 31, 1888; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Dec. 12, 1889. Re-en. Co. E, 2d Regt. May 13, 1890; dis. May 13, 1892. Re-en. May 13, 1892; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 8, 1893; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1895; Captain June 12, 1896.

*First Lieutenant.*

Patrick F. Reynolds,  
New Haven; June 12, 1896.

New Haven.

35 New Haven,  
Conn.

Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 22, 1885; Corp. June 1, 1889; Sergt. Apr. 1, 1890; dis. June 22, 1890. Re-en. June 30, 1890; Sergt.; dis. June 30, 1892. Re-en. June 30, 1892; Sergt.; dis. June 30, 1894. Re-en. June 30, 1894; 1st Sergt. July 25, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 30, 1895; 1st Lieut. June 12, 1896.

*Second Lieutenant.*

(Vacancy.)

COMPANY F.—NEW HAVEN.

*Captain.*

Charles F. McCabe,  
New Haven; May 10, 1893.

New Haven.

37 Goshen,  
Conn.

Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1884; Corp. June 10, 1885; Sergt. May 9, 1887; dis. Jan. 28, 1889. Re-en. Jan. 28, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 24, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 29, 1891; 1st Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; Capt. May 10, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	IN NATIONAL GUARD OR MILITIA OF THIS OR ANY OTHER STATE.	IN U. S. ARMY OR NAVY.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clarence B. Dann, New Haven; May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	35	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 9, 1887; Corp. Dec. 26, 1888; Sergt. Nov. 1, 1890; 2d Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; 1st Lieut. May 10, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles Smith, New Haven; May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	34	Hamilton, Ont.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1884; Corp. Feb. 17, 1886; Sergt. June 5, 1888; dis. June 30, 1889. Re- en. July 1, 1889; Sergt.; dis. July 1, 1891. Re-en. July 1, 1891; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 10, 1893.	
COMPANY G. — WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> Alfred J. Wolff, Waterbury; June 21, 1886.	Waterbury.	41	France.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 7, 1876; Corp. Oct. 4, 1880; dis. June 6, 1881. Re-en. July 20, 1881; Sergt. Sept. 3, 1881; dis. July 20, 1883. Re- en. Jan. 3, 1884; 1st Sergt. March 18, 1884; 2d Lieut. July 1, 1884; Captain June 21, 1886.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Waterbury; November 15, 1887.	Waterbury.	36	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1883; 2d Lieut. Oct. 19, 1886; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887.	



<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Patrick Halpin, Waterbury; November 15, 1887.	Waterbury.	32	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 1, 1885; Q.M.-Sergt. May 3, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887.
	Middletown.	46	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1875; dis. June 1, 1876. Restored Aug. 23, 1876; dis. March 12, 1880. Re-en. March 12, 1880; Com.-Sergt. 2d Regt., Apr. 15, 1880; 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., Jan. 24, 1882; Capt. Mar. 17, 1885.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Walter R. Markham, Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.	Middletown.	35	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1880; Corp. Apr. 10, 1883; Sergt. May 20, 1885; dis. Nov. 17, 1885. Re-en. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. May 12, 1886; dis. Nov. 17, 1887. Re-en. Nov. 17, 1887; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 17, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1889; 1st Sergt.; dis. Dec. 3, 1891. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1891; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 3, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892.
	Middletown.	27	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1890; Corp. Aug. 8, 1890; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John A. Broatch, Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.	Meriden.	36	Lewistown, Me.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 24, 1881; Q.-M. Sergt. June 20, 1883; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1885. Capt. Oct. 20, 1887.
	Meriden.			
<i>COMPANY H.—MIDDLETOWN.</i>				
<i>Captain.</i> Wesley U. Pearne, Middletown; March 17, 1885.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Walter R. Markham, Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.				
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John A. Broatch, Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.				
<i>COMPANY I.—MERIDEN.</i>				
<i>Captain.</i> Charles B. Bowen, Meriden; October 20, 1887.				

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Oscar L. Bradley, Meriden; March 24, 1892.	Meriden.	36	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 3, 1880; Corp.; dis. May 3, 1885. Re-en. June 2, 1885; Corp.; dis. June 2, 1887. Re-en. June 3, 1887; Sergt. Apr. 4, 1888; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Delbert R. Jones, Meriden; March 24, 1892. COMPANY K.—WALLINGFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Robert E. Hall, Wallingford; Nov. 24, 1896.	Meriden.  Wallingford.	33  35	Canton, Conn.  Wallingford, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 18, 1887; Corp. May 23, 1889; Sergt. July 1, 1891; dis. Mar. 18, 1892. 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892.  Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1881; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. Feb. 3, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1886; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. Dec. 31, 1886; 2d Lieut. July 28, 1887; 1st Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888; Capt. Nov. 24, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry Norton, Jr., Wallingford; Nov. 24, 1896.	Wallingford.	31	Birmingham, England	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 17, 1883; Corp'l Apr. 30, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1887; dis. Aug. 17, 1888. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888; res. June 17, 1891. 2d Lieut. Nov. 17, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 24, 1896.	

*Second Lieutenant.*

Fred E. Blake,  
Wallingford; Nov. 24, 1896.

ADJ. GEN.—3

THIRD REGT.—INFANTRY.

*Colonel.*

Augustus C. Tyler,  
New London; June 22, 1892.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

George M. Cole,  
New London; Aug. 25, 1893.

Wallingford.	29	Brooksville, Me.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 26, 1888; Corp. Aug. 1, 1890; Q.-M. Sergt. Nov. 30, 1892; dis. Jan. 26, 1893. Re-en. Jan. 26, 1893; Q.-M. Sergt.; dis. Jan. 26, 1895. Re-en. Jan. 26, 1895; Q.-M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 24, 1896.
New London.	46	Norwich, Conn.	Private Indiana Legion, Nov., 1882; 1st Sergt.; discharged. Private 3d M. G. Platoon 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 29, 1885; Commissary-Sergt. 3d Regt., Aug. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Paym'r Jan. 7, 1887; Capt. Co. I, 3d Regt., May 8, 1888; res. Jan. 20, 1891. Capt. and Adjt. 3d Regt., Aug. 15, 1891.
New London.	44	Portsmouth, Eng.	Lieut. Colonel and A. A. G. Brigade, C. N. G., May 30, 1892. Lieut. Colonel 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 25, 1893.
Putnam.	43	Woonsocket, R. I.	Private Co. A, 4th Bat'n Inf. 2d Brigade R. I. M., May 27, 1875; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 26, 1877; dis. May 1, 1879. Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1884; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; Capt. Dec. 11, 1890. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 27, 1893.

Cadet at West Point, N. Y.,  
Sept. 2, 1869, to June,  
1873; 2d Lieut. 4th Regt.  
U. S. Cav., July 1, 1878.

*Major (Battalion).*

Henry J. Thayer,  
Putnam; June 27, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major (Battalion).</i> Daniel Keleher, Stonington; May 15, 1896	Westerly, R. I.	46	Ireland.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1875; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 23, 1876; res. Aug. 9, 1876.	
				Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 28, 1877; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 18, 1879; 1st Lieut. May 16, 1882; Capt. July 28, 1886.	
				Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1896.	
<i>Adjutant. — Captain.</i> Thomas O. Thompson, New London; April 1, 1894	New London, N. Y.	34	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 17, 1881; Corp. May 23, 1882; 1st Lieut. and Signal Officer 3d Regt. July 23, 1883; Captain and I. R. P. Mar. 12, 1885; res. July 19, 1886.	
				Enlisted Co. F, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Apr. 30, 1886; dropped Oct. 7, 1890 First Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1890; Capt. Feb. 9, 1891. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 1, 1894.	

*Adjutant Battalion. — First Lieutenant.*

David Conner,  
New London; June 1, 1894.

New London. 36 Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 22, 1880; Corp. Aug. 22, 1881; Sergt. May 8, 1882; Sergt.-Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1883; dis. Nov. 22, 1885. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1885; dis. Nov. 23, 1887. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1887; dis. Nov. 23, 1889. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1889; 1st Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjt. 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 1, 1894.

*Adjutant Battalion — First Lieutenant.*

David Flagg,  
Putnam; July 19, 1893.

Putnam. 38 Pomfret, Conn.  
Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 28, 1884; Q.-M.-Sergt. Dec. 2, 1887; dis. Nov. 28, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 13, 1889; Q.-M.-Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; dis. May 26, 1891. Re-en. Nov. 13, 1891; Q.-M.-Sergt.; 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjt. 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 19, 1893.

*Quartermaster. — First Lieutenant.*  
Percy H. Morgan,  
Poquonock Bridge; Mar. 6, '95.

Poquonock Bridge. 28 Groton, Conn.  
Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 13, 1888; Commissary-Sergt., Aug. 13, 1888; Q.-M.-Sergt., N. C. S., Aug. 8, 1892; dis. Aug. 13, 1893. Re-en Q.-M.-Sergt., N. C. S., Aug. 13, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 6, 1895.

*Paymaster. — First Lieutenant.*  
William B. Coit,  
New London, Jan. 18, 1897.

New London. 35 New London, Conn.



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Surgeon. — Major.</i> Julian LaPierre, Norwich; July 4, 1892.	Norwich.	53	Norwich, Conn.	First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 3d Regt., July 4, 1892.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon. — First Lieut.</i> Hiram B. Thomson, New London; July 16, 1892.	New London.	33	Barrie, Ontario, Canada.		
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> — <i>Captain.</i> Benjamin Stark, Jr., New London; Mar. 6, 1895.	New London.	39	Portland, Ore.	1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 10, 1893. Capt. and I. S. A. P., Mar. 6, 1895.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Nicholas T. Allen, Groton; November 1, 1886.	Groton.	77	N. Kingston, R. I.		Chaplain 26th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 26, 1862; dis. April 2, 1863.
COMPANY A.—NEW LONDON. <i>Captain.</i> Henry S. Dorsey, New London; Nov. 1, 1893.	New London.	32	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1886; trans. to 3d Sig. Corps, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 12, 1890; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 28, 1891 Capt. Nov. 1, 1893.	

<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward T. Drea, New London; Nov. 11, 1895.</p>	New London.	28	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 30, 1889; Corp. Mar. 14, 1891; 1st Sergt. Jan. 8, 1894; dis. Jan. 30, 1894 Re-en. Jan. 30, 1894; 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Nov. 11, 1895.
	New London.	27	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1889; 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1893.
	Westerly, R. I.	41	Stonington, Conn.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1878; Corp.; 2d Lieut. May 16, 1882; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1886. Captain June 4, 1896.
	Westerly, R. I.	30	Stonington, Conn.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 1, 1888; Corp. Aug. 21, 1889; Sergt. Oct. 30, 1890; 1st Sergt. Aug. 17, 1891; dis. May 1, 1893. Re-en. May 1, 1893; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1896.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Murphy, Stonington; June 4, 1896.</p>	Westerly, R. I.	36	Stonington, Conn.	Musician Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 27, 1881; dis. Sept. 8, 1883. Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 1, 1889; Corp. July 29, 1890; Sergt. Dec. 4, 1891; dis. Jan. 1, 1894. Re-en. Jan. 1, 1894; Sergt.; dis. Jan. 1, 1896. Re-en. Jan. 1, 1896; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 4, 1896.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael F. O'Connell, Stonington; June 4, 1896.</p>	Westerly, R. I.			

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Edward H. Corcoran,  
New London; Nov. 1, 1893.  
COMPANY B. — PAWCATUCK.

*Captain.*  
Cornelius Bransfield,  
Stonington; June 4, 1896.

*First Lieutenant.*  
John F. Murphy,  
Stonington; June 4, 1896.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Michael F. O'Connell,  
Stonington; June 4, 1896.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
COMPANY C.—NORWICH.					
<i>Captain.</i> Charles A. Hagberg, Norwich; January 12, 1897.	Norwich.	27	Vestervik, Sweden.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 1, 1889; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 4, 1893; dis. Oct. 1, 1894. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1894; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 6, 1894; 1st Lieut. Feb. 25, 1896; Captain Jan. 12, 1897.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry E. Comstock, Norwich; February 9, 1897.	Norwich.	24	Norwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 26, 1893; Corp. Dec. 12, 1894; Sergt. July 1, 1896; dis. Oct. 26, 1896. Re-en. Oct. 26, 1896; Sergt. 2d Lieut. Jan. 12, 1897; 1st Lieut. Feb. 9, 1897.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank Q. Smith, Norwich; February 9, 1897.	Norwich.	34	Norwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 1, 1892; Corp. July 5, 1894; Sergt. May 1, 1896; 2d Lieut. Feb. 9, 1897.	
COMPANY D.—NEW LONDON.					
<i>Captain.</i> Frank W. Rogers, New London; Aug. 3, 1896.	New London.	36	New London, Conn.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 11, 1889; Corp. May 1, 1890; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. June 11, 1894; Captain Aug. 3, 1896.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Kiley, New London; Aug. 3, 1896.	New London.	45	New London, Conn.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 4, 1879; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Feb. 20, 1884.
				Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1892; Corp. Dec. 16, 1892; Sergt. Mar. 28, 1894; dis. July 25, 1895. Re-en. Aug. 7, 1895; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 25, 1895; 1st Lieut. Aug. 3, 1896.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Jeremiah J. Murphy, New London; Aug. 3, 1896.	New London.	22	Ireland.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 15, 1894; dis. Nov. 1, 1894.
				Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1895; Corp. May 25, 1895; Sergt. Aug. 7, 1895; 2d Lieut. Aug. 3, 1896.
COMPANY E.—WILLIMANTIC. <i>Captain.</i> Charles Grady, Willimantic; Oct. 19, 1893.	Willimantic.	31	Windham, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1887; Corp. Feb. 14, 1891; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1891; dis. July, 1892. 2d Lieut. Co. E, 3d Regt., July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 1, 1893; Capt. Oct. 19, 1893.
	Willimantic.	27	Windham, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1891; Corp. Aug. 8, 1892; Sergt. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. Aug. 1, 1893; 1st Lieut. Oct. 19, 1893.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James Cochrane, Willimantic; Mar. 22, 1894.	Willimantic.	34	Paisley, Scotland.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1886; Corp. Dec. 6, 1888; 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1889; dis. Nov. 18, 1891. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1892; 1st Sergt. April 8, 1892; dis. Feb. 11, 1894. Re-en. Feb. 15, 1894; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 22, 1894.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	IN NATIONAL GUARD OR MILITIA OF THIS OR ANY OTHER STATE.	IN U. S. ARMY OR NAVY.	SERVICE.
COMPANY F.—DANIELSON.						
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Hamilton, Danielson; Nov. 15, 1895.	Danielson.	41	Winsted, Conn.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1885; Sergt. Dec. 15, 1885; dis. Feb. 28, 1887. 1st Lieut. April 17, 1895; Capt. Nov. 15, 1895.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank T. Preston, Danielson; Nov. 15, 1895.	Danielson.	44	Brooklyn, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 13, 1895; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1895.		
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Clarence E. Young, Danielson; Nov. 15, 1895.	Danielson.	27	Killingly, Conn.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 13, 1895; Trumpeter; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1895.		
COMPANY G.—PUTNAM.						
<i>Captain.</i> Arthur D. McIntyre, Putnam; Oct. 24, 1896.	Putnam.	35	Springfield, Mass.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1887; Corp. Apr. 10, 1890; dis. May 20, 1892. Re en. May 20, 1892; Sergt. July 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 16, 1892; Capt. Oct. 24, 1896.		



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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## *First Lieutenant.*

Charles E. Richardson,  
Putnam; Oct. 24, 1896.

## *Second Lieutenant.*

Everett M. Carver,  
Putnam; Dec. 4, 1896.

## COMPANY I.—NEW LONDON.

### *Captain.*

Eugene T. Kirkland,  
New London; Feb. 5, 1895.

## *First Lieutenant.*

Albert P. Ware,  
New London; Feb. 5, 1895.

## *Second Lieutenant.*

Carey Congdon,  
New London; Jan. 17, 1896.

Putnam.	31	Penacook, N. H.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 14, 1885; Corp. Aug. 27, 1886; Sergt. dis. Aug. 14, 1890. Re-en. Aug. 14, 1890; 1st Sergt.; dis. Aug. 14, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 14, 1892; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 15, 1893; 1st Lieut. Oct. 24, 1896.
Putnam.	27	Putnam, Conn.	Apprentice U. S. N., July 10, 1888; 1st cl. seaman, and ship's bugler, Jan. 1, 1890; dis. Dec. 29, 1891.
New London.	38	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. K, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879; Corp. Jan. 26, 1881; Sergt. Oct. 26, 1881; 1st Sergt. Dec. 20, 1882; 2d Lieut. Dec. 3, 1884; 1st Lieut. Dec. 5, 1888; Captain May 15, 1891, to April 3, 1895. Captain Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 5, 1895.
New London.	24	New London, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1895.
New London.	28	New London Conn.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1895; Corp. Aug. 3, 1895; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1896.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS. AGE. BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	IN U. S. Army or Navy.
FOURTH REGT.—INFANTRY.			
<i>Colonel.</i>			
James Sheridan, Bridgeport; Jan. 18, 1897.	Bridgeport. 48 Ireland.	Private Co. F, 8th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1868; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 20, 1871 (changed to Co. E, 4th Regt. Aug. 1, 1871); 1st Lieut. May 30, 1874; res. Feb. 11, 1879. 1st Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. Feb. 24, 1879; Capt. Dec. 31, 1880; Maj. 4th Regt. April 5, 1892; Col. Jan. 18, 1897.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			
Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford; Jan. 18, 1897.	Stamford. 35 Greenwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 29, 1886; Q.-M. Sergt. Dec. 27, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 27, 1890; Capt. July 20, 1891; Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 28, 1893; Lieut.-Col., Jan. 18, 1897.	
<i>Major (Battalion).</i>			
Merritt F. White, Bridgeport; Jan. 18, 1897.	Bridgeport. 41 Barre, Mass.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1884; Corp. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt. April 17, 1888; dis. Feb. 18, 1889. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1889; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 3, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; Capt. Aug. 9, 1892; Maj. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1897.	

<i>Major (Battalion).</i> Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford; Jan. 18, 1897.	Stamford.	28	Corfu, N. Y.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Corp. Aug. 3, 1891; 2d Lieut. Aug. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1892; Capt. July 19, 1893; res. Dec. 17, 1894. Captain Jan. 9, 1896. Maj. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1897.
	Bridgeport.	30	Shelby, Ohio.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1892; res. July 12, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Batt'n, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 17, 1893; Capt. and Adj. 4th Regt., Feb. 4, 1897.
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Fred J. Breckbill, Bridgeport; Feb. 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	26	Naugatuck, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1890; trans. to Co. G, 2d Regt. Nov. 30, 1891; dis. Oct. 31, 1894. Re-en. Co. B, 4th Regt. Sept. 28, 1895; Corp. July 15, 1896; 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adj. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 9, 1897.
<i>Adjutant (Battalion).—1st Lieut.</i> Stephen P. Cronan, Bridgeport; Feb. 9, 1897.	Stamford.	37	Stamford, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 8, 1885; Sergt. and Orderly Brigade N. C. S., July 21, 1890; dis. Dec. 8, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 8, 1890; Sergt. and Orderly Brig. N. C. Staff; dis. Dec. 8, 1892. 1st Lieut. and Batt'n Adj. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 11, 1897.
<i>Adjutant (Battalion).—1st Lieut.</i> William A. Pratt, Stamford; Feb. 11, 1897.	Stamford.	33	Mystic, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1889; Corp. Aug. 8, 1891; Coms. Sergt. 4th Regt. Apr. 30, 1892; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt., July 19, 1892.
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Everett Noyes, Stamford; July 19, 1892.	Stamford.			

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE. In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Walter Stapleton, Bridgeport; Feb. 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	33	Bridgeport, Conn.		
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; Feb. 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	31	Ansonia, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Asst.-Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 31, 1893; Major and Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G. Feb. 4, 1897.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> Harris F. Brownlee, Danbury; Feb. 4, 1897.	Danbury.	31	Lawyersville, N. Y.		
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> — <i>Captain.</i> Charles A. Bradley, Bridgeport; Feb. 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	27	Bristol, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 18, 1888; Corp. July 29, 1891; Sergt. May 12, 1892; dis. Dec. 18, 1893. Re-en. Dec. 18, 1893; Sergt.; dis. Dec. 18, 1895. Capt. and I. S. A. P. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1897.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> John W. Gill, Bridgeport; Feb. 4, 1897.	Bridgeport.	37	Brooklyn, N. Y.		

COMPANY B.—BRIDGEPORT.			
<i>Captain.</i> William Houlihan, Bridgeport; Feb. 9, 1897	Bridgeport.	33	Canada.
			Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 22, 1886; Corp. May 14, 1889; Sergt. July 15, 1890; dis. June 22, 1891. Re-en. June 30, 1891; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. April 12, 1892; 2d Lieut. Aug. 9, 1892. Capt. Feb. 9, 1897.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George D. Shelton, Bridgeport; Aug. 9, 1892.	Bridgeport.	35	Bridgeport, Conn.
			Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1883; Corp. Aug. 10, 1886; dis. Nov. 21, 1888. Re-en. Nov. 21, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Feb. 12, 1889; dis. Nov. 21, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 1, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 9, 1892.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick W. Short, Bridgeport; Feb. 9, 1897.	Bridgeport.	29	New London, Conn.
			Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 8, 1888; Corp. Dec. 17, 1889; Sergt. March 6, 1891; 1st Sergt. 1892; dis. May 8, 1893. Re-en. May 9, 1893; 1st Sergt., dis. May 9, 1895. Re-en. May 9, 1895; 2d Lieut., Feb. 9, 1897.
COMPANY C.—STAMFORD.			
<i>Captain.</i> Philip W. Prior, Stamford; Feb. 11, 1897.	Stamford.	25	North Stamford, Conn.
			Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 9, 1892; Corp. June 15, 1893; Sergt. Mar. 22, 1894; 1st Lieut. Jan. 11, 1895; Capt. Feb. 11, 1897.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> (Vacancy.)			
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> (Vacancy.)			



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).— CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	
				In U. S. Army or Navy.	
COMPANY D.—NORWALK.					
<i>Captain.</i> Albert J. Wilcoxson, Norwalk; June 30, 1896.	Norwalk.	36	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 9, 1883; Corp. May 16, 1885; Sergt Feb. 27, 1886; dis. June 9, 1888. Re- en. June 9, 1888; 1st Sergt. Apr. 2, 1890; dis. June 9, 1890. Re-en. June 9, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 26, 1892. Captain Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Richard O. Gorman, Norwalk; June 30, 1896.	New Canaan.	26	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 6, 1889; Corp. Mar. 4, 1892; dis. June 15, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 4, 1893; Corp. Aug. 9, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1894; dis. Aug. 4, 1895. Re-en. Aug. 6, 1895; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. June 30, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Oakes, So. Norwalk; July 21, 1897.	So. Norwalk.	42	Ansonia, Conn.	Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 25, 1884; Corp. Aug. 18, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 10, 1886; 1st Sergt. June 9, 1888; 2d Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. Mar. 8, 1889; 1st Lieut. Dec. 23, 1891; dis. Aug. 30, 1892. Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 26, 1893; Corp. Aug. 9, 1893; dis. March 31, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 21, 1897.	

COMPANY E.—BRIDGEPORT.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
John J. Glennon,	Bridgeport.	46	Redding, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1876; Corp. Aug. 21, 1877; Sergt. Aug. 19, 1880; dis. March 17, 1881. Re-en. March 21, 1881; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 25, 1881; 1st Lieut. May 3, 1888; Capt. April 27, 1892.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
James J. Hurley,	Bridgeport.	30	New Haven, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 18, '93.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Edward J. Joy,	Bridgeport.	25	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1891; Corp. April 17, 1893; 2d Lieut. Dec. 18, 1893.	
COMPANY F.—NORWALK.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Reuben M. Rose,	Norwalk.	49	Essex, Ohio.		Private Co. H, 61st Ohio Vols. Inf., Feb. 17, 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>					
William W. Bloom,	Norwalk.	25	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1890; Corp. Feb. 16, 1892; Sergt. Mar. 20, 1895; dis. June 26, 1895. Re-en. June 26, 1895; Sergt. July 5, 1895; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
William I. Comstock,	Norwalk.	26	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1894; Corp. May 24, 1895; Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 4, 1896; 2d Lieut. Aug. 13, 1896.	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.  In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G.—DANBURY.					
<i>Captain.</i> Vincent M. King, Danbury; Dec. 15, 1896.	Danbury.	38	London, Eng.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1893; Trumpet. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. Nov. 2, 1894; Capt. Dec. 15, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles Lord, Danbury; Dec. 15, 1896.	Danbury.	27	Th'psonville, Conn.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 3, 1891; Corp. May 17, 1893; Sergt. Dec. 8, 1894; dis. Dec. 3, 1896. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1896; 1st Lieut. Dec. 15, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William D. Nichols, Danbury; Dec. 15, 1896.	Danbury.	28	Winona, Minn.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 5, 1893; Corp. July 26, 1894; Sergt. Dec. 8, 1894; dis. Dec. 5, 1896. Re-en. Dec. 5, 1896; 2d Lieut. Dec. 15, 1896.	
COMPANY I.—WEST WINSTED.					
<i>Captain.</i> George M. Crossman, Winsted; Mar. 13, 1896.	West Winsted.	39	Sutton, Mass.	Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 6, 1889; Corp. Dec. 15, 1889; Sergt. Nov. 2, 1891; 1st Sergt. July 12, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 26, 1892; res. May 9, 1893. Private Sept. 16, 1893; Corp. Nov. 1, 1893; 2d Lieut. Jan. 23, 1895; Captain Mar. 13, 1896.	

*First Lieutenant.*

Francis S. Hubbard,  
Winsted; Apr. 10, 1896.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Cevallus C. Walker,  
Winsted; Mar. 13, 1896.

West  
Winsted.

34 Glastonbury, Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 16, 1892; Corp. July 5, 1894; 1st Lieut. Apr. 10, 1896.

39 Falls Village, Private Co. H, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1876; dis. Apr. 20, 1881.  
Conn. Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1882; Corp. May 5, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1886; dis. May 15, 1887; Re-en. Nov. 16, 1888; Sergt.; Q.-M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1889; dis. Sept. 8, 1890. Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 16, 1893; Corp. Jan. 23, 1894; dis. Sept. 10, 1895. Re-en. Sept. 16, 1895; 2d Lieut. Mar. 13, 1896.

## COMPANY K. — BRIDGEPORT.

*Captain.*

Frederick H. Masterson,  
Bridgeport; May 20, 1895.

*First Lieutenant.*

Arthur C. Bennett,  
Bridgeport; Aug. 17, 1896.

Bridgeport.

27 Bridgeport, Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 18, 1889; Corp. May 21, 1890; 2d Lieut. May 26, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 6, 1894; Capt. May 20, 1895.

Bridgeport.

27 Clyde, N. J. Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 31, 1888; Corp. July 23, 1889; Sergt. July 7, 1891; dis. May 31, 1893. Re-en. May 31, 1893; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Oct. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. May 20, 1895; 1st Lieut. Aug. 17, 1896.

*Second Lieutenant.*

William A. Evans,  
Bridgeport; Aug. 17, 1896.

Bridgeport.

27 Winnipauk, Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 12, 1889; Corp. July 30, 1890; Q.-M. Sergt. June 30, 1892; dis. Nov. 12, 1894. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1894; Q.-M. Sergt.; dis. Dec. 31, 1894. Re-en. July 31, 1895; Corp. Apr. 20, 1896; 2d Lieut. Aug. 17, 1896.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SEPARATE COMPANY.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<b>FIRST SEPARATE COM- PANY.—NEW HAVEN.</b>						
<i>Captain.</i> Daniel S. Lathrop, New Haven; April 28, 1884.	Derby.	51	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Jan. 4, 1881; Capt. April 28, 1884.	Private Co. A, 20th Regt. Conn. Vols. (col'd), Nov. 18, 1863; Sergt. Dec., 1863; 1st Sergt. Jan., 1864; Regimental Q.M.- Sergt. March 20, 1864; dis. Nov. 25, 1865.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel Tilghman, New Haven; May 1, 1885.	New Haven.	48	Boston, Mass.	Private Co. A, Ind'p't Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1879 (changed to 5th Bat'l'n Feb. 26, 1880); Sergt. Nov. 22, 1881; 2d Lieut. April 28, 1884; 1st Lieut. May 1, 1885.		
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Lewis P. Wood, New Haven; June 14, 1889.	New Haven.	34	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1884; Corp. May 16, 1888; Sergt. Dec. 29, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 14, 1889.		
<b>BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.</b>						
<b>FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.</b>						
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur B. Jenkins, Hartford; June 29, 1892.	Hartford.	36	Canton, Conn.	Private 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1889; Corp. Nov. 16, 1889; Sergt. May 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. comdg. 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., June 20, 1892.		



<p>SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN.  <i>First Lieutenant.</i>  James K. Blake,  New Haven; Dec. 10, 1896.</p>	<p>New Haven. 27 New Haven, Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 26, 1891; Corp. May 24, 1893; trans to 2d Sec. B. S. C., May 2, 1895; Sergt. May 2, 1895; dis. May 26, 1896. 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Sec. Brigade Signal Corps, Dec. 10, 1896.</p>
<p>THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.  <i>First Lieutenant.</i>  William F. M. Rogers,  New London; Jan. 14, 1896.</p>	<p>New London. 38 Toledo, O. Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1895. 1st Lieut. Comdg. 3d Sec. Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1896.</p>
<p>FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.  <i>First Lieutenant.</i>  Edwin W. Challenger,  Bridgeport; Dec. 16, 1896.</p>	<p>Bridgeport. 32 London, Eng. Private 4th Signal Corps, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 23, 1889; Corp. May 27, 1891; (changed to 4th Sec. B. S. C., June 2, 1893); Sergt. April 4, 1894; dis. Dec. 23, 1894. Re-en. 4th Sec. B. S. C. Dec. 24, 1894; Sergt.; dis. Dec., 1896. 1st Lieut. comdg. 4th Section Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., Dec. 16, 1896.</p>
<p>MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.  <i>Captain.</i>  William H. Sears,  New Haven; July 8, 1896.</p>	<p>New Haven. 40 New Haven, Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1875; Corp. June 2, 1879; dis. Jan. 12, 1881. 2d Lieut. comdg. 2d M. G. Platoon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1886 (changed to 2d Sec. M.-G. Batty., June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893; Captain July 8, 1896.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE P. O. ADDRESS. OF RANK.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE. 1st National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John D. Bonner, Hartford; July 30, 1894.	38	Stonefield, Canada	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec., 14, 1880; Corp. Aug. 25, 1884; dis. Dec. 14, 1885. Private 1st M.-G. Platoon 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1886; dis. July 1, 1888. 1st Lieut. Comdg. 1st Sec. M.-G. Battery, July 30, 1894.	
SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Robert G. Morley, New Haven; July 31, 1896.	37	North Haven, Conn.	Private 2d M.-G. Platoon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1887; Corp. July 1, 1890; Sergt. July 31, 1891; dis. Nov. 18, 1892. Re-en. Nov. 18, 1892; Sergt. (changed to 2d Sec. M.-G. Bat- tery June 2, 1893); dis. Nov. 18, 1894. Re-en. 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery Nov. 18, 1894; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Comdg. 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery, July 31, 1896.	
THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> James D. Gaffney, New London; Nov. 17, 1896.	26	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1889; dis. Jan. 9, 1894. Private 3d Section M.-G. B., Feb. 1, 1894; Corp. May 1, 1894; Sergt. July 1, 1895; dis. Feb. 1, 1896. Re-en. Feb. 6, 1896; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Comdg. 3d Sec. M.-G. B., Nov. 17, 1896.	

FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.

*First Lieutenant.*

Franklin S. Edwards,  
- Bridgeport; June 30, 1897.

Bridgeport.

36 Huntington,  
Conn.

Private 4th M.-G. Platoon, 4th Regt.  
C. N. G., May 11, 1885; Corp. Feb.  
23, 1886; Serg. Jan. 19, 1887; dis.  
May 11, 1890. Re-en. May 12, 1890;  
Sergt.; dis. May 12, 1892. Re-en. May  
12, 1892; Sergt. (changed to 4th Sec.  
M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893); dis.  
May 12, 1894. Re-en. May 12, 1894;  
Sergt.; 1st Sergt. June 27, 1895; dis.  
May 12, 1896. Re-en. May 13, 1896;  
1st Sergt.  
1st Lieut. comdg. 4th Sec. M.-G. B.,  
June 30, 1897.

NAVAL BATTALION.

*Commander.*

Edward G. Buckland,  
New Haven; Dec. 30, 1896.

New Haven.

31 Buffalo,  
N. Y.

Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G.,  
Nov. 15, 1893; Ensign Nov. 27, 1893;  
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Jan. 22, 1894.  
Lieut.-Commander Battalion, Mar. 30,  
1896; Commander Dec. 30, 1899.

*Lieutenant Commander.*

Arthur H. Day,  
New Haven; Feb. 24, 1897.

New Haven.

28 New Haven,  
Conn.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Edward V. Reynolds, New Haven; July 1, 1897.	New Haven.	38	Chicago, Ill.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 26, 1890; 1st Lieut. May 26, 1890; res. Sept. 28, 1891. Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 27, 1893. Lieut. 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Nov. 27, 1893. Commander Mar. 30, 1896; resigned, December 23, 1896. Lieutenant July 1, 1897.	
<i>Adjutant—Lieut. (Junior Grade).</i> Samuel F. Punderson, New Haven; Jan. 14, 1897.	New Haven.	33	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 13, 1886; Corp. July 15, 1889; dis. Jan. 13, 1891. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; G. M. 1st Class, June 15, 1894; dis. Nov. 15, 1895. Re-en. Nov. 15, 1895; Lieut. (Junior Grade) and Ordnance Officer Apr. 18, 1896; Adjutant Jan. 14, 1897.	
<i>Surgeon—Lieut. (Junior Grade).</i> William W. Hawkes, New Haven; Apr. 11, 1896.	New Haven.	40	Davenport, Ia.		

<i>Assistant Surgeon — Ensign.</i> Levi Bennett Cochran, Hartford; Dec. 16, 1896.	Hartford.	30	Durhamville, Seaman 2d Division Naval Battalion. N. Y. Apr. 29, 1896; Ensign and Asst. Surgeon Dec. 16, 1896.
<i>Ordnance Officer — Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Nathaniel W. Bishop, Bridgeport; July 28, 1897.	Bridgeport.	32	Bridgeport, Conn. Lieutenant (Junior Grade) and Paymaster April 18, 1896; Lieut. (Junior Grade) and O. O., July 28, 1897.
<i>Paymaster — Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Frederick L. Averill, New Haven; July 28, 1897.	New Haven.	32	Branford, Conn. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G., June 30, 1894; Ensign Apr. 16, 1896; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) and Paymaster July 28, 1897.
FIRST DIVISION — NEW HAVEN. <i>Lieutenant.</i> Daniel M. Goodridge, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	34	Portland, Me. Private Light Infantry, Portland, Me. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; Ensign Nov. 27, 1893; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Dec. 27, 1894; Lieut. Apr. 16, 1896.
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Frank S. Cornwell, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	27	New Britain, Conn. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G., Nov. 15, 1893; Boatswain's Mate, 2d Cl., July 16, 1894; Ensign Dec. 27, 1894; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Apr. 16, 1896.
<i>Ensign.</i> Stephen D. Baker, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	29	Greenport, L. I., N. Y. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G.; Nov. 15, 1893; Cox. July 16, 1894; B. M., 2d class, Mar. 1, 1895; Ensign Apr. 16, 1896.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION. — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Ensign.</i> Robert E. L. Hutchinson, New Haven; Aug. 12, 1897.	New Haven.	28	New Haven, Conn.	Seaman 1st Division Naval Militia Nov. 15, 1893; Q.-M. 2d Cl. Oct. 18, 1895; B. M. 1st Cl., May 25, 1896; dis. Nov. 15, 1896. Re-en. Nov. 19, 1896; B.-M. 1st Cl. Ensign, Aug. 12, 1897.		
SECOND DIVISION — HARTFORD. <i>Lieutenant.</i>						
Felton Parker, Hartford; May 12, 1896.	Hartford.	37	Lancaster, Mass.	Seaman 2d Div. Naval Battalion, C.N.G., Apr. 29, 1896; Lieut. May 12, 1896.	Cadet Midshipman U. S. Naval Academy, Nov. 9, 1876; Graduated June, 1882; (rank changed to Naval Cadet Aug. 5, '82); hon. dis. July 1, 1884.	
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade.)</i> Lyman B. Perkins, Hartford; May 12, 1896.	Hartford.	39	Boston, Mass.	Seaman 2d Div. Naval Battalion, C.N.G., Apr. 29, 1896; Lieut. (Junior Grade) May 12, 1896.	Cadet Engineer U. S. Naval Academy, Sept. 13, 1877; res. April 12, 1886.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Louis F. Middlebrook, Hartford; May 12, 1896.	Hartford.	31	Trumbull, Conn.	Private 1st Sec. Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., Apr. 30, 1895. Ensign 2d Div. Naval Battalion, C. N. G., May 12, 1896.		
<i>Ensign.</i> Robert H. C. Kelton, Hartford; May 12, 1896.	Hartford.	26	San Francisco, Cal.	Seaman 3d Div. 1st Battalion Naval Brigade, Mass. National Guard, Oct., 1892, to Sept., 1893. Seaman 2d Div. Naval Battalion, C.N.G., Apr. 29, 1896; Ensign May 12, 1896.		



ENGINEER DIVISION — NEW

HAVEN.

*Chief — Lieutenant.*

Thomas W. Mather,  
New Haven; Feb. 20, 1896.

*Assistant — Ensign.*

Amasa Trowbridge,  
New Haven; Apr. 24, 1897.

New Haven.	47	Middletown, Conn.
New Haven.	27	Hartford, Conn.

Seaman Engr. Div. Naval Battalion C.  
N. G., Oct. 17, 1896; machinist, Dec.  
9, 1896. Ensign and Asst. Engineer,  
Apr. 24, 1897.

ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i> Thomas McManus,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 3, 1883	Hartford.	Appointed Major Judge-Advocate, 1st Regt'l Dist., July 17, 1872; res. Aug. 31, 1887; Q. M.-Gen. Jan. 3, 1883; dis. Jan. 8, 1885.
Evelyn L. Bissell,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 3, 1883	New Haven.	Major and Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 9, 1868; dis. Aug. 5, 1871. Major and Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1871; res. July 17, 1872. Major and Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 28, 1876. Sur.-Gen. State of Conn. Jan., 1883; dis. Jan. 8, 1885. Major and Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1885; dis. July 23, 1889.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>				
Arthur L. Goodrich,	Staff of Comd-in-Chief	January 8, 1885.	Hartford.	Appointed Capt. and Adj. 1st Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1876; res. June 4, 1878. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 26, 1878 res. Dec. 2, 1882. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1882; Lt. Col. Nov. 20, 1884. Q. M.-Gen. State of Conn. Jan. 8, 1885; dis. Jan. 6, 1887.
Charles P. Graham,	Staff of Comd-in-Chief.	January 9, 1895.	Middletown.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 22, 1872; Capt. Apr. 21, 1873; Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1875; Colonel July 15, 1878. Brig-General com'd'g Brigade C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1885; hon. dis. July 2, 1891. Adjutant-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895; dis. Jan. 6, 1897.
James H. Jarman,	Staff of Comd-in-Chief.	January 9, 1895.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 19, 1883; 1st Lieut. April 29, 1886. Major and Brigade I. R. P., C. N. G., July 13, 1888; res. May 12, 1890. Paymaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895; dis. Jan. 6, 1897.

Wallace T. Fenn,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 10, 1889.	Wethersfield.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 22, 1886; res. Jan. 10, 1889, to accept appointment on Staff of Gov. Bulkeley. Paymaster-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1889; dis. Jan. 4, 1893. Appointed Capt. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Oct. 6, 1865; Lt.-Col. 2d Regt. June 4, 1868. Colonel 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 16, 1869; dis. Aug. 5, 1871. Paymaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 3, 1877; dis. Jan. 10, 1879. Adjutant General State of Conn., Jan. 4, 1893; dis. Jan. 9, 1895.
Edward E. Bradley,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 4, 1893.	New Haven.	Appointed Capt. Co. F (Wethersfield), 1st Regt., C. N. G., Mar. 12, 1866. Capt. and A. A.-G. 1st Brigade, C. N. G., Aug. 20, 1866; res. Dec. 10, 1868. Capt. Co. F (Wethersfield), 1st Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 2, 1869; Lieut.-Colonel 1st Regt. Apr. 23, 1870; Colonel Mar. 12, 1874; res. Jan. 15, 1875. Major and Brig. Insp., C. N. G., July 6, 1887; res. Jan. 5, 1887, to accept appointment on Staff of Gov. Lounsbury. Com.-Gen. State of Conn., Jan. 6, 1887; dis. Jan. 10, 1889.
John B. Clapp,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 6, 1887.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 28, 1877. Capt. and A. D. C. Brigade Staff July 6, 1878; Major and Brig. Q. M. Jan. 30, 1879. Colonel 4th Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 23, 1884. Brig. Gen. Comd'g Brigade, C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1890; dis. May 28, 1892.
Thomas L. Watson,	Brigade, C. N. G.	March 1, 1890.	Bridgeport.	

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Colonels.</i>				
Wilbur F. Coe,	Staff of Comd. in-Chief.	January 10, 1879.	Winsted.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 4th Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 17, 1872; First Lieut. May 7, 1877; dis. Jan. 9, 1879. Appointed Capt. and A.-D.-C. Staff of Commander-in-Chief Jan. 10, 1879; dis. Jan. 5, 1881.
Charles B. Erichson,	First Regiment.	April 15, 1890.	New Britain.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Battery E (New Britain), C. N. G., Aug. 18, 1868; First Lieut. Feb. 9, 1869; Capt. Jan. 3, 1871; dis. Aug. 1, 1871. Appointed Capt. Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 25, 1872; res. Sept. 27, 1883. Appointed Capt. Co. D, 1st Regt., Jan. 10, 1890; Colonel 1st Regt., C. N. G., April 15, 1890; dis. Jan. 9, 1892.
Heman A. Tyler,	First Regiment.	December 29, 1876.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Adj., 1st Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1871; Major Feb. 14, 1872; Lieut.-Col. Mar. 12, 1874; Colonel 1st Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 29, 1876; dis. June 14, 1878.
John B. Doherty,	Second Regiment.	July 1, 1889.	Waterbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., May 20, 1880; First Lieut. June 2, 1882; Capt. Aug. 1, 1883; Major 2d Regt. Feb. 16, 1885; Lieut.-Col. Jan. 24, 1887; Colonel 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 1, 1889; dis. July 3, 1895.

Walter J. Leavenworth,	Second Regiment.	February 16, 1885.	Wallingford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 14, 1871; First Lieut. Aug. 23, 1873; Capt. Jan. 29, 1874; res. Jan. 17, 1877; Capt. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 11, 1880; res. June 16, 1882; Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 16, 1882; Colonel Feb. 16, 1885; dis. June 22, 1889.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i> Jabez L. Woodbridge,	Staff of Comd. in-Chief.	January 3, 1883.	Wethersfield.	Appointed Capt. and I. T. P., 1st Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 19, 1877. Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Q.-Master-Gen., State of Conn., Jan. 3, 1883; dis. Jan. 8, 1885. Capt. and I. R. P., 1st Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1885; dis. Apr. 22, 1886.
Joseph T. Elliott,	Brigade Staff.	February 13, 1885.	Middletown.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Mch. 23, 1880. Capt. and Adj. 2d Regt. Mch. 21, 1881. Lieut.-Col. and A. A.-Gen. Brigade, C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885; res. Mch. 7, 1890. Second Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1890; res. Jan. 1, 1892. First Lieut. and Quartermaster, 2d Regt., Jan. 2, 1894; dis. Dec. 7, 1895.
C. Purdy Lindsley,	Brigade Staff.	February 13, 1885.	New Haven.	Appointed Major and Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 21, 1883. Lieut.-Col. and Medical Director, C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885; dis. May 12, 1890.
Leonard B. Almy,	Brigade Staff.	June 6, 1892.	Norwich.	Appointed Major and Surgeon 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 22, 1886. Lieut.-Col. and Medical Director, C. N. G., June 6, 1892; retired Jan. 7, 1897.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS. — CONTINUED

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.			Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.			
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>					
Frank T. Lee,	Second Regiment.	July	1, 1880.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Mch. 3, 1882; First Lieut. Mch. 12, 1883; Capt. May 6, 1885; Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 24, 1887; Lieut.-Col. July 1, 1889; dis. Apr. 27, 1892. Capt. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., April 19, 1893; dis. May 4, 1893.
William H. Bentley,	Third Regiment.	March	20, 1882.	New London.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Oct. 17, 1871; Capt. May 12, 1873; Major 3d Regt. July 14, 1881; Lieut.-Col. Mar. 20, 1882; dis. June 30, 1886.
James C. Crowe,	Fourth Regiment.	March	22, 1890.	So. Norwalk.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 8th Regt., C. M., April 24, 1865; First Lieut. May 21, 1866 (changed to Co. D, 4th Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1871); Capt. July 19, 1871; Major 4th Regt. Aug. 18, 1880; Lieut.-Col. Mar. 22, 1890; ret'd Jan. 6, 1897.
<i>Majors.</i>					
Frederick A. Spencer,	Brigade Staff.	May	12, 1882.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 28, 1876. Capt. Co. A, 2d Regt., Feb. 19, 1877. Major and Brig. I. T. P., May 8, 1882; dis. Feb. 14, 1885.
Edward S. Hayden,	Brigade Staff.	April	23, 1884.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt., C. N. G., Sept. 30, 1878. Major and Brig. Cons'y Jan. 23, 1883; Major and Brig. Q.M. Apr. 23, 1884; dis. May 12, 1890.



Walter M. Wellman,	Brigade Staff.	October	3, 1885.	New Haven.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 20, 1883. Major and Brig. Coms'y Feb. 13, 1885; dis. May 12, 1890.
William F. Bidwell,	Brigade Staff.	June	6, 1892.	Killingly.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. C, 3d Regt., C. N. G., May 28, 1878; Capt. Dec. 30, 1880; res. Nov. 14, 1881. Capt. Co. C, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1881; Major July 12, 1886. Major and Brigade Quartermaster C. N. G., June 6, 1892; retired Jan. 7, 1897.
T. Attwater Barnes,	Brigade Staff.	April	26, 1873.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 14, 1871; First Lieut. Aug. 5, 1872. Major and Brig. Inspector, C. N. G., Apr. 26, 1873; dis. Oct. 30, 1877.
William W. Starr,	Brigade Staff.	June	6, 1892.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Sig. Officer 4th Regt., C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1885; dis. Aug. 1, 1889. Major, Engineer, and Sig. Officer Brigade, C. N. G., June 6, 1892; dis. April 14, 1893.
Howard G. Hubbell,	Brigade Staff.	May	12, 1890.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Q.M. 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 16, 1884. Major and Brigade Q-Master May 12, 1890; dis. May 31, 1892.
William Westphal,	First Regiment.	November 20,	1884.	Hartford.	Appointed Capt. Co. A, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 31, 1872; dis. July 12, 1873; Capt. Mar. 15, 1877; Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1884; dis. Apr. 1, 1886.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Majors.</i> Thomas M. Smith,	First Regiment.	April 8, 1886.	Hartford.	Appointed Capt. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1879. Major 1st Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 8, 1886; dis. Jan. 22, 1890.
Charles R. Bannon,	Second Regiment.	August 15, 1881.	Waterbury.	Appointed Capt. Co. G, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Sept. 25, 1871. Major 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1881; dis. Nov. 14, 1884. Capt. Co. G, 2d Regt., Nov. 21, 1884; dis. June 12, 1886.
John M. Benedict,	Second Reg't (Staff).	July 23, 1889.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 4, 1888; Major and Surgeon July 23, 1889; retired July 3, 1895.
H. Lynde Harrison,	Judge Adv., 2d Reg. Dist.	June 18, 1872.	New Haven.	Appointed Major and Judge Advocate 2d Regtl. Dist. June 18, 1872; dis. June 2, 1893.
<i>Captains.</i> Charles H. Slocum,	First Regiment.	March 9, 1891.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 1st Regt., C. N. G., July 28, 1888; First Lieut. June 24, 1889; Capt. Mar. 9, 1891; retired Mar. 1, 1895.
George A. Cornell,	First Regiment.	December 3, 1880.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. H, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 1, 1878; First Lieut. June 10, 1879; Capt. Dec. 3, 1880; dis. Dec. 12, 1883.

Joseph R. Andrews,	First Regiment.	December 1, 1892.	New Britain.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1890; First Lieut. June 23, 1891; promoted Capt. Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1892; retired Mar. 10, 1896.
Ernest C. Colby,	First Regiment.	April 9, 1872.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. C, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 16, 1872; Capt. Apr. 9, 1872; dis. Dec. 3, 1879.
William C. Cheney,	First Reg't (Staff).	February 15, 1892.	So. Manchester.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt., C. N. G., May 20, 1890; Capt. and I. R. P. Feb. 15, 1892; retired June 24, 1895.
Thomas F. Flanigan,	First Regiment.	January 15, 1892.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 27, 1878; First Lieut. Aug. 22, 1879; Capt. June 26, 1886; dis. Jan. 23, 1889.
George B. Newton,	First Regiment.	April 10, 1893.	Hartford.	Capt. Co. B., 1st Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 15, 1892; retired May 26, 1896.
Charles W. Burpee,	First Regiment (Staff).	June 24, 1895.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885; Capt. Feb. 7, 1887; dis. Jan. 22, 1890.
				Capt. Apr. 10, 1893; retired Jan. 9, 1897.
				Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 26, 1890; First Lieut. June 22, 1891; res. Nov. 7, 1891.
				Capt. and Adj. 4th Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 22, 1892; Capt. Co. K, 4th Regt., May 21, 1892; retired May 13, 1895.
				Capt. and I. S. A. P. 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 24, 1895; retired July 12, 1897.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Captains.</i>				
Henry J. Bacon, .	Second Regiment.	March 23, 1880.	Meriden.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 8, 1875; Capt. Mar. 23, 1880; dis. Jan. 13, 1882.
Augustus I. Goodrich, .	Second Regiment.	September 20, 1869.	Waterbury.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 22, 1868; Capt. Sept. 20, 1869; dis. Feb. 3, 1877.
John Gutt, . .	Second Regiment.	May 24, 1886.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 10, 1881; First Lieut. Nov. 30, 1883; Capt. May 24, 1886; dis. Apr. 17, 1891.
Michael Creed, .	Second Regiment.	October 22, 1889.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1886; First Lieut. Oct. 20, 1887; Capt. Oct. 22, 1889; dis. April 12, 1894.
Wallace E. Beach,	Second Regiment.	December 29, 1891.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Mar. 22, 1888; First Lieut. Jan. 30, 1890; Capt. Dec. 29, 1891; retired Oct. 28, 1895.
Andrew Allen,	Second Reg't (Staff).	January 5, 1880.	New Haven.	Appointed Capt. and I. T. P., 2d Regt., C. N. G., Jan. 5, 1880; dis. July 23, 1889.
Daniel L. Barber,	Second Regiment.	November 17, 1891.	Wallingford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., June 25, 1891; Capt. Nov. 17, 1891; retired Nov. 17, 1896.

William N. Mix.	Second Regiment.	February 1, 1877.	Wallingford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Sept. 19, 1871; dis. Aug. 11, 1873. First Lieut. Feb. 19, 1874; Capt. Feb. 1, 1877; dis. Oct. 27, 1879.
James J. Kennedy,	Second Regiment.	April 24, 1894.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Oct. 20, 1887; First Lieut. Oct. 22, 1889; Capt. Apr. 24, 1894; retired Feb. 26, 1897.
Albert F. Laudensack,	Second Regiment.	March 27, 1895.	New Haven.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 24, 1892; First Lieut. Apr. 25, 1894; Capt. Mch. 27, 1895; retired June 23, 1897.
Charles F. Chaney,	Third Reg't (Adj't.).	July 4, 1892.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 9, 1886; Capt. and Adj. 3d Regt. Apr. 28, 1882; res. July 23, 1883. Second Lieut. Comd'g 3d M. G. Platoon 3d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 10, 1884; res. Feb. 6, 1888. Capt. and Adj. 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 4, 1892; retired Mch. 21, 1894.
Michael J. Roach,	Third Regiment.	June 8, 1887.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1882; Capt. June 8, 1887; retired Oct. 26, 1893.
Henry E. Burton,	Third Regiment.	November 20, 1894.	Danielson.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1887; First Lieut. Oct. 13, 1891; Capt. Aug. 4, 1892; retired Dec. 4, 1893. Capt. Co. F, 3d Regt. Nov. 20, 1894; retired Nov. 8, 1895.

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.—CONTINUED.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.	Official Record.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.		
<i>Captains.</i> Herbert R. Chappell,	Third Regiment.	May 14, 1875.	Willimantic.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. E, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 2, 1874; Capt. May 14, 1875; dis. June 23, 1881.
Addison A. Betts,	Fourth Regiment.	October 24, 1892.	Norwalk.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., July 17, 1874; First Lieut. May 14, 1875; Promoted Capt. Co. F, 4th Regt., C. N. G., May 4, 1880; dis. July 24, 1890.
Frederick Cole,	Fourth Regiment.	February 10, 1879.	West Redding.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 4th Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 23, 1875; First Lieut. Nov. 8, 1875; Capt. Feb. 10, 1879; dis. June 19, 1885.
Frank R. Nash,	Fourth Regiment.	July 14, 1885.	Danbury.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. G, 4th Regt., C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1882; First Lieut. June 25, 1883; Capt. July 14, 1885; dis. Mar. 23, 1891.
James T. Reynolds,	Battery A.	May 15, 1894.	Branford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Platoon, Battery A, C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1884; First Lieut. Dec. 17, 1885; Capt. May 15, 1894; retired June 12, 1894.
Henry Avery,	Machine-Gun Battery.	June 27, 1893.	Hartford.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Comd'g 1st M.-G. Plat., 1st Regt., C. N. G., June 14, 1886 (changed to M.-G. Battery June 2, 1893). First Lieut. June 3, 1893; Capt. June 27, 1893; retired June 29, 1896.



Charles H. Walker,	Fifth Battalion.	February 20, 1884.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. C, 5th Battalion, C. N. G., Aug. 29, 1881; First Lieut. Sept. 3, 1883; Capt. Feb. 20, 1884; dis. May 11, 1888.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
William B. McCray,	First Reg't (Staff).	August 23, 1878.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Regt., C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1872; res. Feb. 17, 1874. Appointed 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. Aug. 23, 1878; dis. Nov. 15, 1884.
Frederick D. Rathbun,	First Reg't (Staff).	February 15, 1892.	Hartford.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 1st Regt., C. N. G., Feb. 15, 1892; retired Feb. 15, 1887.
Frank P. Goff,	Third Regiment.	August 10, 1886	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., May 16, 1882; First Lieut. Aug. 10, 1886; dis. Apr. 25, 1888.
Samuel Prince,	Third Regiment.	January 27, 1891.	New London.	Appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 10, 1886; First Lieut. Jan. 27, 1891; dis. Nov. 2, 1897.
Francis J. Duffy,	Brigade Signal Corps.	November 14, 1889	New Haven.	Appointed 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 2d Regt., C. N. G., June 16, 1886; res. July 26, 1889. Appointed 1st Lieut. 2d Sig. Corps 2d Regt. Nov. 4, 1889 (changed to 2d Sec. B. S. C. June 2, 1893), ret'd Mar. 2, 1895.
George P. Rand,	Machine-Gun Battery.	June 2, 1893.	Bridgeport.	Appointed 2d Lieut. 4th M. G. Platoon 4th Regt., C. N. G., Oct. 26, 1888 (changed to 4th Sec. M. G. B. June 2, 1893); First Lieut. June 2, 1893; ret'd June 24, 1897.

[ 2. ]

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED  
MEN, C. N. G., SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

FIRST REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff,							
Hospital Corps, and Band,...	Hartford, ....	13	12	..	25	4	54
Company A, .....	Hartford, ....	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company B, .....	Hartford, ....	3	14	1	2	36	56
Company C, .....	Rockville, ...	3	14	1	2	45	65
Company D, .....	New Britain, ..	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company E, .....	New Britain, ..	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company F, .....	Hartford, ....	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company G, .....	S. Manchester, ..	3	14	1	2	46	66
Company H, .....	Hartford, ....	3	14	1	2	41	61
Company I, .....	New Britain, ...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company K, .....	Hartford, ....	3	14	1	2	46	66
Total, .....		43	152	10	45	455	705

SECOND REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff,							
Hospital Corps, and Band,...	Waterbury, ...	13	12	..	25	4	54
Company A, .....	Waterbury, ...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company B, .....	New Haven, ..	3	14	1	2	46	66
Company C, .....	New Haven, ..	3	11	1	2	48	65
Company D, .....	New Haven, ..	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company E, .....	New Haven, ..	2	12	1	2	51	68
Company F, .....	New Haven, ..	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company G, .....	Waterbury, ...	3	14	1	2	46	66
Company H, .....	Middletown, ...	3	13	1	2	48	67
Company I, .....	Meriden, ....	3	13	1	2	44	63
Company K, .....	Wallingford, ..	3	13	1	2	42	61
Total, .....		42	144	10	45	472	713

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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## THIRD REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,....	New London,.	13	12	..	25	4	54
Company A,.....	New London,.	3	11	1	1	36	52
Company B,.....	Pawcatuck,...	3	14	1	2	43	63
Company C,.....	Norwich,....	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company D,.....	New London,.	3	11	1	2	42	59
Company E,.....	Willimantic,...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company F,.....	Danielson,...	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company G,.....	Putnam,.....	3	13	1	2	33	52
Company I,.....	New London,.	3	11	1	2	41	58
Total,.....	.....	37	114	8	40	342	541

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,....	Norwalk,....	13	12	..	25	4	54
Company B,.....	Bridgeport, ...	3	14	1	2	43	63
Company C,.....	Stamford,...	1	14	1	2	46	66
Company D,.....	Norwalk,....	3	14	1	2	34	54
Company E,.....	Bridgeport,...	3	13	1	2	44	63
Company F,.....	Norwalk,....	3	13	1	1	45	63
Company G,.....	Danbury,....	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company I,.....	Winsted,....	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company K,.....	Bridgepor ...	3	13	1	2	49	68
Total,.....	.....	35	123	8	40	361	567

## SEPARATE COMPANY.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First,.....	New Haven,..	3	14	1	2	43	63

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.
Captain and Non-Com. Staff,....	Branford,.....	1	4	..	..	5
1st Platoon,.....	Guilford,.....	2	6	1	28	37
2d Platoon,.....	Branford,.....	2	6	1	29	38
Total, .....	.....	5	16	2	57	80

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.
First Section,.....	Hartford,.....	1	4	6	11
Second Section,.....	New Haven,.....	1	3	6	10
Third Section,.....	New London,.....	1	3	5	9
Fourth Section,.....	Bridgeport,.....	1	3	6	10
Total,.....	.....	4	13	23	40

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.
Captain, .....	Hartford,.....	1	..	..	..	1
First Section,.....	Hartford,.....	1	4	..	5	10
Second Section,.....	New Haven,.....	1	4	1	4	10
Third Section,.....	New London,.....	1	4	..	5	10
Fourth Section,.....	Bridgeport,.....	1	4	..	5	10
Total,.....	.....	5	16	1	19	41

NAVAL BATTALION.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Seamen.	Total.
Commander, Staff and Non-Com. Staff,	New Haven,..	8	4	..	4	16
First Division, .....	New Haven,..	4	10	1	55	70
Second Division, .....	Hartford, ....	4	11	1	55	71
Engineer Division, .....	New Haven,..	2	10	..	3	15
Total, .....		18	35	2	117	172

RECAPITULATION.

BRIGADE, C. N. G.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates and Seamen.	Total.
Brig-General and Staff,	South Norwalk,..	11	5	..	..	....	16
1st Regiment, .....	Hartford, .....	43	152	10	45	455	705
2d Regiment, .....	Waterbury, ...	42	144	10	45	472	713
3d Regiment, .....	New London,....	37	114	8	40	342	541
4th Regiment, .....	Bridgeport,....	35	123	8	40	361	567
1st Separate Company,	New Haven,....	3	14	1	2	43	63
Battery A, Light Artill'y,	Branford, .....	5	16	2	..	57	80
Brigade-Signal Corps,..	Hartford, .....	4	13	..	..	23	40
M.-G. Battery, .....	New Haven,....	5	16	1	..	19	41
Naval Battalion, .....	New Haven,....	18	35	2	..	117	172
Total, .....		203	632	42	172	1,889	2,938

[3.]

## REPORTS OF SURGEON-GENERAL, BRIGADE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, AND SURGEON NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.

## Report of Surgeon-General.

DERBY, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Surgeon-General's Department for the year :

During the year the following changes have taken place in the Medical Department of the National Guard : Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director of the Brigade, has, after ten years of active service as Surgeon of the Third Regiment and Medical Director, been placed on the retired list.

In the retirement of Colonel Almy, the National Guard loses an able and enthusiastic officer, and one to whose zeal and ability the Medical Department of the Brigade is greatly indebted for its present high standing.

Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon Fourth Regiment, has been appointed Medical Director of the Brigade with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Fourth Regiment, has been appointed Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, with the rank of Major, and Harris F. Brownlee has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

In May last, in obedience to Special Order No. 79, Adjutant-General's Office, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Almy (retired), Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Watson, Medical Director of the Brigade, and Major Julian LaPierre, Surgeon 4th Regiment, I attended the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, at Columbus, Ohio, of which a special report was made to the Adjutant-General's Office under date of third of June last.



In July, in company with the Medical Director, I paid a visit to the encampment at Peekskill, N. Y., for the purpose of examining the camp, especially the Medical Department; we were cordially received, and every effort made to further the object of our visit.

The reports of the Medical Director of the Brigade and the medical officer of the Naval Battalion, which is herewith submitted, gives a detailed account of the service of their departments at Camp Cooke and Camp Long.

I most heartily endorse the recommendation of the medical Director, that new kitchens be built, or the old ones be put in proper order to fulfill the purpose for which they are intended at the State camp.

From the Surgeon-General's office at Washington, I procured fifteen copies of the "Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps of the United States Army," and twelve copies of the "Manual for the Medical Department of the United States Army;" these have been issued to the medical officers of the Brigade by the Medical Director.

The medical officers and Hospital Corps are by all nations considered as non-combatants; I would most respectfully recommend that instead of being required to qualify as marksmen, they spend the time in qualifying in the duties they would be expected to perform for the relief of the unfortunate officers and men in actual warfare.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. PHILLIPS,

*Surgeon-General.*

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#### **Report of Medical Director, C. N. G.**

DANBURY, CONN., Sept. 15, 1897.

*Brigadier-General* ALBERT W. PHILLIPS,

*Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

I herewith submit the following report of my tour of duty at Camp Cooke, from August 15th to 21st inclusive, in accordance with the Law and Regulations of Connecticut National Guard, Article X, Section XII, Paragraph 396.

The troops arrived in camp in good condition, the very severe storm of the night and early morning having given way so that all the regiments arrived in quarters without any interference from the elements.

The medical officers were prompt in reporting at Headquarters, and the first day passed with but one man in the hospital. In fact, there was no day during the entire week when more than five men were reported unfit for duty by sickness. The First Regiment had not a single man excused from duty by sickness during the entire week. The Second Regiment had but one, and he was disabled by injury, and sent home on the third day.

The Third Regiment had one case of sickness.

The Fourth Regiment had only three cases of sickness and one accident. (Here I refer only to cases that were unable to perform duty.)

There were less than the usual number treated in quarters for slight ailments by Regimental Surgeons, and about one hundred and fifty prescriptions were put up at the hospital dispensary.

The health of the camp was exceptionally good. The sewer and arrangement of the pumps and water supply are improvements that were appreciated by all. To these improvements that are being made from year to year, for better sanitary conditions, are due much of the improved health record of the camp, and small sick list.

#### COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

It is with great pleasure that I can report that there was less complaint about the quality of the food, the cooking and serving of the same, than I have ever known in the eight years I have been connected with the Medical Department of the Connecticut National Guard. There were some complaints, but not to the usual extent, and when fault was found it was not wholly the fault of the caterers. They were unable to carry out their plans one or two days on account of the miserable quarters in which they were obliged to prepare the food. In some of the kitchens (if such they can be called) the water was ankle deep after the rain Wednesday evening, and to a reform in this department I would most earnestly call your attention. This has been the prayer of every regimental medical officer in his report to me, that we may, before another encampment, be provided with permanent kitchens adapted to the work.

## POLICING.

I believe the policing never was better over the entire camp.

## WEATHER.

For the most part, excellent weather prevailed, only two excessively hot days, one heavy shower on Wednesday evening, but it came at a most favorable hour after the men had returned from their supper, and the routine of the day was finished.

## THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Hospital Corps of each regiment was supplied with litters of the latest pattern, and the men showed good training. Much credit is due them under the conditions in which they have been obliged to work. It is my belief that each Corps should be visited at least once during each drill season by the Medical Director or Surgeon from some other regiment, or both, and that the actual expense should be paid by the State. They have received no encouragement in this line for several years, simply because no allowance has been made to defray this slight expense.

A meeting of all the medical officers of the Brigade was held at my quarters on Tuesday evening to discuss matters of general interest from a military standpoint, and for the improvement of the medical service, such as new drill regulations and Hospital Corps Manuals, also the question of increasing the number of men in each Corps, and the real necessity of the Corps being visited once or more by some medical officer each drill season, to which I have referred.

An examining board, consisting of the Surgeon-General, Medical Director, and Senior Regimental Surgeons, met at my quarters on Wednesday at 11 o'clock for the examination of Lieutenant Harris F. Brownlee, Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment: the examination was all that could be desired.

Before closing my report, I want to extend my most hearty thanks to all the medical officers of the Brigade, and to all the field and staff as well as line officers, who, in every way I could ask, did, whenever opportunity offered, everything in their power to make my position pleasant, and my work an enjoyable one.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WILBUR S. WATSON,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, C. N. G.*

**Report of Surgeon Naval Battalion, C. N. G.**

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 2, 1897.

*Lieutenant Colonel* WILBUR S. WATSON,*Medical Director, C. N. G.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following surgical report of the tour of duty at Camp Long, Fisher's Island, of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, during six days, July 19 to 24, 1897.

By request of Commander Buckland, I reported, July 18th, to inspect arrangements for mess and water supplies, and to locate Dispensary, Hospital, and Bay quarters, and indicate sinks and drainage.

Portable cooking ranges were used, and the food, though very plain, was suitably prepared and sufficient, albeit probably greater latitude will be allowed this department another year. A suitable mess tent is needed; the temporary improvisation made with flies, taken from the officers' tents, was notably inadequate.

The water used was pumped from wells into a cistern and filtered, thence conducted by pipe to the camp, being exceptionally convenient and pure, satisfying all tests.

One tent was assigned for the Dispensary, two for the Hospital, two for the Baymen, one for the Assistant Surgeon and Apothecary, and one for the Surgeon.

Following navy regulations, orders were issued strictly placing liquors under control of the Medical Department, and in this respect, as well as the observance of sink rules, I consider the conduct of the men exemplary in the extreme. I went over the ground after camp was struck, and was agreeably impressed with the absence of empty bottles and nuisances round about.

The camp being located upon a promontory, and upon exceptionally porous soil, drainage was perfect; a fortunate matter, as it rained every day during the tour, and on Thursday, when the precipitation was nearly three inches, with a strong wind, the tents were put to a severe test. On this day many of the mattresses were wet at the end as they were rather long for the tents in the division streets. I believe in this respect a hammock cot would be safer, especially in winter, as none of the Naval Militia tents have floors. The mean daily temperature ranged from 71 to 75 F.

Although there were 140 reports of sickness, none were serious. Only one patient was confined in the hospital, suffering with circumscribed periarthrititis of the knee; and one in quarters for one day. Both these were the result of strain. Disorders of digestion, migraine, chilliness from exposure, and slight injuries, including the tatooing folly, made up almost the entire list.

The department needs a surgical field box, a chest for medical stores, and a surgical instrument set, being entirely without either.

I cannot revert to the camp without a sense of admiration towards the officers and men for their enthusiasm and fealty to duty, and for the spirit that makes success in this department of the service assured.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. HAWKES,

*Lieutenant and Surgeon Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*

[4.]

## REPORT OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Commissary-General's Department for the year ending September 30, 1897 :

The same general methods were followed for catering for the Connecticut National Guard as for the year previous ; the contracts and bonds were of a similar character. The reports of the Commissary-Sergeants of each Company were forwarded to this department through the regular channels. This was the first attempt that had been made of having the reports pass through the Brigade Commissary since the present method of catering has been adopted. The results were most satisfactory, and much credit is due to Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary, for the most excellent manner in which he conducted his work pertaining to this department.

The cost for subsistence for the Brigade was as follows :

First Regiment, . . . . .	\$3,445.75
Second Regiment, . . . . .	3,619.91
Third Regiment, . . . . .	2,704.16
Fourth Regiment, . . . . .	2,823.33
First Separate Company, . . . . .	296.08
Battery A, . . . . .	401.50
Machine Gun Battery, . . . . .	198.00
Brigade Signal Corps, . . . . .	177.83
Orderlies, . . . . .	33.34
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> \$13,699.90

A great advance has been made in the improvements of the mess halls. The floors, which had been in a very bad condition for a long time, have been replaced with concrete, which enables the caterers to keep them clean at all times.

There is one matter which I wish to call to your attention in particular, and that is the kitchens. Although there were some just



causes for complaints in regard to the catering, I believe, that with proper facilities for cooking, complaints would be entirely done away with. It is an impossibility, under the present conditions, for any caterer to properly cook and serve the food. The kitchens being temporary structures, the slightest rain makes them almost uninhabitable. After the heavy rains during the last encampment, the floors were in the filthiest condition; they were washed frequently, but the continual tracking in and out of the buildings very soon made them equally as bad as before cleaning. The rain of Sunday, August 15th, beat through the sides of the building and made much of the food unfit for use. I would recommend that permanent kitchens be made in the rear of each mess hall, and that the space between them and the mess halls be properly enclosed, so that in case of rain or cool weather food may not only be properly prepared but served. As it is now, the open space between the kitchens and the mess halls affords a draft directly through the mess halls, and the food, although put on the tables hot, soon becomes cool, consequently unsatisfactory.

Each kitchen should be provided with an ice-house. Some have been provided with them, erected by the caterers; others have boxes, which are wholly unsuitable.

I would also recommend that the kitchens be provided with suitable ranges. I believe that if permanent kitchens are made this will be almost imperative, because some of the caterers have all sorts and sizes of stoves, cobbled up in every describable way, and in case of any accident with them there is no question but that the buildings would be burned.

The recommendation of my predecessor, General Henry S. Peck, relative to the storage of hay, has not yet received attention. This is a matter which should be attended to before the next encampment. On several of my inspections I not only found the tables covered with hay, but with innumerable insects. It was impossible for the tables to be kept clean, for as soon as the doors were opened there was a sufficient current of air to litter them.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT P. DAY,  
*Commissary-General.*

[5.]

REPORTS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST, COMMANDING BRIGADE  
C. N. G.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
SOUTH NORWALK, September 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:—In compliance with Section 55, Chapter 333, Laws of 1895, I have the honor to report the conduct and discipline of the annual encampment of 1897.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 15, A.-G. O., orders were issued from these headquarters assembling the Brigade. Subsequent orders governing the camp were as follows:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., July 29, 1897.

General Orders, {  
No. 4. }

I. The routine of daily duty at Camp Cooke will be as follows:

Reveille and Roll Call,.....	5.45 A.M.
Sick Call,.....	6.00
Breakfast,.....	6.30
Police Call,.....	7.00
Guard Mounting,.....	7.30
Battalion and Regimental Drill, First and Second Regiments,.....	8.00 to 10.00
Same, Third and Fourth Regiments,.....	10.00 to 12.00
School, Third and Fourth Regiments,.....	8.00 to 10.00
Same, First and Second Regiments,.....	10.00 to 12.00
Inspection of Quarters,.....	8.15
Orderly Hour,.....	12.00 M.
Dinner,.....	12.30 P.M.
Battalion Drill,.....	1.30 to 2.30
Battery A and Machine-Gun Battery Drill,.....	2.30 to 3.30
Police Call,.....	3.30
Regimental Parade, First and Second Regiments,....	4.00
Same, Third and Fourth Regiments,.....	4.30
Brigade Formation, Wednesday and Thursday,.....	5.15





*E. F. Devitt, photo.*

REVEILLE.

Retreat,.....	6.25
Supper,.....	6.30
Tattoo and Roll Call,.....	10.00
Taps,.....	11.00

II. The First Separate Company will drill same time as Third and Fourth Regiments.

III. Daily routine will begin on Monday at 12 o'clock M. Guard-mounting on Monday at 11.30 o'clock A.M. Commanders of regiments, batteries, and separate companies will report to brigade headquarters on arrival in camp.

IV. Regimental commanders will apportion in their discretion the time to be occupied in battalion and regimental drill, respectively.

V. Regimental commanders will have charge of schools of instruction; will conduct them in such manner and for such part of the time allotted as their judgment shall prescribe. In their reports of camp duty they will state the character and duration of the schools.

VI. Books and files will be inspected on Monday afternoon.

VII. Regimental quartermasters will accompany the inspecting officer at inspection of quarters, and will be held responsible for thorough policing and careful dressing of quarters.

VIII. The commanding officer of Battery A will cause one gun to be fired at reveille and retreat.

IX. No lights will be allowed after taps without permission from brigade headquarters, excepting at heads of company streets, in quarters of regimental and battery commanders, regimental adjutants, guard quarters, and hospitals.

X. Passes will not be issued to enlisted men except for good cause. All passes in excess of three for each company per day, when presented to brigade headquarters for approval, must be accompanied by written statements of the reason for their issue.

XI. All calls will be sounded at brigade headquarters and, excepting adjutant's call for brigade formation and recall from drill, will be immediately repeated from right to left down the line by trumpeters of regiments, batteries, and separate company.

XII. Musicians' call will be sounded at brigade headquarters fifteen minutes previous to reveille, drill, guard mounting, parade, retreat, and tattoo. Assembly for companies will be sounded ten minutes previous to calls for drills and ceremonies. Recall will be sounded five minutes previous to expiration of time for drill, and the field will be immediately cleared.

XIII. Drum-majors will report with their bands and field music at the right of the line at musicians' call before brigade formation. Drum-Major William C. Steele will have charge of bands when consolidated.

XIV. All trumpeters will report to the brigade trumpeter at the flagstaff each evening at 6.25 o'clock, and sound retreat.

XV. The guard detail of each regiment will be mounted as a regimental guard, and all details will be posted as a brigade guard. After the guard is posted, it will receive orders only from the commanding officer, field officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of regimental details, respectively. The commanding officer of each regiment will detail a commander and supernumerary



officer of its guard, and a regimental officer of the day to assist the field officer of the day, subject to the latter's orders. Names of regimental officers of the day, and guard for the day following, will be forwarded to brigade headquarters at orderly hour.

XVI. Commanding officers of regiments, upon application to brigade headquarters in camp, will be authorized, at their option, to post and command guards, at or after tattoo, around their respective commands, and to maintain such guards until daylight, or for any less time. For such guards only the countersign and parol of the brigade guard will be used.

XVII. Battery A and the machine-gun battery will maintain park and stable guards, respectively, and will be exempt from other guard details. The commanders of batteries will command their respective guards.

XVIII. The guard detail of the First Separate Company will guard the left flank of camp.

XIX. No duty will be required of the old guard, except for urgent cause, for six hours after it has been relieved.

XX. Efficient and intelligent performance of guard duty by officers and men will be expected. Officers will be detailed at brigade headquarters to inspect and report upon the efficiency in this duty of each command.

XXI. The brigade signal officer will, on Monday, establish signal stations on the line of coast defense at Fisher's Island, Block Island, and Plum Island, and maintain communication with headquarters in camp, closing the stations on Wednesday, and reporting with his command for camp duty by 4.30 o'clock P.M. of that day.

XXII. Major William H. Holly, I. S. A. P. and O. O., will have charge of seacoast battery, and of instruction of details on duty there.

XIII. Captain Henry S. Terrell, Aide-de-Camp, is hereby detailed as acting provost-marshal, in addition to his other duties.

XXIV. The commander of the Second Regiment will detail First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., and the commander of the First Regiment will detail Second Lieutenant William J. Rawlings, to report to Captain Terrell on Monday, at 2 o'clock P.M., to act as officers of the provost guard.

XXV. Company commissary-sergeants will, at each meal, make inspection of food furnished the troops, and, upon blanks furnished by the commissary-general, will report through regimental commissary-sergeants to the brigade commissary. Regimental commanders, at the request of the commissary-general, will detail special inspectors of food supplies, to report to him.

XXVI. Civilians will not be allowed in camp any other day than Friday, except by pass from brigade headquarters. Passes for distribution to civilians will be furnished as follows: To First and Second Regiments, 1,200 each; to Third and Fourth Regiments, 1,000 each; to other organizations, in similar proportion. Passes may be obtained by civilians on application to the brigade commander.

XXVII. Outpost duty and reconnaissance in force will be performed on Tuesday. All troops not on other duty will be prepared to leave camp by 8 o'clock A.M., taking with them cooked rations for one meal.

XXVIII. Long service medals, state decorations for rifle and revolver practice, and badges indicating service in the United States army may be worn upon the undress coat during the tour of camp duty.



XXIX. By authority of the military law of the state, the sale of all spirituous and malt liquors within one mile of the encampment is hereby prohibited.

XXX. His Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, will review the brigade on Friday at 2 o'clock P.M.

By order of BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.

Official:

FRANCIS G. BEACH,

*Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G.*

The principal change in daily routine was that of alternating, in place of simultaneous drills of the four regiments in the morning, two-hour drills of two regiments at a time, giving the entire parade ground to two regiments instead of four. The twofold room afforded more than twofold facility for battalion and regimental maneuvers, and was specially advantageous for extended order drills. Regimental commanders commended the change. The two-hour rest from drill in the morning, caused by this plan, made necessary an additional hour's drill in the afternoon, in order to provide sufficient hours per day for drill in schools of battalion and regiment. The time of rest from drill was devoted to schools of instruction under regimental commanders.

#### AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

The following abstract from morning reports show averages of attendance and strength:

	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Daily Strength, Present and Absent.	Percentage of Attendance.
Brigade Staff, . . . . .	16.00	16.00	100.00
Battery A, . . . . .	77.50	80.50	96.77
First Regiment, . . . . .	688.50	708.00	94.89
Second Regiment, . . . . .	701.00	721.00	97.27
Third Regiment, . . . . .	528.66	538.33	98.20
Fourth Regiment, . . . . .	547.33	575.33	95.13
First Separate Company, . . . . .	57.00	63.00	90.49
Signal Corps, . . . . .	38.00	40.50	93.82
Machine-Gun Battery, . . . . .	41.00	41.00	100.00
	2,675.00	2,784.00	96.08

#### DRILLS.

General improvement was manifest in drills in close order showing constantly increasing efficiency. Progress during the week was

marked, particularly in battalions located unfavorably for battalion work during the drill season.

Work in extended order showed only slight advance. It was evident that elementary instruction during the drill season and preparatory to camp had not been pushed with the vigor and persistency necessary to a fair degree of proficiency. Battalion and regimental commanders in camp, as a rule, appeared hesitant about forceful and aggressive work in this drill. This may, in a measure, be accounted for by the prevailing expectation that new regulations are soon to be issued.

Brigade formations were prompt, sharp, and clean to a degree, in my opinion, never equaled.

#### CEREMONIES.

Ceremonies were creditably done. Guard mounting, after the first two days, and regimental parades, presented little to criticise and much to commend. Brigade reviews were excellent. Occasional irregularity by right guides failing to cover was apparent. Brigade reviews are enjoyable to officers and men, putting them on their mettle and inspiring them to soldierly conduct and appearance. On Thursday, the Brigade formed and passed in review before the Adjutant-General in twenty minutes.

#### GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty showed some improvement over that of last camp in prompt and bold challenging by sentinels. In other respects, there was no marked progress. Lack of sufficient armory instruction was evident. Neglect to inspect and instruct the men in camp before detaching them, was more manifest. The men, with rare exceptions, are willing and capable. They desire instruction. Guard duty is not complicated, nor difficult, when intelligent instruction is had. Failure in guard duty is more the fault of officers than of men.

#### OUTPOST DUTY.

The following orders were issued for outpost duty and reconnaissance in force.

##### FIELD INSTRUCTION.

EXERCISE NO. 1. OUTPOSTS.

EXERCISE NO. 2. RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE.

*Given:* 4 REGT'S INFANTRY AND 1ST SEPARATE COMPANY.

(37 Cos. — 12 files each.)

1 BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, 4 GUNS.

1 M.-G. BATTERY, 4 GUNS.





REVIEW BRIGADE, C. N. G.

## BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SOUTH NORWALK, August 9, 1896.

Memorandum }  
Orders. }

I. For the purpose of instruction in outpost duty, a line of outposts, against an enemy assumed to be northerly and westerly of Roxbury road, will be established by this command on Tuesday morning, August 17, 1897, from a point near the junction of the Roxbury and Boston Schoolhouse roads to the first house north of the Roxbury road on road west of and parallel to the Flander's road. It will be assumed that the ground south of the Boston Schoolhouse road and north and east of the designated house is impassable.

II. All troops not specially required for other duty will take part in this exercise. The troops taking part therein will leave camp at 8 o'clock A. M., and will carry cooked rations for one meal. Each infantry man will carry 25 rounds of blank ammunition; each machine-gun section 1,000 rounds; the light battery 20 rounds per gun. Before leaving camp a careful inspection will be made to see that no ball cartridges are carried by any of the troops. The entire line of outposts will be established by 11 A. M.

III. With a view to testing the efficiency of the line of outposts, a patrol of an officer and five men from each infantry regiment will be selected by the commander of outposts and ordered to leave camp at 7.30 A. M. on the day designated and proceed to points at least one-half mile beyond the proposed line of sentinels. These patrols will impersonate the enemy and attempt to pass the line of observation between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., and return to camp. Those who succeed in getting through will report on arrival to the field officer of the day at brigade headquarters in camp, who will keep a record of the names of those reporting and of the times of their arrival. As many non-commissioned officers as practicable will be included in the patrols, and the attempts to enter the line may be made as detachments or as individuals, in the discretion of the patrol commanders. The members of the patrols will wear forage caps and colored shirts, leaving their blouses in camp. In attempting to pass the line of outposts, they will not adopt citizens' clothing, conceal themselves in passing vehicles, nor accept aid of any kind from citizens. They will endeavor to avoid capture, and if discovered within the lines will try to hide or make their escape beyond the lines, unless called upon to halt by sentinels or troops within 50 yards, in which case they will at once halt and surrender.

IV. At 12 M., the outposts will be abandoned and the troops will be assembled. Three of the infantry regiments and the battery of light artillery will assemble on Roxbury Road, west of Gorton's Mill; the other infantry regiment, the separate company, and the machine-gun battery will assemble near the junction of roads directly north of Dodge's Pond. Between 1 and 2.30 P. M., the troops assembled at latter place will take up a defensive position in that locality with a view to resisting an attack of an enemy reported as advancing along Roxbury Road. At 2.30 P. M.,



the troops assembled on Roxbury Road will move eastward, and, after crossing the bridge near Gorton's Mill, proceed to make a reconnaissance in force against an enemy reported as seen on ground north of Dodge's Pond. Oswegatchie Hill will be assumed to be impassable.

V. While it is desirous that this exercise should simulate war as nearly as practicable, yet the actual collision of opposing parties must be prevented under all circumstances. The sentinels and pickets of the defensive party will, therefore, on being fired upon, return the fire and fall back slowly upon line of defense, and the attacking party will not fix bayonets, nor advance beyond the point from which the final rush upon the defenders' position should be made. When the whole attacking force has arrived at this position and taken up "rapid fire," the commander of this force will cause the recall to be sounded all along the line, upon which all troops engaged in the exercise will assemble and return to camp.

VI. Officers who act as inspectors or umpires of these exercises, and their orderlies, will wear a white band about five inches wide upon their left arms. All persons wearing these bands will be allowed to pass through and along the outpost line unmolested, and will not be interfered with in any way by either party taking part in the reconnaissance in force. Members of the patrols referred to in Paragraph III, this order, are specially forbidden to wear such bands, or anything that might be mistaken therefor.

VII. As soon as practicable after returning to camp, the commanders of the different organizations engaged in the exercises will submit reports through the commander of the outposts, showing the parts taken by their organizations in the exercises — such as the strength of the different portions of the outpost under their command, the location of the line of sentinels, pickets, supports, reserves, guns, line of resistance, etc. The patrol commanders will submit reports of the operations of their patrols, accompanying them by sub-reports from all men who succeeded in getting through the lines.

VIII. Col. Charles L. Burdett, 1st Regiment, is designated as Commander of the outposts. Regiments will be formed in camp in line of masses, the other organizations on their left. Col. Burdett will then assume command and move the detail in such order that the 1st regiment, the separate company, and the machine-gun battery shall be located on the right of outpost line. After outposts are abandoned and the troops are assembled as required by Paragraph IV, this order, Col. Burdett will assume command of the troops ordered to take up a defensive position on ground north of Dodge's Pond.

IX. Col. Augustus C. Tyler, 3d Regiment, is hereby designated as the officer to command the troops required by Paragraph IV of this order, to make a reconnaissance in force. He will assume command as soon as these troops are assembled on Roxbury Road after outposts are abandoned.

By order of BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.

OFFICIAL:

FRANCIS G. BEACH,

*Lieut.-Col. and Assist. Adj.-Gen'l.*

Outpost duty was done more with a view to establishing an impassable line without regard to the number of troops employed, than







*L. E. Devitt, photo.*

REVIEW BRIGADE, C. N. G.

to making a tactical disposition under any system or combination of systems. It was of great value in interesting the troops in this important service, in promoting inquiry and discussion, and stimulating study of the subject. There was general desire for further drill and instruction.

In the reconnaissance in force, a strong defensive position was taken, with tactical and strategic disposition of infantry and machine guns, well adapted to conformation and surroundings, and skillfully planned for effective resistance. Firing was begun earlier than was contemplated by the orders, and brought the attacking force into such hasty action that little attention was given to extended order, battle formation, or advance under tactical regulation. The experience had in this exercise was valuable; it awakened interest and incited thoughtful and intelligent investigation of offensive and defensive operations. The brigade is better prepared for further duty of this character and will show conspicuous progress in another exercise.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The men deserve high commendation for soldierly conduct. The quiet and good order of the camp became a subject of constant congratulation. Only once was it necessary for an officer from Brigade Headquarters to quiet noise across the field. That record in a camp of 2,700 men tells a story of conduct and discipline in which soldier and civilian can take pride. Improvement was shown in military courtesy by officers and enlisted men, specially in salutes by privates, which were more general, prompt, and spirited. The cleanliness of the camp was notable, as shown by the remarkable record of 100 per cent. for the entire week, in policing for all organizations in the Brigade, excepting two which fell behind for one day only. A very high standard was maintained in dressing and care of quarters. Policing and quarters reflect conspicuously the general discipline of camp. General policing, just previous to leaving camp, was ordered. The ground was left in better condition than ever before; the camp of the First Regiment was distinguished for its cleanly appearance at departure.

#### HEALTH.

Two regiments had no men sick in hospital during week; one regiment had one man, and one regiment three men. Not more than five men in any one day were reported unfit for duty by sickness

either in quarters or hospital, a showing that would appear incredible, if it were not a matter of record. No other community of 2,700 persons can be found with so slight a percentage of sickness. Many causes contributed to this condition; favorable weather, efficient service in the Commissary Department, faithful work by medical officers, thorough inspection of food before and after cooking, new sewer and drainage for the camp, thorough care of sinks, and, more than any other one agency, the conduct and good habits of the men.

#### PROVOST GUARD.

The service of the Provost Guard was most satisfactory. The acting provost-marshal inspired the men with interest and energy; the officers of the Guard were both zealous and discreet. All orders were carried out with promptness and fidelity. The efficiency of the Guard was soon recognized, with the result of little trouble outside of camp.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The Connecticut Signal Corps is widely distinguished in regular army and National Guard circles, as a corps without an equal. It easily leads, in personnel, skill, and general efficiency, any corps in the armies of the United States, a fact conceded by regular army officers.

\* \* \* \* \*

I trust it will be found practicable to publish in full the report of the Brigade Signal Officer.

#### ARMS.

Great satisfaction is had throughout the Guard over the change from the obsolete and unserviceable Peabody rifle to the modern Springfield, furnished by the United States government, by authority of an act introduced into the United States Senate by the chairman of the committee on military affairs, one of Connecticut's senators, and made a law largely through the efforts of himself, his colleague in the Senate, and the representatives in Congress from this state. Instead of an arm in many instances worse than useless because of danger to the men handling it, the troops now have an effective weapon in which they have the confidence necessary to make potent soldiers.

In the interest of good service, there is great need of modern





Y. M. C. A. TENT.

*E. E. Devitt, photo.*



breech-loading guns for Battery A, in place of the present old and almost unserviceable pieces. I urge this change before another encampment.

## UNIFORM.

The comfort and convenience to officers and men contributed by the use of working uniform more than compensated for the loss of display caused by the absence of full-dress. There was general approval of the change. I recommend that the full-dress uniform for enlisted men be abandoned, and that regulation blue flannel shirts be supplied to privates for use in every camp and in case of active service, to be kept at the State Arsenal, and issued the first day of camp and returned the last day. For hot weather drills the shirts are creditable in appearance, and of great comfort to the men. Their cost would be largely compensated for by saving of wear of blouses.

## CONCLUSION.

I desire to make my acknowledgments to the Adjutant-General for assistance and support made specially valuable because of his experience as brigade commander, to the Quartermaster-General for thorough preparation of the camp ground, excellent system of transportation, and ready service in camp of the officers of his department. The work of the Commissary-General has never been excelled.

The Brigade is indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for his stay in camp during the entire week. It manifested his interest in the troops, and his presence was a wholesome influence for manly conduct, and a constant incentive to the best performance of military duty.

The Connecticut Brigade stands conspicuous among military organizations of the United States, for discipline and general efficiency. Taken as a whole, in my judgment, it is not excelled in average merit by any Brigade of the National Guard of any state. It is the ambition of its officers and men to reach a still higher standard.

Very respectfully,

RUSSELL FROST,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade C. N. G.*

**Report of Brigade Tournament at State Rifle Range, Niantic, Conn.**

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

In compliance with General Orders, No. 21, A.-G. O., dated September 8, 1897, I have the honor to report that the following orders for State Rifle Match were issued from these headquarters :

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., Sept. 9, 1897.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 10. }

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 21, A.-G. O., 8th inst., a Brigade Rifle Match for teams from regiments, batteries, signal corps, and naval battalion, will be held at the State Rifle Range, Niantic on the 28th inst., at 11.30 A. M.

II. Conditions: Entrance free; teams of twelve men, each man to have been in the service prior to August 1, 1897. Rifle, Springfield; calibre, 45; trigger pull of not less than six pounds; distance, 200 yards standing, 500 yards prone; rounds, seven at each distance; no sighting shots; no shade or shelter at firing point. The State will furnish ammunition at the range; each team will be entitled to a representative in each butt to insure proper marking.

III. The Match will be conducted by Major William H. Holly, I. S. A. P., who is hereby appointed Range Officer with authority to determine all disputed questions. He will be assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. Beach, Major, John H. Wade, Major Howard A. Giddings, and Captain Henry S. Terrell. First Lieutenant Hiram B. Thomson, Assistant-Surgeon, Third Regiment, is appointed Medical Officer.

IV. Each team will appoint a captain, coach, and spotter; all challenges will be made to the Range Officer, and by team captains only.

V. Entries must be made to Major Holly in writing on or before the 20th inst. Each Commanding Officer entering a team will be furnished, on requisition upon the Quartermaster-General, with 1,000 cartridges, 405 or 500 grain bullets, as preferred.

VI. Special attention is called to General Order, No. 21, A.-G. O., above-mentioned, as to prizes and medals.

By order of Brigadier-General RUSSELL FROST.

Official :

FRANCIS G. BEACH,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A.-G.*

The record of each team, in order of maximum scores, is as follows :—

### THIRD REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Captain Benj. Stark, Jr.,	I. S. A. P.	4-4-4-4-3-5-4 — 28	5-3-3-3-4-4-5 — 27	55
1st Lt. P. H. Morgan,...	Q. M.	4-4-4-3-4-4-3 — 26	3-4-4-3-4-4-4 — 26	52
1st Lt. David Conner,...	Batt'n Ad.	5-3-4-4-4-4-4 — 28	3-0-4-5-3-2-4 — 21	49
Capt. C. Bransfield, ....	B	4-3-4-3-3-4-4 — 25	3-4-4-5-4-4-5 — 29	54
Capt. A. D. McIntyre,...	G	3-4-3-4-5-4-4 — 27	5-3-4-4-5-5-4 — 30	57
2d Lieut. Cary Congdon,	I	5-5-4-5-4-4-4 — 31	4-5-5-5-4-5-5 — 33	64
Sgt.-Maj. John Augustus Prince, .....	Regm'tal	2-3-4-4-4-4-5 — 26	5-4-3-5-4-4-4 — 29	55
1st Sgt. Wm. M. Stark,	I	4-5-4-4-4-5-4 — 30	4-4-3-4-4-4-2 — 25	55
Q. M.-Sgt. Geo. W. McGlaflin, .....	D	4-4-4-5-4-5-3 — 29	3-2-4-3-4-4-4 — 24	53
Prt. John T. Sherwin,...	I	4-4-4-4-4-4-4 — 28	3-5-4-4-5-5-4 — 30	58
Prt. Emmett L. Crowell,	D	3-3-4-3-3-4-4 — 24	4-5-5-5-5-5-5 — 34	58
Prt. John A. Malona,...	A	4-3-5-5-3-3-4 — 27	4-4-5-4-4-5-3 — 29	56
Total, .....		329	337	666

### SECOND REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Major Arthur M. Dickinson, .....	Batt'l	4-4-5-0-4-3-4 — 24	5-3-2-5-4-4-3 — 26	50
Capt. G. G. La Barnes,...	I. S. A. P.	4-4-5-0-4-2-3 — 22	3-4-4-5-5-4-4 — 29	51
Capt. Robert E. Hall,...	K	3-5-3-4-4-5-4 — 28	5-3-3-2-2-3-4 — 22	50
1st Lt. Clarence B. Dann,	F	4-3-4-5-3-4-5 — 28	4-4-4-4-4-4-3 — 27	55
1st Lt. Henry Norton, Jr.,	K	4-3-3-4-3-4-3 — 24	4-3-3-3-3-3-4 — 23	47
Q. M. Sgt. Alfred Husted,	F	4-4-4-4-4-5-4 — 29	5-1-2-2-4-5-4 — 26	55
Sergt. John E. Bowen,...	I	3-4-4-3-4-3-3 — 24	2-0-3-3-3-2-4 — 17	41
Sgt. Allan M. Osborn,...	F	4-5-4-5-4-5-5 — 32	4-3-4-4-5-4-5 — 29	61
Sgt. Thomas Ward,....	K	2-4-4-4-3-3-5 — 25	3-3-4-5-4-3-2 — 24	49
Corp. John J. Beal,....	I	4-3-3-4-4-3-4 — 25	3-3-5-4-5-5-5 — 30	55
Corp. Charles M. Allen,	K	5-4-4-4-4-4-4 — 29	4-0-4-3-3-4-5 — 23	52
Priv. James W. Landon,	E	4-5-4-4-4-4-5 — 30	3-4-5-4-5-5-5 — 31	61
Total, .....		320	307	627

## FIRST REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Lt.-Colonel Alfred L. Thompson, . . . . .	Regm'tal	4-4-0-4-3-2-2 — 19	0-0-4-4-5-5-5 — 23	42
Major John Hickey, . . .	Batt'l	4-4-4-3-5-4-3 — 27	3-5-4-4-4-0-3 — 23	50
Major Edward Schulze, .	Batt'l	3-0-4-4-4-5-5 — 25	3-0-5-4-5-4-3 — 24	49
Chaplain H. H. Kelsey, .	Regm'tal	5-5-4-3-4-0-3 — 24	4-3-5-5-5-4-5 — 31	55
1st Lt. Geo. W. Ripley, .	F	3-3-5-4-3-3-3 — 24	4-4-5-5-5-2-5 — 30	54
2d Lt. Chas. F. Wolf, . .	A	3-3-3-4-5-4-4 — 26	4-2-3-3-4-0-4 — 20	46
2d Lt. Frank H. Smith, .	F	4-3-3-4-4-0-4 — 22	0-0-0-3-4-4-4 — 15	37
Sgt.-Maj. J. D. Milne, .	Batt'l	4-4-4-4-4-4-5 — 29	0-0-2-3-3-3-4 — 15	44
Musician Eugene J. Parmelee, . . . . .	I	5-4-5-5-5-3-4 — 31	3-3-4-3-5-4-5 — 27	58
Priv. Fred'k E. Carlson, .	I	4-4-3-3-3-5-5 — 27	4-3-3-3-4-3-5 — 25	52
Priv. Fred'k A. Seidler, .	F	4-4-4-4-4-3-4 — 27	2-3-0-4-2-2-4 — 17	44
Priv. Roscoe N. Clark, .	F	4-4-3-5-4-4-5 — 29	2-4-4-2-3-4-3 — 22	51
Total, . . . . .		310	272	582

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Lt.-Col. C. W. Hendrie, .	Regm'tal	0-3-3-0-3-3-0 — 12	4-3-4-2-4-2-3 — 22	34
Capt. Chas. A. Bradley, .	I. S. A. P.	4-4-4-4-5-3-4 — 28	3-0-3-3-4-4-5 — 22	50
1st Lt. Wm. A. Pratt, . .	Batt'l Adj.	4-3-3-4-3-4-3 — 24	0-3-3-2-4-2-0 — 14	38
Capt. Geo. M. Crossman, .	I	4-4-5-4-3-4-4 — 28	0-3-0-0-4-4-0 — 11	39
Capt. William Houlihan, .	B	4-4-3-5-2-4-4 — 26	3-3-5-4-4-2-4 — 25	51
1st Lt. George D. Shelton, .	B	4-5-2-3-0-4-3 — 21	0-0-0-0-4-4-0 — 8	29
1st Lt. James J. Hurley, .	E	4-4-4-3-0-4-4 — 23	5-1-2-4-4-3-5 — 27	50
Sgt.-Maj. Dennis Kelley, .	Batt'l	0-5-3-3-4-5-5 — 25	0-2-4-4-4-5-4 — 23	48
1st Sgt. S. H. Gregory, .	E	4-3-3-4-3-4-4 — 25	0-5-4-4-4-2-0 — 19	44
Trumptr. C. R. Hawley, .	B	2-4-3-4-3-4-4 — 24	2-3-2-5-4-4-3 — 23	47
Priv. Minott B. Romaine, .	B	3-4-4-3-4-4-4 — 26	3-4-3-3-4-5-5 — 27	53
Musician H. C. Bradley, .	Band	4-2-3-4-0-4-5 — 22	2-3-4-3-3-5-5 — 25	47
Total, . . . . .		284	246	530

## NAVAL BATTALION.

	Division.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Ens. L. F. Middlebrook, .	Second	4-0-5-4-4-2-3 — 22	0-5-3-4-3-3-5 — 23	45
Q.-M. A. H. Wightman,	Second	3-4-4-4-3-5-3 — 26	3-5-3-3-4-4-4 — 26	52
Gunners' Mate Herman F. Cuntz, . . . . .	Second	3-3-3-3-3-3-4 — 22	2-0-0-0-2-3-5 — 12	34
Gunners' Mate Lyman Root, . . . . .	Second	3-0-4-3-3-2-3 — 18	0-3-3-0-0-3 0 — 9	27
Machinist Bertram A. Lenfest, . . . . .	Engineer	2-4-3-4-4-4-3 — 24	3-4-4-4-3-4-4 — 26	50
Coxswain Robert Smith,	First	3-4-3-4-4-4-4 — 26	3-2-2-5-0-0-2 — 14	40
Seaman Chas. G. Morris,	First	4-5-3-4-4-4-4 — 28	0-2-5-4-3-5-2 — 21	49
Seaman Clifford M. Peck,	First	3-2-4-4-3-0-2 — 18	0-4-0-3-0-0-0 — 7	25
Seaman Henry E. Mc- Dermott, . . . . .	First	3-0-3-2-3-4-3 — 18	3-3-2-0-4-4-5 — 21	39
Seaman Rob't D. Chapin,	Second	0-3-3-4-3-3-4 — 20	0-3-4-5-5-3-2 — 22	42
Seaman A. L. Case, . . .	Second	4-4-4-4-5-3-4 — 28	0-4-2-5-3-2-0 — 16	44
Fireman Rich'd Mather,	Engineer	4-0-3-3-4-4-4 — 22	3-0-4-0-4-3-4 — 18	40
Total, . . . . .		272	215	487

The day was clear, with wind strong, and at times puffy, blowing across the range.

The third prize is now the property of the First Regiment, the team from that organization having three times won this trophy.

Very respectfully,

RUSSELL FROST,

*Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade C. N. G.*

[6.]

## REPORT OF MAJOR JOHN H. WADE, BRIGADE INSPECTOR C. N. G.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., September 16, 1897.

*Brigadier-General* RUSSELL FROST,*Commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of inspections made at Camp Cooke, Niantic, August 16-21, 1897.

## GROUNDS.

The camp grounds were in perfect condition for the reception of the Brigade, everything having been arranged by the officers and men of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BRIGADE.

The Brigade was ordered to be in Camp at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, August 16th. At that hour every organization was on the grounds. The following table gives the time at which each organization was due to arrive at Niantic, the time of arrival, the time the march to the camp was begun, the time of the arrival at the Quartermaster's building on the camp-grounds, and the time at which commanding officers reported at your headquarters that their respective commands were present for duty :

ORGANIZATION.	Due at Niantic.	Arrival at Niantic.	Marched from R. R. St'n.	Arrival in Camp.	Reported for Duty.	Time consumed from arrival to report.
First Regiment,.....	9.05	9.24	9.33	9.46	9.52	28 minutes.
Second Regiment,....	8.35	8.57	9.05	9.17	9.19	22 minutes.
Third Regiment,.....	9.45	9.42	9.49	9.59	10.02	20 minutes.
Fourth Regiment,....	8.45	9.07	9.19	9.32	*9.46	*39 minutes.
Battery A,.....	8.15	8.32	....	9.04	9.06	34 minutes.

\* Reported from quarters.

The First Separate Company arrived with the Second Regiment at 8.57, and the commanding officer reported for duty 19 minutes later. The Machine-Gun Sections had arrived during the night, and the Signal Corps, engaged in establishing communications between the camp and Block Island, did not report as a whole until the middle of the week. With one exception, commanding officers reported



before their respective commands were dismissed to quarters. The exception was the commander of the Fourth Regiment, who reported from quarters. The Brigade was encamped from right to left in this order: First Regiment, Third Regiment, Second Regiment, Fourth Regiment, First Separate Company, Machine-Gun Battery, Battery A. The Signal Corps was across the field, at the left of the hospital.

#### DRILLS.

The battalion and regimental drills were, as a rule, very creditable to officers and men. It was noted that the city battalions, having opportunities for frequent drills during the drill season, showed greater proficiency than battalions formed of companies more widely separated. The latter are certainly at a disadvantage in this respect, and it would be to the very great advantage of the Brigade if more frequent battalion drills could be had. If the spring parades could be held by battalions instead of by companies, the good results would be seen in camp.

With very few exceptions the officers appear earnest, capable, and energetic, and the enlisted men show a willingness and a disposition to learn that, properly encouraged, must result in a further advance towards perfection. Some officers and non-commissioned officers apparently devote altogether too much time to trifling details of ceremonies. Time thus spent could be better employed in instructing the men in the school of the soldier, in which branch many otherwise well-informed guardsmen are sadly deficient.

The drills of the Machine-Gun Battery and Battery A were very spirited, and the work of the Signal Corps was worthy of the very high praise it received.

#### CEREMONIES.

The regimental parades were very creditable, and were extremely popular with visitors. The review by His Excellency Governor Cooke, on Friday, was a splendid exhibition of what the Connecticut troops can do. The Brigade was formed in the record time of eleven minutes, and the march past was characterized by a steadiness and a perfection of alignment that received the merited applause of officers well qualified to give an opinion. One of the most beautiful ceremonies was the lowering of the flag at retreat to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," played by the consolidated bands.

The regimental guard mounts were in some instances highly creditable, and in others deficient in many respects. One of the chief defects was a lack of steadiness in the ranks. Some of the defects could be easily remedied by the non-commissioned officers in charge of details. If the men detailed for guard duty were properly inspected before leaving the company streets, they would not appear in the ranks with the bottoms of their trousers rolled up, their campaign hats crushed and bent out of shape, and worn at all angles but the right one, and with cheap camp badges and souvenirs pinned upon their blouses. There was a decided improvement in the guard mounts as the week drew to a close, but a closer attention to details will serve to greatly improve them. I respectfully suggest that more attention be given to guard mounting during the approaching drill season.

#### GUARD DUTY.

The work of sentinels on post was not above the standard of last year. It was evident that a majority of the men had not received the elementary instruction that should have been given to them in the armory. The men should go to camp thoroughly instructed in at least the first principles of this all-important duty, and be thus prepared for a higher course of instruction there by officers appointed for that purpose.

The annual encampment is a school to which the troops are ordered for the practice of principles taught in the armory and for instruction in evolutions that cannot be practiced there under the most favorable conditions, and they should be prepared for this by being thoroughly drilled in the elementaries.

Most of the sentinels could repeat their general orders, and some were highly proficient in all that pertains to guard duty. At night nearly every sentinel was alert and prompt to challenge, but many would fail to advance the party according to the manual. During the day many were negligent in the matter of taking the position of port arms when in conversation, and also in presenting arms when officers passed within saluting distance. These are defects that should be easily remedied.

The Fourth Regiment, which was commended by Major Beach, Brigade Inspector, last year, for improving more than any other regiment in guard duty, has maintained, in this respect, its enviable position in the Brigade.

## DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the camp was excellent. Lights were extinguished promptly at taps, and cases of disturbance in the company streets after that hour were very rare. Only one instance came under my observation where the attention of officers at headquarters was called to any unruly proceedings across the field at night. The men were quiet and orderly at all hours, and the only drunken soldier I saw during the week was in the guard house, placed there at his own request.

## UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The uniforms of the enlisted men are now in fair condition. The new forage caps were worn at most ceremonies and were well liked. They are more comfortable than the old style cap, and are easier to keep upon the head during evolutions.

The regulations requiring departmental insignia on the collars of staff officers' undress coats have been generally complied with, only a few officers having neglected to equip themselves in accordance therewith. A diversity of opinion among manufacturers of equipments leads some to embroider certain devices in gold, while others use silver. Officers of the Subsistence Department are alone authorized by the regulations to wear silver insignia on the collar of undress coat. Officers in other departments should have the prescribed insignia for collars embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal in imitation of embroidery.

The new Springfield rifles, recently issued to the infantry, add greatly to the efficiency of the guard, and the men are rapidly becoming proficient in handling them.

The guns of Battery A are of an ancient pattern, and in active service would be at great disadvantage if opposed by modern breech loaders. The Battery deserves a better equipment.

## SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The health of the camp was unprecedentedly good owing to the improvements in the sanitary arrangements, and also, no doubt, to more correct habits among the men. The sewer recently laid to carry refuse water from the pumps at the head of the company streets to the river, is an improvement that cannot be too highly commended.

The unsightly tubs that formerly held this waste water and were used largely as troughs for the immersion of recruits, have been removed, and the health, appearance, and discipline of the camp are thereby improved.

## POLICING AND QUARTERS.

The policing of the camp was excellent, as the following reports of inspectors will show. On Thursday the Brigade attained 100 per cent., and the average for the week was very high. There was no inspection on Tuesday, as the troops left the camp early in the morning for outpost duty. The inspection of quarters also resulted in very high daily averages. Many of the gun racks are of such a length that it is impossible to comply with the regulation providing that belts must be suspended from the muzzle of the piece at inspection, and this defect should be remedied before the next encampment.

Scale: 100, perfect; 5 points deducted for each error in dressing of tents, and 1 point for each error in policing.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company A, .....	100	95	100	95	100	100	100	96.66
Company B, ....	100	95	100	100	100	95	100	96.66
Company C, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company D, .....	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	98.33
Company E, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company F, .....	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	98.33
Company G, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company H, .....	100	95	100	100	100	90	100	95
Company I, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company K, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Band, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regimental Average, .....	100	98.64	100	99.09	100	98.18	100	98.63
Inspecting Officer, .....	Major Marigold.		Major Wade.		Major Holly.			

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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## SECOND REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company A, .....	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	98.33
Company B, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company C, .....	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95.3
Company D, .....	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	96.66
Company E, .....	100	100	100	70	100	100	100	90
Company F, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company G, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company H, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company K, .....	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	98.33
Bnad, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regimental Average, .....	100	99.54	100	95.45	100	99.09	100	98.03
Inspecting Officer, .....	Captain Fuller.		Major Holly.		Major Marigold.			

## THIRD REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company A, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company B, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company C, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company D, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company E, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company F, .....	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	98.33
Company G, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Band, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regimental Average, .....	100	99.44	100	100	100	100	100	99.81
Inspecting Officer, .....	Major Holly.		Captain Fuller.		Major Wade.			



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company B, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company C, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company D, .....	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	98.33
Company E, .....	100	100	100	100	98	65	99.33	88.33
Company F, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company G, .....	99	100	100	100	100	100	99.67	100
Company I, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company K, .....	99	100	100	100	100	100	99.67	100
Band, .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regimental Average,...	99.80	100	100	100	99.77	95.55	99.85	98.52
Inspecting Officer,.....	Major Wade.		Major Marigold.		Captain Terrell.			

## UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
First Separate Co.,.....	100	100	100	85	100	100	100	95.
Machine-Gun Battery,.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Battery A,.....	99.50	100	100	100	100	100	99.83	100
Signal Corps,.....	In the field.							
Inspecting Officer,.....	Major Wade.		Captain Terrell.		Captain Fuller.			

## BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The books of the various organizations are in fair condition, and, with few exceptions, are properly kept, neat, and clean. The company muster and descriptive books and the first sergeant's books are not, as a rule, as presentable as the others, owing to the fact that fre-





## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company A,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	0	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" H,.....	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	5	5
Band, .....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

Inspected by Captain Fuller.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company A,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" H,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band, .....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

Inspected by Captain Terrell.

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company A,.....	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
" E,.....	0	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

Inspected by Major Wade.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

Inspected by Major Wade.

## UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
First Separate Company,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Battery A,.....	0	5	1	5	...	...	5	5
First Platoon,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Machine-Gun Battery,.....	5	5	...	...	...	..	5	5
First Section,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fourth " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Signal Corps,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
First Section,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Second " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fourth " .....	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4

Inspected by Major Wade.

The grounds were left in good order when the Brigade departed, each organization policing thoroughly in its own territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WADE,

*Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G.*

[7.]

REPORT OF MAJOR HOWARD A. GIDDINGS, COMMANDING BRIGADE SIGNAL  
CORPS, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 2, 1897.

*Brigadier-General* RUSSELL FROST,  
*Commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you my report for the current year.

## FIELD WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The most important military signaling yet done by the Corps was the work during the week August 16th-21st, on the line of defense of the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound.

The function of a signal corps is primarily to provide a means of rapid and effective communication.

Visual signaling between inland stations in this State, which is covered with telephone and telegraph lines, has little value except for practice in reading and making signals, as the stations would probably never be occupied in war. It is in localities where electric communication is impracticable, as across wide expanses of water, that visual signaling plays its more important part.

Such a locality lies at the doors of this State, and no more important duty for the Signal Corps can be found than service in connection with the coast defenses.

As you know, the government is fortifying the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, one of the most important strategic points on the Atlantic coast, and the key to New York city from the east.

The importance of these defenses can hardly be estimated. Not only will they protect our greatest seaport from bombardment from the rear, but they protect Connecticut, which produces about nine-elevenths of all the arms and ammunition manufactured in this country, from attack by sea, and close to the enemy the finest harbor and rendezvous for warships on this continent.

Batteries are being erected on the eastern end of Fisher's Island,

on Great Gull Island, and on Plum Island, which are intended to make the entrance to the sound impregnable. The entrance to Fisher's Island Sound, near Watch Hill—available only for gunboats and light-draft vessels—is to be closed by mines and torpedoes.

As in time of war, signal communication between the different points on the line of defense would be indispensable, and it is quite likely that the Connecticut Signal Corps would be employed on these stations, actual experience in signaling between these points is of the greatest value.

In accordance with your orders, the four sections of the Signal Corps established stations on August 16th, at the following points . . . :

First Section, central station, Mt. Prospect, Fisher's Island; 1 lieutenant, 11 men.

Second Section, terminal station, Beacon Hill, Block Island; 1 lieutenant, 6 men.

Third Section, terminal station, Plum Island: 1 lieutenant, 6 men.

Fourth Section, intermediate, mainland, and terminal station, 1 lieutenant, 12 men.

Distance, Block Island to Fisher's Island,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Fisher's Island to Plum Island, 11 miles; Fisher's Island to State Camp, 13 miles. Distance, Block Island to Camp,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Length of whole line,  $46\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Several of the details went on their stations on Saturday, the 14th, and others on Sunday. The Fourth Section made a bicycle march from Bridgeport to Niantic, leaving Bridgeport at 5 A. M. Sunday, and reaching Connecticut River at 3 P. M., a distance of 61 miles, in seven hours' actual riding, 40 miles of which had been through rain and mud, and four miles on the railroad track. The roads being almost impassable, a halt was made for the night. Another storm occurring at daybreak, the section came into camp by train.

All the details, except that at camp, bivouacked under regulation shelter tents. During the duty, three violent thunder storms occurred, one accompanied by hail; but it is reported that the tents kept the men and apparatus perfectly dry.

The Plum Island detail cooked their own rations. Owing to the scarcity of wood on Fisher's and Block Islands, this was impracticable, and the men messed at hotels.



On Monday, the 16th, communication was maintained by heliograph on all lines except Fisher's to Block Island, the latter station lying in a fog. Tuesday was a very bright, clear day, and all the lines worked constantly until 6 P. M. A great number of dispatches were transmitted, principally between Block Island and Camp, a distance of  $35\frac{1}{2}$  miles, through two intermediate stations.

Block Island is an ideal station of observation, standing far out to sea and commanding a view in every direction. Ships could hardly approach to enter the Sound without being seen and reported three or four hours before they could near the batteries.

The Block Island station had orders to report to camp any ships within their vision, their character, size, distance, course, etc.

On Tuesday, 18 messages were transmitted over the line to Block Island, of which the following are examples :

“BLOCK ISLAND, 2 P. M., Aug. 17th.

*To Chief Signal Officer, State Camp :*

Small pleasure boats sighted so far. Do you expect anything else ?

BLAKE, *Lieut.*”

Reply :

“*To Block Island Station :*

LIEUT. BLAKE :

Watch for torpedo boats. Will probably try to run the ‘Race’ to-night.

GIDDINGS, *Chief S. O.*”

The corps reported at camp on Wednesday night, one section having been out five days, one four days, and two sections three days. One case of sickness was reported, a private on the Fisher's Island station being taken violently sick with cholera morbus on Monday night. It was some hours before a physician could be found, and his condition became very serious, requiring repeated hypodermic injections of morphine and brandy.

I beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of providing by legislative enactment for an assistant surgeon for the Signal Corps. Service in the Signal Corps is always arduous, often hazardous, and is almost always upon isolated points. An assistant surgeon should be allowed, and also two additional non-commissioned officers, a hospital steward, carrying a full complement of medicines, and a machinist, with rank of sergeant, to repair bicycles.

On Thursday the officers and the sergeants were given instruction in the plane-table method of field sketching, locating points by intersections and by traversing.

I recommend that two copies of Beach's "Military Map-Reading, Field, Outpost, and Road Sketching for Non-Commissioned Officers" be issued to each section.

A considerable amount of voluntary field duty has been performed during the year. On May 29th, 30th, and 31st the first and second sections (twenty men) signaled between Mt. Tom, Massachusetts, and Mt. Sandford, Connecticut, a distance of fifty-seven miles, but the work was not entirely successful. They bivouacked in shelter tents, and cooked their own food. On August 8th the fourth section signaled across Long Island Sound at Bridgeport.

Including the tour at camp, about fifteen days' field duty has already been performed by the corps this year.

#### UNIFORM.

During the past year a change has been made in the uniform of the corps. The orange trimming had been obsolete in the army for years, and it was felt that the experiment of abolishing the dress uniform for the signal officers was working to the injury of the service. The United States regulation staff corps' uniform, dress and undress, was, therefore, adopted for the officers, and black trimmings, piped with white, for the enlisted men. The uniform of the enlisted men is a special one, devised to meet the requirements of their duty, and adapted to service on bicycles. It consists of a blouse coat similar in cut to the regulation blouse, made of extra fine cloth, with a pocket in each breast, closing with a flap and small regulation button, reinforced trousers, leather leggings, regulation cap or campaign hat, blue-web pistol belt, and a grain-leather dispatch pouch.

Regulation blue-flannel army shirts were worn on the recent duty, and all work was done without coats. The shirts were purchased by the men, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

The new uniform places the Corps, and especially its officers, upon a proper footing. Its adoption was advocated by the Chief Signal Officer of the army, who stated that "it is believed that the assimilation of the National Guard to corresponding corps of the regular army has a tendency to bring about that condition of mutual

respect and confidence which constitutes the soundest basis of successful co-operation in time of war."

#### EQUIPMENT.

*Bicycles.* — The military bicycles used by the Corps for the past three years have been called in by the Pope Company, and new ones of a more recent model will be issued in their place, under the same terms as heretofore, viz. : That the amount allowed by the State for bicycles, which amounts to about \$14 per year for each bicycle, be paid over as rent. This arrangement is an advantageous one for all concerned.

*Field Glasses and Telescopes.* — The supply of field glasses issued to the Corps is totally inadequate, only one pair being issued to each section. No telescopes whatever are supplied. Both are absolutely essential for effective service, and one additional field glass and one telescope should be issued to each section. I shall make this the subject of a later communication.

*Torches.* — The Graham-Meyer signal torch, of which we have three sets, is a great improvement over the old style, but is not wholly satisfactory. The principal objection to it is the amount of oil consumed — about a gallon an hour for each torch. Signaling by torch was attempted on Tuesday night, August 17th, between Plum Island and camp. The signals could not be read over the twelve and thirteen-mile stretches, although movements of the torch could occasionally be discerned. It is expected that the experiments under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the army will soon result in the adoption of a satisfactory flash lantern for night signaling.

*Heliographs.* — The Corps is equipped with eight standard heliographs, nearly new, which is a fair supply.

First Lieutenant William F. M. Rogers, Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, has recently devised an improvement to the service heliograph, which is likely to prove of great value. It consists of an auxiliary bar, for use when signaling with two mirrors, which greatly simplifies the sighting of the instrument.

I brought the matter to the attention of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, who informs me that the device is favorably considered, and arrangements have been made to test the method. He states that, "if marked advantages are made manifest in the preliminary tests, several instruments will be fitted with the proposed auxiliaries

and sent out for actual work over long ranges, where good points or defects will be fully developed."

Lieutenant Rogers is a most able and valuable officer, and is entitled to great credit for his device.

*Telephones.* — The Corps has one set of field telephones and 600 yards of insulated wire; but, owing to lack of a suitable reel and cases for the instruments, they have been of little use. I beg to call your attention to the value of the motor wagon for this work. I conceive that a gasoline motor wagon which will run on almost any grades, fitted with a covered body, would form an ideal field telegraph and telephone wagon; the instruments, batteries, etc., all to be suitably arranged in the wagon, which would serve as a field office; the reel and wire to be beneath the body, the wire paying out as the wagon proceeds. By an attachment easily devised, the reel could be connected with the motor and the wire taken up at will. A harness could be stored in the wagon, and it could be drawn by a horse in an emergency. Such an equipment is entirely feasible, and is especially suited for use by a signal corps equipped with bicycles.

*Maps.* — In addition to the sectional topographical maps of this State, issued to each signal officer, in a case, for use in the field, I have, during the past year, prepared a field-map chest, intended to contain every map which would be needed by the Connecticut National Guard. It at present contains a sectional map of Connecticut, all of the government charts of the coast from Newport to New York, signal maps of the same district, railroad and telephone maps of Connecticut, road maps of Connecticut, triangulated maps of Connecticut, Long Island Sound, and Massachusetts, maps of Long Island, New York city, etc.

Preliminary work in time of peace, giving best promise of success in war, I have carefully worked out, and mapped a system of signal lines covering the district from Block Island to Sandy Hook. A main line connects the fortifications at both entrances to Long Island Sound — the approaches to New York city — with the fewest effective number of intermediate stations. Branch lines connect outlying dominant points upon the coast and islands in such a manner that every part of the district from Newport to Sandy Hook, including all of Long Island, Long Island Sound, and adjacent waters, lies within sight of the different stations. No ships could cruise along the south side of Long Island, or enter Block Island Sound, without be-

ing seen, and no troops could land on Long Island without their presence being reported. The system would be equally advantageous for watching the enemy and for communicating with our own ships lying at any point within this district. It would require not less than 250 signalmen and 66 heliographs, and other signal apparatus in proportion, to man all the stations in the system.

*Personnel.* — The personnel of the Signal Corps is constantly improving. The average age of the members is 24 years. Seventy-six per cent. have been educated at colleges or high schools; 15 per cent. are professional engineers. The officers have never before been so efficient as at present, and the non-commissioned officers are especially promising.

The condition of the Corps is satisfactory to me, as it is doubtless the best-equipped and the most practical and thoroughly efficient signal corps in the world.

The time is rapidly approaching when six days a year in camp will be insufficient to maintain the National Guard at the standard which will be required of troops, which are the chief safeguard of the Republic. Three of my lieutenants have applied for a full week of field duty next year, and one has requested that it be in addition to the week in camp.

I have the honor to recommend that next year the corps be ordered out for field duty for the week preceding the encampment of the Brigade, such members as may volunteer to continue to serve through the encampment, without pay, but to be subsisted by the State.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,

*Major, Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.*



[8.]

## REPORT OF CAPTAIN HENRY S. TERRELL, AIDE-DE-CAMP, BRIGADE, C. N. G.

[Acting Provost Marshal.]

WINSTED, CONN., August 24, 1897.

*Brigadier-General* RUSSELL FROST,*Commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.*

SIR : —

I have the honor to report for the Provost Guard at Camp Cooke, August 16-22, 1897.

By General Orders, No. 4, Brigade Headquarters, you instructed Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, commanding 2d Regiment, to detail First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., and Colonel Charles L. Burdett, commanding 1st Regiment, to detail Second Lieutenant William J. Rawlings to report to me August 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for duty with Provost Guard.

Owing to the fact that there were but two commissioned officers for duty with Co. A, 2d Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., was excused, and First Lieutenant Oscar L. Bradley Co. I, 2d Regiment, was detailed in his place.

Two as efficient soldiers as Lieutenants Bradley and Rawlings were enough to assure that the duty was most excellently performed.

The Provost Guard was composed of 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 36 privates, a total of 47.

The Guard was subdivided on Monday into details that did duty on the Camp Ground from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., and at Niantic from 8 o'clock A. M. to 11 P. M. Tuesday, on complaint from the residents of the Camp Grove, located north of Camp, and by your orders a detail of the Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Rawlings, was posted in the grove. The grove was immediately cleared of all soldiers without passes, and kept so for the remainder of the week, and I am informed that it was never so quiet in that locality before.

I might add that the authorities in this particular grove, after having made the demand for the Provost Guard, were much opposed



to their doing their duty; probably from the loss of revenue which they derive from a certain dance hall.

The Guard made, during the week, 5 arrests for absence from camp without passes, and 16 arrests on complaint of first Selectman Davis of Niantic for bathing on the beach in front of the Morton House, and only one arrest for intoxication and disorderly conduct, making a total of 22 arrests.

As a rule, the men who went out of the guard-line had passes, permitting them to do so. Of course a few men get out without passes, but these few made it a rule to give the Provost Guard a wide berth, and did not remain outside for any great length of time.

A noticeable feature of the Provost Guard of this encampment was the make-up of the men. They were, without exception, bright and intelligent, prompt in reporting for duty, and thorough in carrying out their orders.

I desire to personally express my gratification to every member of the Provost Guard, and to add that, in my opinion, based on observation and an extended inquiry, a more efficient Provost Guard never served at the State Military Rendezvous.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY S. TERRELL,

*Captain and Aide-de-Camp Brigade, C. N. G.,*

*Acting Provost Marshal.*

[9.]

REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS, C. N. G., REGARDING MAY PARADES,  
ETC., 1897.

Report of Colonel Charles L. Burdett, Commanding First Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,  
HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1897.

*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

SIR: —

I have the honor to submit the within report of the May parades in 1897 of the several companies, and the Hospital Corps, of the First Regiment, C. N. G., held in compliance with General Orders, No. 9, A.-G. O., dated April 8, 1897.

The companies paraded as follows:

	Attendance per cent.	
	1897.	1896.
A Company, Hartford, Monday, May 3, 1897, . . .	85	91
B Company, Hartford, Tuesday, May 18, 1897, . . .	86	74
C Company, Rockville, Saturday, May 15, 1897, . . .	100	94
D Company, New Britain, Tuesday, May 11, 1897, . . .	93	97
E Company, New Britain, Saturday, May 8, 1897, . . .	97	95
F Company, Hartford, Wednesday, May 12, 1897, . . .	94	79
G Company, South Manchester, Saturday, May 15, 1897, . . .	95	95
H Company, Hartford, Saturday, May 8, 1897, . . .	89	90
I Company, New Britain, Wednesday, May 5, 1897, . . .	97	91
K Company, Hartford, Friday, May 14, 1897, . . .	89	94
Hospital Corps, Hartford, Friday, May 14, 1897, . . .	—	—
	92	90

The Field and Staff Officers were assigned to and inspected companies as follows:

Field Officer (Inspector), Col. C. L. Burdett, Co. H.

Lt.-Col. A. L. Thompson, Co's C and E.

Maj. J. Hickey, Co's B, D, and G.

Maj. E. Schulze, Co's A, F, H, I, and K.

The plan adopted for getting at the facts on which the Inspector's report was based, and to enable an estimate to be made of the efficiency of each command, included a personal examination, as was the case last year, of every man parading, on the essential points in Guard Duty, Extended Order, and the Manual of Arms. The examination was based on question papers and cards issued during the drill season. The marking was on a scale of ten as a maximum.

During the past drill season the companies have been inspected from time to time, and the attention of the commanding officer called to any point in which correction was needed. In these inspections attention was given to elementary topics, and an effort made to thoroughly test officers and men in their knowledge of the principles of the drill, and to emphasize the fact that the thorough instruction and discipline of the individual is the basis on which the whole military structure stands.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of the companies at the May parades was 92 per cent. for 1897, as compared with 90 per cent. for the year 1896, and in no company did the attendance fall below 85 per cent., while in 1896 the lowest attendance was 74 per cent.

COMPANIES.	Military App. of Command.	Cleanliness and Neatness.	Condition of Uniforms.	Condition of Equipment.	Condition of Arms.	Military Courtesy.	GUARD DUTY.		GENERAL INFORMAN.		INSPECTING OFFICER.
							Officers.	Non-Coms.	Officers.	Non-Coms.	
A.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	fair.	g	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	Major Schulze, 7.4
B.	.	v. g.	f. to g.	g.	g.	ex.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	Major Hickey, 7.3
C.	ex.	ex.	v. g.	ex.	v. g.	ex.	ex.	ex.	ex.	ex.	Lt.-Col. Thompson, 9.8
D.	v. g.	v. g.	fair.	g.	g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.	ex.	v. g.	Major Hickey, 7.1
E.	fair.	g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	g.	Lt.-Col. Thompson, 5.8
F.	ex.	ex.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	ex.	ex.	Major Schulze, 3.8
G.	ex.	v. g.	g.	g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	Major Hickey, 7.6
H.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	p.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	Ma or Schulze, 7.2
I.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	Major Schulze, 7.3
K.	ex.	ex.	v. g.	v. g.	g.	ex.	ex.	v. g.	ex.	ex.	Major Schulze, 9.2
Average,	v. g.	v. g.	good.	v. g.	good.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.

This marking is on a scale of excellent (10), very good (8), good (6), fair (40), and poor (20) ; and the

General average — VERY GOOD (or 80 per cent.).

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Companies parading, . . . . .	10
Corps parading (Hospital Corps), . . . . .	1
Average attendance of ten companies, . . . . .	92 per cent.
Highest attendance, Co. C, Rockville, . . . . .	100 per cent.
Lowest attendance, Co. A, Hartford, . . . . .	85 per cent.
Average time devoted to work, . . . . .	10 hours.
Average time devoted to rifle practice by squads, . . . . .	one-half day.

Average general rating of command on military appearance, condition of uniform, arms, equipment, etc. : Very good.

Rating of excellent on largest number of points (9 out of 10), . . . . . Co. C.

Rating of excellent on second largest number of points (6 out of 10), . . . . . Co. K.

Rating the lowest on totals, . . . . . Co. E.

Average rating of command on actual examination, . . . . . 90 per cent.

Non-commissioned officers, . . . . . 9.5 = 95 per cent.

Privates, . . . . . 8.4 = 84 per cent.

Company rating the highest, . . . . . Co. K, 98 per cent.

Non-commissioned, . . . . . 9.9 = 99 per cent.

Privates, . . . . . 9.8 = 98 per cent.

Company rating next, . . . . . Co. B, 96 per cent.

Non-commissioned, . . . . . 9.7 = 97 per cent.

Privates, . . . . . 9.5 = 95 per cent.

Company rating the lowest, . . . . . Co. H, 78 per cent.

Non-commissioned, . . . . . 8.8 = 88 per cent.

Privates, . . . . . 6.8 = 68 per cent.

## Relative standing of companies :

1. Co. G (9.8); 2. Co. B (9.6); 3. Co. C (9.5); 4. Co. D (9.5); 5. Co. K (9.3); 6. Co. F (9.2); 7. Co. E (8.6); 8. Co. I (8.3); 9. Co. A (8.1); 10. Co. H (7.8).

The above-stated relative standing of companies is based upon the examination in Guard Duty alone ; but, as already stated, each Inspector made a special report covering general matters ; and the attendance and work in rifle practice should also be considered in rating the companies. When these four factors — attendance, special report, guard duty, and rifle practice — are all considered, the rating of the several commands is as follows :

	1. F.	2. K.	3. B.	4. C.	5. G.	6. I.	7. D.	8. H.	9. E.	10. A.	AVER- AGE PER CENT.
Attendance,.....	9.4	8.9	8.6	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.7	8.5	.92
Special Report,..	8.8	9.2	7.3	9.8	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.2	5.8	7.4	.80
Guard Duty,....	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.8	8.3	9.5	7.8	8.6	8.1	.90
Rifle Practice,...	9.0	8.8	8.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.4	3.3	.55
Average,.....	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.8	.79

## GUARD DUTY.

The examination of the non-commissioned officers and men in the important branch of Guard Duty showed in some companies a great gain over that of last year, notably in Companies G and B (Major Hickey, Inspector) and in Company C (Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Inspector).

None of the non-commissioned officers were marked zero on knowledge of General Orders, and less than 3 per cent. of the men. On the whole topic of Guard Duty the non-commissioned officers rated 95 per cent.

Of the 384 privates examined, less than 3 per cent. (all new men) stood zero on knowledge of general orders, 60 per cent. were perfect, and 92 per cent. were rated 5 or over on a scale of 10.

The average standing on the several topics, including manner of performance in Guard Duty and the Manual, was 95 per cent. for the non-commissioned officers and 84 per cent. for the privates, making a general average of 90 per cent. for the command.

This shows a gain of 6 per cent. on the rating of the non-commissioned officers and of 4 per cent. on the rating of the men, an average gain of 5 per cent. for the whole command as compared with the examination the year before.

During the drill season the system of squad instructions was carried out in most of the companies, and the greatest gain has been made in those companies where the closest compliance has been had with orders regarding the use of that system.

Great credit is due to the officers and men for the earnest manner in which they have taken up and carried forward the important idea of the perfection of the individual in knowledge of military duty.

The standard of 100 per cent. required in Guard Duty is the one sought to be attained ; but unless Guard Duty can be perfected in the field under circumstances closely akin to actual service, and under careful and rigid inspection and instruction, the work during the drill season, to attain perfection in knowledge of the duty, will be in a great measure negatived.

#### EXTENDED ORDER.

The work of the several commands in this important branch of tactics was not up to the desired standard, although, perhaps, fully as good as might be expected from the circumstances. There is no company in this regiment suitably provided for in the Armory building to enable Extended Order to be correctly exemplified. The general principles can be taught and a few of the movements executed.

The time available for the drill and practice in Extended Order on the company field-day was limited, owing to the many other branches of the soldier's duty which required attention and consumed time.

It is only when a company commander can have a number of hours and the use of a broad field of proper extent that officers and men can be practically instructed in the Extended Order drill and its application. A larger part of the time during the fall encampment could be devoted to this branch with great gain to the Connecticut National Guard.

#### MANUAL OF ARMS.

All of the commands have made marked advance in the knowledge and in the performance of the manual as compared with the previous year ; but there is yet noticed a lack of precision and proper observation of the cadence. The general trend in the military establishment to do away with what has been thought by some to be wholly ornamental, and the doing of things in the shortest way and the taking of the direct road, has had its effect in diminishing the accuracy and snap which under prior systems of drill have added greatly to the efficiency of a company.

The errors noted at May inspections the year before regarding the position of the piece at Order, Port, and Right Shoulder and the execution of Inspection Arms have been largely remedied, and a marked improvement in these particulars was noted.



## SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

Owing to the fact that in many of the commands the rifle fitted with the Buffington sights, and supposed to be reserved for shooting, has been used for drill, and were, further, almost useless owing to the wear of parts, the shooting in some of the commands was not satisfactory.

I beg to again call attention to my suggestion in my report of last year that each company in the regiment (except the few to whom the Springfield rifle has been issued) needs a supply of accurately sighted rifles to enable it to make a proper showing in rifle practice. Of the total number (582) of officers and men parading, 483 practiced at the ranges, 200 and 500 yards, with the result that 56 per cent. qualified.

Of the whole command 74 per cent. took part in the practice, and it required an average of ten shots per man shooting to qualify one man. Of the total number of men parading (582), only 46 per cent. (273) qualified, although 56 per cent. of the number shooting qualified.

There is room for careful elementary instruction in the use of the rifle, and aiming drills and gallery practice during the next drill season should be productive of great gains in this important branch.

In order to properly instruct the men in the use of the rifle, aiming stands are required, and, more than that, a short manual condensing important facts should be in the hands of the squad leaders and used in the instruction of the men.

## IN GENERAL.

The result of the examinations conducted in each company on its May parade (May, 1897) shows the regiment, as a whole, to be in a very satisfactory condition so far as knowledge and performance of guard duty was concerned. In accurate knowledge of company drill and the best means and method for instructing their command, the officers as a rule were well posted; but there is yet room for improvement. The men are willing, eager, and earnest in the attention they give to their military duty and in their desire to learn, and the only obstacle to the securing of a fully instructed military force is the lack of means and the limitation due to lack of full and accurate knowledge of their duty and of proper methods of instruction on the part of the officers.

A single drill season of some thirty evenings ought to be sufficient

under the proper methods for the instruction of a recruit in the essential knowledge of military duty, and of the construction and proper use of the rifle. The May parade and the week's tour of duty at camp may be used to emphasize and exemplify such instruction, thus leaving the two remaining years for such repeated practice in military duty as to firmly establish, as regards the whole command, a proper knowledge of and respect for military discipline.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. BURDETT,

*Colonel Commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.*

**Report of Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole, Commanding Third Regiment.**

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 25, 1897.

*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders No. 9, A.-G. O., c. s., I issued General Orders No 5, R. H., c. s., in which I directed the Majors to attend the drill of their respective commands, and report in writing not later than May 25th. I forward with this the report of Major Henry J. Thayer, commanding Second Battalion, and Major Daniel Keleher, commanding First Battalion, also the report of Captain Benjamin Stark, Jr., I. S. A. P., marked A, B. and C, respectively. I also forward report of Major Julian La Pierre, Surgeon, who attended the drill of the Hospital Corps. In view of the accident which occurred in Norwich to a member of Co. C, I would respectfully recommend that each year before the rifle practice season commences the I. S. A. P. be ordered to carefully inspect each range to see that everything is perfectly safe. This should be done at an earlier period than the day it is to be used, as he has no time to do it then. I would further recommend that a surgeon be ordered to attend the parade of each company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. COLE,

*Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

"A."

PUTNAM, CONN., May 21, 1897.

*Lieutenant-Colonel* GEORGE M. COLE,  
*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with Par. III, General Orders No. 5, R. H., April 17, 1897, I attended the drills of the companies of the Second Battalion and submit the following report of the same :

May 11, 1897. Co. C, Capt. Charles A. Hagberg. Assembly 7.00. Present, 58; absent, 2.

Left armory, 7.07; arrived at rifle range, 7.35. Commenced rifle practice under the supervision of Capt. Benjamin Stark, Jr., I. S. A. P., at 8.15.

Rifle practice was followed by company drill — Extended Order drill, and Guard Duty. Time devoted to Rifle Practice  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours; time devoted to Company drill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; time devoted to Extended Order drill,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour; time devoted to Guard Duty,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

I found the general condition and efficiency to be good; discipline, very good; military courtesy, fair; company drill, very good; Extended Order drill, good; Guard Duty, poor.

This company has a large number of recruits that need considerable instruction, especially in military courtesy and Guard Duty. I regret being compelled to report that during the rifle practice an accident occurred by which Private Walter Coffee was wounded. Coffee was one of the markers at the 200 yards target, and a bullet fired by First Sergeant Waters, striking a stone in the rear of the target, was broken into several pieces and spattered back into the marker's shelter, and a piece entering Coffee's abdomen on the right side and another striking his right forearm. The wounded man was attended to by the Hospital Corps until the arrival of surgeons, when by order of Major LaPierre, regimental surgeon, he was removed to the W. W. Backus Hospital.

Captain Hagberg reported to me two days after the accident that the man was getting along finely and would be discharged from the hospital in a day or two.

May 15, 1897. Co. G, Capt. Arthur D. McIntyre. Assembly, 7.00. Present, 45; absent, 1.

Left armory 7.09, arrived at rifle range, 7.23. Began rifle practice at 7.35, under the supervision of Capt. Benjamin Stark, Jr., I. S. A. P. Rifle practice was followed by Company drill, Extended Order Drill, and Guard Duty. Time devoted to each: Rifle Practice, 7 hours; Company drill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; Extended Order drill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; Guard Duty, 1 hour.

I report the general condition and efficiency, excepting the small number on the roll, to be very good; discipline, very good; military courtesy, good; Company drill, very good; Extended Order drill, fair; Guard Duty, excellent.

May 18, 1897. Co. F, Capt. William H. Hamilton. Assembly, 7.00. Present, 56; absent, 4.

Left armory 7.10; arrived at rifle range 7.30. Began rifle practice under the supervision of Capt. Benjamin Stark, Jr., I. S. A. P. at 7.35. At the close of rifle practice the company was drilled in School of the Company, Extended Order, and Guard Duty. Time devoted to each: Rifle Practice, 7 hours; Company drill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; Extended Order,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; Guard Duty, 1 hour.

I report the general condition and efficiency, good; discipline, good; military courtesy, good; Company drill, poor; Extended Order, good; Guard Duty, very good.

May 20, 1897. Co. E, Capt. Charles Grady. Assembly, 6.55. Present, 51; absent, 0.

Left armory, 7.03; arrived at rifle range 7.32. Began rifle practice under supervision of Capt. Benjamin Stark, Jr., I. S. A. P., 7.47. Company drill, Extended Order drill, and Guard Duty followed at completion of the rifle practice. Time devoted to each: Rifle practice, 6 hours; Company drill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; Extended Order drill,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour; Guard Duty,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

I report the general condition and efficiency, very good; discipline, very good; Company drill, good; Extended Order drill, very good; Guard Duty, very good; military courtesy, very good.

The weather on each day was very pleasant and perfect for military exercises. I was much pleased with the very good showing of Companies E, F, and G, in the important feature, Guard Duty. I found nearly every man in these companies able to repeat the general orders for sentinels, and those unable to repeat them were found on being questioned to have a good understanding of their duties.

The lack of drill in Extended Order during the present drill season was quite apparent in the drills witnessed. I found in most of the

companies a need of a little more life and snap in the company drills and especially in the manual of arms.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. THAYER,

*Major Commanding Second Battalion Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

" B."

PAWCATUCK, CONN., May 15, 1897.

*Lieutenant-Colonel* GEORGE M. COLE,

*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

In compliance with General Orders No. 5, April 17, 1897, I attended the May parades of the companies of this battalion on the date named in that order. April 26th orders were issued from these headquarters ordering the several companies to arrive at their rifle ranges not later than 7.30 A.M., and report to Captain Stark, I. S. A. P. How well that order was complied with will be seen by the following report :

Company D, May 10th. Arrived at rifle range at 7.31. Present, 43 men ; two reported later on ; they had told their captain they could not report at roll-call on account of their business. The first shot was fired at 7.42. Firing ceased at 12.15.

The officers practiced with the revolver. Captain Stark instructed the officers to use both hands in cocking the revolver. After some had fired their string, Lieut. Ryley stepped to the firing point. After firing two shots, and in the act of cocking the revolver with one hand, the hammer slipped from his thumb, the revolver discharged, and the ball passed through his foot, near the fourth toe. I at once ordered him to be sent to the city to a doctor. At last account he was getting along as well as could be expected. At 1 P. M. the company marched to a field on Garfield ave. I ordered Guard Mount, which was poorly executed ; the captain said they had not practiced it. The company should practice Guard Mount at least once a month. Guard Duty was not as good as it should have been ; very few of the men knew their General Orders. Company drill was fair. Extended order fair. This company can do better if the officers will give them the instruction.

Company A, May 12th. Roll call at 7.04 A. M. Present, 39 men in all. As it was raining very hard, I ordered Guard Mount, which



was performed fairly well. At 7.55 A. M. 49 men had reported which showed something lacking, in view of the fact that the order from these headquarters ordered companies to form not later than 7 A. M. Guard Duty was good, very few of the men unable to repeat their General Orders. Company movements were good. Extended Order, all that could be expected in an armory. The rain having nearly ceased, the men were anxious to go to the rifle range. Left armory at 12.20, first shot was fired at 1 P. M.; the firing was kept up until 5.15, when the company formed to return to the armory. This company is very well posted in their duty, and with a little more hard work they will make a good showing.

Company B, May 13th. Arrived at rifle range at 7.25 A. M. Present, 60 men, two reported later on; they had told their captain they could not report at roll-call on account of their business. First shot was fired at 7.37 A. M. It was fortunate for the company they had their overcoats with them; as it rained very hard shortly after firing began, the men received a thorough wetting. And I might say right here, it is a great pity that every man in the Brigade cannot be furnished with a rubber blanket. If they were it would be a great benefit to the men. As it was, they had to stand there and take the wetting. After the rain had ceased, the firing was resumed and kept up until 1.30. Then came the Guard Mount. It was very good; I had no fault to find with it at all. As the men were wet I did not have Guard Duty, but the officers and men appeared to be anxious to show what they could do, so I had them drill company movements first, and they were well executed. Extended Order was good; no fault to find. As the weather was again threatening, I ordered the company to return to the armory, where they arrived at 3.30 P. M. After a rest of half an hour, the company formed for Guard Duty, and it was an uncommon thing to find a man who did not know all his General Orders. This company is in good condition, and it showed what could be done with a company if the officers would take the interest and work as they should.

Company I, May 14th. I was unable to be at the range when the company arrived, as I had to get my clothes dry, after the wetting the day before. I arrived at the range about 9.30 A. M. and found the company there, firing at 200 and 500 ranges. Captain Stark reported to me that the company arrived at the range at 7.35; first shot was fired at 7.40. Present, 53 men in all. Firing ceased at 2 P. M., after which the company marched to a field on Garfield ave.



Guard Mount was the first in order; it was not as well as I should like; evidently the company had not practiced in the armory. It is impossible for officers and non-commissioned officers to perform this duty properly if they do not have some practice in the armory, and I suggested to the captain that at his next drill he should have Guard Mount. Guard Duty was not up to what I expected. A number of men said they had forgotten their General Orders, but that should not be, as a man can very easily repeat them over in his mind and not lose any time; the men gave as an excuse that they did not have time to learn them. Company movements were very good. Extended Order good. Although it rained a little and the grass was wet, I heard no complaints from the men; all appeared anxious to do their duty properly. This company is composed of good material, and I was disappointed in not finding them better posted in their duty.

The result of the rifle practice will be reported in full by Captain Stark, I. S. A. P.

In conclusion, I would say, the companies of this battalion are composed of good material, the discipline of all the companies is very good. All that is required, is hard work on the part of the officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL KELEHER,

*Major Commanding First Battalion, Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

"C."

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 24, 1897.

*Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE M. COLE,*

*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in pursuance of General Orders No. 5, Regimental Headquarters, c. s., I inspected the companies of this regiment in rifle practice on their respective field days. All the men took a great interest in shooting, and showed a very strong desire to qualify. A very large percentage of the regiment had never fired a military rifle before, owing to the fact that this was the first field day in three years, but they showed that with a little practice they would be able to qualify at least as marksmen. Quite a number lacked only a point or two of qualifying, and expressed a determination of doing so before the season closed. I noticed considerable awkwardness in holding the rifle, and would suggest that

more thorough instruction be given the recruits in the proper way of holding and aiming the piece. Another drawback was the insufficient number of rifles, and I think that if each man had had his own rifle, more would have qualified.

Companies D, C, F, and G had fine weather, while Companies A, I, and B had rainy and foggy weather. Company E had a bright sunny day, but one bad for shooting on account of a high variable wind. I have to report two accidents; one, Lieutenant Reilly, through his own fault, the other, Private Coffee, Company C, through the faulty arrangement of the rifle range. Lieutenant Reilly was practicing with his revolver when he accidentally shot himself through the foot. I had cautioned the officer about keeping the pistol pointed towards the target, and that the safest and best way was to use both hands in cocking the pistol. Lieutenant Reilly used one hand, cocking with his thumb, and pointing the pistol toward the ground. His thumb must have slipped or he pulled the trigger, as the pistol went off sending the bullet through his right foot. On the range at Norwich there was a stone wall back of the target, within one foot. There were some boards placed against it to prevent spattering. This wall should have been entirely removed, as there is nothing so dangerous, and nothing that causes more accidents on a rifle range. A bullet hit this wall and spattered, two or more pieces flying into the butt and wounding the marker very severely. I went immediately to the butt and saw what caused the accident. After removing the wall, firing was resumed without further trouble. Enclosed is a detailed account of the practice :

Company.	Number Shooting.	*Number not Shooting.	Not Qualifying.	Marksmen.	1st Class Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.
D,	41	3	19	12	6	4
C,	56	2	42	9	4	1
A,	43	6	23	10	9	1
B,	62	0	35	17	8	2
I,	52	1	8	18	21	5
G,	41	4	27	12	2	..
F,	55	1	35	9	11	..
E,	48	3	45	3	..	..
Total,	398	20	234	90	61	13

\* Excused by their captains for good reasons.

Company.	Qualified.	Commenced Firing.	Ceased Firing.	Actual Time.	Percentages.
D,	22	7.42 A. M.	12.15 P. M.	4 hrs. 30 min.	.53
C,	14	8.15 "	2.00 "	4 " 00 "	.25
A,	20	12.50 P. M.	5.15 "	4 " 25 "	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$
B,	27	7.37 A. M.	1.30 "	5 " 53 "	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$
I,	44	7.40 "	2.00 "	5 " 00 "	.84 $\frac{1}{2}$
G,	14	7.35 "	3.00 "	7 " 00 "	.34
F,	20	7.35 "	3.15 "	7 " 00 "	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$
E,	3	7.40 "	2.30 "	6 " 00 "	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total,	164				.412

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN STARK, JR.,

*Captain and I. S. A. P., 3d Regiment, C. N. G.*

NORWICH, CONN., May 22, 1897.

*Lieutenant-Colonel* GEORGE M. COLE,

*Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that pursuant to General Orders No. 5, from Regimental Headquarters, the Hospital Corps, Third Regiment, C. N. G., was on parade at Wild Cat Range during Field Day, May 11, 1897.

Every man was present, including the Hospital Steward. The forenoon was devoted to litter drills and bandaging ; the afternoon to rifle practice.

The efficiency of the Corps may be considered as good.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JULIAN LAPIERRE,

*Major and Surgeon, Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

**Report of Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Commanding Second Regiment,  
C. N. G.**

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.

WATERBURY, CONN., June 19, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in obedience to General Orders No. 9, A.-G. O., dated April 8, 1897, and General Orders No. 2, these headquarters, dated April 24, 1897, the companies and Hospital Corps of this regiment were assembled in fatigue uniform for drill, instruction, and examination on the several days designated in the last-named order.

I personally inspected the work of Companies A, C, D, F, I, and K. Major A. M. Dickinson attended the parade of Company G, and Major T. H. Sucher those of Companies B, E, and K. The reports of these two officers are enclosed herewith.

Each command assembled in its armory at 7 o'clock A. M., and proceeded immediately to its rifle range. The entire forenoon, and, in some cases, a part of the afternoon, was devoted to instruction and practice in rifle shooting, under the supervision of Captain George G. LaBarnes, Inspector Small Arms Practice. In all cases the work was satisfactory and the improvement was marked; in some cases remarkably good results were obtained. The number of men who have qualified during the past few years as marksmen, and in higher grades, has not been as large as it ought to be, and this fact is doubtless to be attributed to the lack of confidence which the men have felt in the weapons with which they have been armed. There can be no doubt but that the expected issue of Springfield rifles will greatly increase the interest of the men in this important branch of duty.

In every command a large portion of the day was devoted to instruction and practice in Guard Duty. In every company the men who were not engaged at the butts were put in charge of competent officers or non-commissioned officers for theoretical and practical work as sentinels. In most commands a decided improvement over the work of last year was observable. It is still evident, however, that not yet is sufficient attention given to this subject. For some reason it seems to be extremely difficult to attain proper profi-

ciency and promptness, and unquestionably a larger portion of the time during the coming drill season must be devoted to the guard manual.

Relying upon reports that the drill regulations relating to Extended Order were about to be materially changed at the beginning of the drill season just closed, I instructed company commanders to give comparatively little care to this subject. At the spring parades no attempt was made to carry out these exercises.

The discipline in every command was all that could be expected. In not a single instance was there any disorderly or unsoldierly conduct. The men gave close and willing attention to instructions, and in every way showed a purpose to perform their duties in the proper manner.

So far as uniforms and equipments are concerned, this regiment is, with the exception of its arms, in a better condition than it has been in many years.

The attendance was unusually gratifying. Only thirteen men in the entire regiment were absent, and of these four were excused on account of sickness, and two because of unavoidable absence from the State. The most marked improvement, both in attendance and in appearance and discipline, was observable in Companies C and H.

I beg leave to repeat a statement which I have often made, that these annual spring parades are of the greatest advantage to the National Guard. They give great opportunity for improvement, not only in rifle practice, but in every branch of a soldier's duties, and I believe that the State spends no money for which it gets a larger return.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIEN F. BURPEE,

*Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

"A."

WATERBURY, CONN., May 26, 1897.

*Colonel LUCIEN F. BURPEE,*

*Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to make the following report upon the Field Day exercises of Company G, First Battalion, held on Saturday, May 22, 1897 :



The company assembled at the armory at 7 A. M., and the report of the roll call showed a total of sixty-four present, out of sixty-six on the rolls. The company marched to the Hopeville Range, under command of Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, arriving there at about 8.15 A. M. The morning was spent at the rifle range, the shooting being under the supervision of Captain LaBarnes, I. S. A. P.

In the afternoon, the exercises consisted of guard duty and company drill, in close order, under the command of Lieutenants Fitzpatrick and Halpin. The guard duty, excepting the case of new recruits, was very well performed, the majority of the sentinels on post showing themselves to be well grounded in their duties. The company drill was very good.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR M. DICKINSON;

*Major Commanding First Batt'n Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

"B."

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 1, 1897.

*Colonel* LUCIEN F. BURPEE,

*Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to make the following report of the spring field days of Companies B, E, and K. The morning was spent by each company in rifle practice under the direction of Captain George G. LaBarnes, I. S. A. P. Knowing that the companies last year were more deficient in guard than in any other duty it was deemed advisable to use the entire afternoon for that purpose. The men were individually examined, and the result reported to their captains. A considerable improvement was found over last year, but many of the men still lack the required knowledge as to the correct meaning of the General Orders. Others were well instructed, but seemed to be attacked with a nervous spell when questions were asked them.

I would respectfully recommend that at least a portion of the present vacation be devoted by the companies to Guard Duty.

A notable feature this year seemed to be a willingness on the part of the men to make a creditable showing.



The rating of the companies should be in the following order :

Guard Duty, . . . . . K, B, and E.

Discipline, . . . . . E, K, and B.

Attendance, . . . . . E, B, and K.

Company B paraded May 10th, E, May 11th, and K, May 15th.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE H. SUCHER,

*Major Commanding Second Batt'n Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

**Report of Colonel James Sheridan, Commanding Fourth Regiment,  
C. N. G.**

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 2, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to state that in compliance with General Orders No. 9, Adjutant-General's Office, April 23, 1897, General Orders No. 3 was issued from these Headquarters, and a copy of same sent to your office. In conformity with these orders the companies and Hospital Corps paraded in their respective towns, as follows :

Company B, May 26,                      Company F, May 25th,

Company C, May 8th,                      Company G, May 21st,

Company D, May 15th,                      Company I, May 11th,

Company E, May 29th,                      Company K, May 28th,

Hospital Corps, May 20th.

Each organization will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, under the orders of the field officers in attendance, and supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the field officer shall direct, including instruction in Guard Duty and Extended Order. Special attention will be given to the qualification of men in rifle practice, and it is expected that no man will fail to qualify as marksman, at least, except for special cause. Members of the staff and non-commissioned staff will, as far as practicable, practice with some organization in their respective towns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Hendrie was detailed to attend the parade of the Hospital Corps.

Major Merritt F. White, Commanding First Battalion, and Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Commanding Second Battalion, were each detailed to attend the parades of the companies in their respective battalions, and were instructed to report in writing to these Headquarters on or before May 31, 1897, the condition and efficiency of such companies in rifle practice and drill, and the maneuvers performed; time occupied in rifle practice; time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization present and performing duty.

Enclosed you will find report of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, who attended parade of the Hospital Corps, and Major Merritt F. White, who attended the parades of Companies B, E, I, and K, also report of Major Gilbert L. Fitch, who attended the parades of Companies C, D, F, and G.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SHERIDAN,  
*Colonel Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

"A."

STAMFORD, CONN., May 31, 1897.

*Colonel* JAMES SHERIDAN,

*Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Order No. 3, R. H., April 23, 1897, I attended the parade of the Hospital Corps under the command of Major George B. Cowell at Bridgeport, May 20th.

Pits for the markers had to be dug and targets set up. This consumed considerable valuable time. Rifle practice under the immediate supervision of Capt. C. A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., was very satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. HENDRIE,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel, C. N. G.*

"B."

FOURTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 1, 1897.

*Colonel JAMES SHERIDAN,*  
*Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

COLONEL :

In compliance with G. O. No. 3, R. H., April 23, 1897, I attended the May parades of the companies of the First Battalion, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and have the honor to respectfully report as follows :

Co. "I" paraded on Tuesday, May 11, 1897, assembling at their armory at 7 o'clock, A. M. Present: officers, 3; sergeants, 6; corporals, 8; trumpeter, 1; musician, 1; privates, 36; total present, 55; absent, musician, 1; privates, 4; total absent, 5.

Upon arriving at the range rifle practice was commenced at once and continued under the supervision of Capt. C. A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, until noon, when the company assembled and marched to the armory where they were dismissed for dinner. After dinner the men reported at the armory, and were again marched to the range, arriving there at 2.30 P. M., much valuable time being in this way lost; a portion of the company were at once detailed for Extended Order drill and Guard Duty under command of Lieutenants Hubbard and Walker. The Extended Order drill, I regret to say, was not well performed. Lieutenant Hubbard assured me that this was largely owing to the drill hall of the armory being so small, and without doubt the company labors under a disadvantage in this respect; but this should not excuse the non-commissioned officers from the use of the signals or the Lieutenants from errors in the method of giving commands, with which they should make themselves more familiar.

Guard Duty was very well performed, and, with the exception of a few recruits, I found the men familiar with General Orders, but, as is the case in many of the companies, lacking in the proper understanding of them. The day was mild and pleasant, a good one for rifle practice. I would refer you to the report of Capt. C. A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., as to the number of men qualifying.

Company "B." — Co. B paraded on Wednesday, May 26th. Assembled at the armory at 7.00 o'clock, A. M. Present: officers, 3;

sergeants, 5 ; corporals, 5 ; musicians, 1 ; trumpeter, 1 ; privates, 32 ; total present, 47. Absent : sergeants, 1 ; musician, 1 ; privates, 5 ; total absent, 7.

The State having established a temporary range at "Meadow Brook farm," so called, distant from the armory about five miles, the company proceeded there in "busses," arriving at the range at about 8.30 A. M. Owing to the butts being still incomplete the company was drilled in Guard Duty and Extended Order. With the exception of a few recruits, the men were well informed as to their duties.

About 10.30 A. M., the range being in readiness, the rifle practice was begun and proceeded with throughout the remainder of the day. The weather was fair but very windy, and, while fairly good scores were made at the 200-yards range, very little could be accomplished at the 500-yards, owing to the gusts of wind that swept down the range. At 6.15 P. M., the company assembled and were driven to the armory, arriving there at 7.15, when they were dismissed.

Company "K." Co. K paraded on May 28th. Assembled at the armory at 7.00 A. M. Present : officers, 3 ; sergeants, 4 ; corporals, 8 ; musicians, 2 ; privates, 45 ; total present, 62. Absent : sergeants, 1 ; privates, 3 ; total absent, 4. Proceeding to the range in "busses," the company arrived there at 8.45 A. M.

Soon after rifle practice was commenced at the 200-yard range, it was found that the practice could not be continued with good results, owing to a field of rye which was directly in front of the target ; at my request the parties in charge of the farm cut an opening through, so the target could be seen, after which better results were obtained.

At 1.30 P. M. the company was dismissed for dinner, which was served in the large barn on the premises. While I have no doubt the parties who got up the dinner for the company did as well as they could under the circumstances, much dissatisfaction was expressed by the men as to the quality of the food and the way it was served.

I would respectfully suggest that on field days, especially when the range is distant from the homes of the men, that the "Buzzacott cooking outfit," a number of which the State now own, be furnished the companies parading under such conditions, and that they be allowed to prepare their own dinner, thus giving them a practical lesson in the use of the outfit which they could not otherwise obtain.

Guard Duty and Extended Order drill were executed during the afternoon and were fairly well gone through with. I regret to be obliged to report that the discipline of this otherwise fine command

seemed to me to be lax on this occasion. The company left the range about 6 o'clock P. M., and arrived at the armory at 7, after which they were dismissed.

Company "E." Co. E paraded on Saturday, May 29th. Present: officers, 3; sergeants, 5; corporals, 7; musicians, 1; privates, 32; total present, 48. Absent: corporals, 1; musicians, 1; privates, 4; total absent, 6. The company assembled at the armory at 7 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to the range, arriving there at 8.40. Rifle practice at the 200-yards range was at once begun, and as the day was a fine one for that purpose some very good scores were made. After a rest for dinner, those of the company who had qualified at the 200-yards range proceeded to the 500-yards firing point, and the remainder of the company were drilled in Guard Duty and Extended Order, which were well performed.

This company, in common with the other shooting over the 500-yards range, could do little at that distance, and as there seems to be much doubt expressed as to the distance from the firing point to the butts, I would respectfully suggest that if this be made a permanent range, that the distance be accurately determined.

The company assembled at 6.30 o'clock P. M., reaching the armory at 7.30, and were then dismissed.

In conclusion, this report would be incomplete if I were not to commend the work of Capt. C. A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., Fourth Regiment, as witnessed by me. He has proven himself a patient and capable instructor of men, many of whom had never shot a rifle, and had yet to learn the first rudiments of the art. I think I am safe in saying that under his instruction the command will acquire a greater proficiency in rifle practice in the future than it has attained in the past.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MERRITT F. WHITE,

*Major Commanding First Battalion Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

"C."

STAMFORD, CONN., May 31, 1897.

*Colonel* JAMES SHERIDAN,

*Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

SIR:

I have the honor to state that in accordance with General Orders No. 3, R. H., April 23, 1897. I attended the May parades of the companies in my battalion, and report as follows:



Company C paraded on Saturday, May 8, 1897. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 39 privates; total present, 53; absent, 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 6 privates; total absent, 9; total present and absent, 62. Company assembled at the armory at 7 o'clock A.M., and after roll call marched to the rifle range and immediately commenced target practice under the supervision of Captain Charles A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., 16 men qualifying. The time was so occupied up to 2.30 o'clock. From 2.30 to 4 o'clock, the company drilled in Extended Order, including "The Company in Battalion Formation in the Offensive," which was executed in a very creditable manner. Time, from 4 o'clock until 5.40 was devoted to Guard Duty, which was well performed. Officers and men conversant with their duties. Weather perfect.

Company D paraded Saturday, May 15, 1897. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 1 musician, 16 privates; total present, 29; absent, 1 corporal, 7 privates; total absent, 8; total present and absent, 37. Company assembled at armory at 8 o'clock, and after roll call marched to the rifle range, where they commenced rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Charles A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., at 9 o'clock, resulting as follows: Practicing, 26; 10 qualified. Returned to the armory at 5.30. This company is in a deplorable condition, and owing to the limited number of men I was unable to judge of their efficiency in the Extended Order drill. In Guard Duty I found the men very poorly instructed, or rather indifferent, apparently on account of the movement on foot to disband the company. The company contains a very small nucleus of men of the stamp needed to make a successful military company. At this writing, I learn from Captain Wilcoxson that, 25 new men having joined the ranks, the prospects are that the company will be in fair condition before the next encampment. Fair weather prevailed throughout the day.

Company G paraded Friday, May 21, 1897. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, 37 privates; total present, 54; absent, 2 privates; total absent, 2; total present and absent, 56. Roll call at armory at 7 o'clock, after which the company proceeded to the range, which they reached at 7.45, when they commenced rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Charles A. Bradley,



I. S. A. P. Intermittent showers prevailed up to 12 o'clock, after which it settled down into a steady rain; nevertheless, 22 men were qualified. Then the men were forced to seek shelter near by, where they remained until 4 o'clock. They were then examined in Guard Duty, and found fairly proficient, but, owing to the dampness of the ground, they were unable to drill in Extended Order. Efficiency and discipline of this company is very good. The company was dismissed at 6.10.

Company F paraded Tuesday, May 25, 1897. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 5 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 37 privates; total present, 55; absent, 1 sergeant, 10 privates; total absent, 11; total present and absent, 66. Roll was called at 7 o'clock, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the company was unable to leave the armory before 11.30, the intervening time being devoted to Extended Order drill and Guard Duty. The Extended Order drill was fairly well executed, and in Guard Duty I found the men very well instructed. The company arrived at the range at 12.15, when they commenced rifle practice under the supervision of Captain Charles A. Bradley, I. S. A. P., 20 men qualifying. Discipline and appearance of this company, very good.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT L. FITCH,

*Major Commanding Second Batt'n, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.*

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**Report of Commander Edward G. Buckland, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.**

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HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

U. S. S. "WYANDOTTE,"

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 27, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

Pursuant to General Orders No. 9, A-G. O., Hartford, April 8, 1897, I was present in person at the parade of the Second Division, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, held on the State

range at Hartford, May 19, 1897, pursuant to General Order No. 2, Battalion Headquarters, New Haven, May 6, 1897, and observed a portion of the work of the Division during the day.

The Division assembled at quarters at 7.45 A. M., on that day, there being present, 2 commissioned officers, 11 petty officers, and 46 seamen. Inspection of uniforms and equipments followed.

At 8.10 A. M., the Division left the armory for the State range, where the time was devoted by various details of the Division to drill in extended order by squad, section, and company. Also full firing in close order, and elementary instruction in the school of the soldier, companies for rifle practice being detailed successively.

The Quartermasters, with their signal detail, occupied the entire forenoon at signal practice, with distances varying from 200 to 2,000 yards.

The result of that work was very satisfactory to me and to the officers of the Division, and demonstrates to my satisfaction the ability of the Division to perform this very important part of naval work. It is impossible to state exactly the amount of time occupied by the Division in rifle practice and drill, because of the fact that several details were doing different work at the same time, in order to economize the time which was given.

I beg to call attention, particularly to the summary of results of rifle practice, a report of which I hereto annex, and to say that the result is most gratifying, particularly considering the fact that each man was limited to eight rounds of ammunition at each range.

Summary of results at rifle practice :

Sharpshooters,	2
First-class Marksmen,	8
Marksmen,	15
Total qualifying with limited rounds of ammunition,	25

The condition and efficiency of the Division is, I think, without any question, excellent. I had a better opportunity to judge as to the technical maneuvers of the Division at the inspection on May 24th, which I attended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. BUCKLAND,

*Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 24, 1897.

Commander EDWARD G. BUCKLAND,

*Commanding Naval Battalion Connecticut National Guard.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with General Orders No. 2, Naval Battalion Headquarters, dated New Haven, May 6, 1897, I attended the Field Day exercises of the First and Engineer Divisions of the Naval Battalion at South End, Long Island Sound, held by your order on Thursday, May 20th.

I. The following particulars are reported :

First Division.

Present for duty: Three officers, eleven petty officers, forty-four seamen.

Absent: One officer, eleven seamen.

Reported for duty on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte* at 7.15 A. M., dismissed on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte*, at 6.45 P. M. Total time on duty, eleven and one-half hours.

Time spent in boat drill at the ship in the morning, embarking and storing the two Hotchkiss rapid fire guns, their ammunition and equipments and the military equipment and ammunition of the petty officers and seamen in the boats at the float stage, one-half hour.

Colors at 8 A. M., followed by muster.

Cutter and two whale boats left ship in tow of steam launch at 8.45 A. M. Boats arrived at South End in tow at 9.37 A. M., boat landing drill being particularly well executed.

Drill and inspection as infantry was held at 10.10 A. M., and consumed one-half hour, followed by instruction in guard mount and establishment of guard line, which was maintained throughout the day.

Boat drill was held at 12.50 P. M., both Divisions embarking except guard, and proceeded to Lighthouse Point in tow of steam launch for dinner. The guard was relieved at 2 P. M., and proceeded to dinner. The remainder of First Division and Engineer Division returned from dinner at 2.55 P. M.

Re-call was sounded at 4.50 P. M.

Left South End in tow of steam launch at 5.14 P. M., arriving at ship at 6.17 P. M. Boats proceeded to float stage and landed Hotchkiss guns, military equipment and ammunition.

Drill as artillery was had from 11 A. M. until 12 45 P. M., and

from 3 P. M. until 4.50 P. M. Each man was given at least three shots, in most all cases more, at floating target 200-yards range, with sub-caliber, the accuracy in nearly all cases being most creditable. At same time, Nos. 9 to 16 inclusive of the gun sections were instructed in firing by command, and at will with rifles and service ammunition, using same target and range, accuracy good. No. 1 of each gun section was given several shots with one pound service ammunition, accuracy in each case most perfect.

General condition, efficiency and conduct: Good.

Guard duty: Good.

## II. Engineer Division.

Present for duty: Two officers, fifteen petty officers and seamen. All present.

Reported for duty on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte* 7.15 A. M., dismissed on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte* at 6.45 P. M.

Total time on duty: Eleven and one-half hours.

A detail during the morning hours constructed a target for the artillery practice, which was set by five members of the Division in charge of a coxswain in the small whale boat. Placing of target was in charge of two members, who located its position by means of transits. A pistol range was also set off and target constructed.

Pistol practice was held from 3 P. M. until recall at 4.50 P. M.

The steam launch throughout the day was in charge of and was run by the Engineer Division, and rendered most excellent service in towing and for dispatch purposes at the beach.

The appearance and conduct of the Division throughout the day was most creditable.

III. The results of the day proved, in my opinion, the desirableness of drills of this nature, rather than such as have been ordered and held in former years at the State rifle range. The only advantage of the latter class of drill, is that it affords an opportunity of qualifying at the 200 and 500 yards targets; this is more than offset by the opportunity for boat and landing drill, exercises and target practice with the rapid fire guns, and the use of service ammunition by the artillery rifle support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. DAY,

*Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer,*

*Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain Barlow S. Honce, Commanding Battery A, C. N. G.**

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY A, C. N. G.,  
BRANFORD, CONN., June 1, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in pursuance to General Orders, No. 9, A.-G. O., I attended the parade of the First Platoon, Battery A, Connecticut National Guard, May 15, 1897.

Present for duty, 2 officers and 29 men. Roll called at 7.30 A. M.

Platoon field practice from 8.00 till 12.00 o'clock.

Target practice from 2.00 till 5.00 o'clock.

General condition and efficiency, good.

On May 22, 1897, I attended the parade of the Second Platoon, Battery A, Connecticut National Guard. Roll called at 7.30 A. M. Present for duty, two commissioned officers and 36 men.

Platoon field practice from 8.00 till 12.30.

Target practice from 2.00 till 5.30 P. M.

General condition and efficiency, good.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BARLOW S. HONCE,  
*Captain Commanding Battery A, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain William H. Sears, Commanding Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. G.**

HEADQUARTERS MACHINE-GUN BATTERY, C. N. G.,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 1, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report on the May Parade of the several sections of the Machine-Gun Battery, Connecticut National Guard, held in compliance with General Orders, No. 9, A.-G. O., Hartford, April 8, 1897, which I personally attended.

The sections paraded as follows : —

First Section, Hartford, Thursday, May 13, 1897.

Second Section, New Haven, Friday, May 21, 1897.

Third Section, New London, Tuesday, May 18, 1897.



Fourth Section, Bridgeport, Wednesday, May 19, 1897.

The Battery average for attendance was 100 per cent.

The forenoon was spent at the State Ranges by all the sections, in revolver practice, in accordance with General Orders, No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, So. Norwalk, May 15, 1896.

The First Section had a very bad day, both for shooting and drilling; and on account of the heavy wind and rain, only one man was able to qualify with revolver. All the other sections had fair weather and made a good showing with their revolvers.

The Second Section qualifying 80 per cent., the Third Section 60 per cent., and the Fourth Section 100 per cent.

The afternoon was devoted to section drill mounted, the school of the soldier dismounted, and the school of the cannoneer. The rain interfered with the drill of the First Section, and a portion of the afternoon was spent drilling in the armory. All members of the Battery appeared to be well-posted as to their respective positions, and performed the duties required of them in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

I consider the Battery to be in an excellent condition at the present time.

I have the honor to state, however, that it would be of much more benefit to the sections if the May parade were ordered to be held hereafter by battery and not by sections. The May parade is the only chance the sections now have to drill with horses, until they get to camp. As now ordered the men have no chance of drilling battery movements until then.

I would also recommend that the revolvers the Battery now have be called in and thoroughly examined and repaired, as I found several in each section that were not safe to use and some could not be used at all.

While on my tour of duty with the Second Section I was wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of one of the men, the ball passing through the fleshy part of my right limb just above the knee, making a very painful though not dangerous wound, which the doctor informs me will confine me to the house for a month or more; he does not think I have received any permanent injury, and that it will only take time for my complete recovery from the wound.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEARS,

*Captain Com'd'g Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. G.*



[10.]

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JOHN MILTON THOMPSON, U. S. A., INSPECTOR OF  
MILITARY FORCES, FOR MAY PARADE OF FIRST SEPARATE COM-  
PANY, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

In compliance with General Orders No. 9, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Hartford, April 8, 1897, I have the honor to report as follows :

The First Separate Company, C. N. G., reported at the 2d Regiment Armory in New Haven at 7 o'clock A. M., May 28, 1897, for its spring parade. Present for duty, fifty-four (54). The uniform was fatigue. Campaign hat and leggings.

From 7.30 A. M. to 11 A. M., the time was given to posting, instructing, and relieving sentinels. 11 A. M. to 12 noon, was devoted to guard mounting.

After dinner, the company proceeded to the State range in Westville, where the time was divided, as follows :

2 P. M. to 3.15 P. M., outpost duty ; 3.15 P. M. to 5 30 P. M., target practice and patrol duty.

The company appears to know very little regarding the minor details of drill and guard duty, but in outpost and patrol duty it was quite efficient. The Captain's instructions in this line were well and intelligently given, and the knowledge of the men in regard to these particular duties is to be commended.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON THOMPSON,

*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry,**Inspector Military Forces, Connecticut.*

## [ 11. ]

REPORT OF COMMANDER EDWARD G. BUCKLAND, COMMANDING NAVAL  
BATTALION, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.,  
U. S. S. "WYANDOTTE."  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 1, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

Pursuant to S. O. No. 103, A.-G. O., dated Hartford, June 25, 1897, I have the honor herewith to submit a report upon the tour of duty performed by the Naval Battalion from July 19th to 24th inclusive.

Some time prior to the date of the tour of duty, and in anticipation of the needs of the Battalion, I detailed to Paymaster Bishop the work of providing subsistence for the Battalion during the week. Transportation, with the consent of your office and that of the Quartermaster-General, I took charge of, and directed a volunteer detachment of the Second Division to be transported from Hartford, Saturday, July 17th, and a similar volunteer crew to be transported upon the steam launch from New Haven on the same day, personally having had several conferences at various times with Mr. Charles Walton Gordon, General Superintendent of the firm of E. M. & W. Ferguson, owners of most of Fisher's Island, and having obtained the consent of the firm to our landing upon the island and making our camp there. I chose a camp site on the south side of the island, where camps had previously been pitched by the regular Navy and Naval Militia of some of the other States.

Some difficulty was experienced in ascertaining exactly what ship would co-operate with us, the *Texas* having been first designated, and the orders thereafter being changed so that the *Maine* was finally detailed. This necessitated several conferences at Tompkinsville, New York, with Captain West, the Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron, Captain Wise of the U. S. S. *Texas*, and

Captain Sigsbee of the U. S. S. *Maine*. It resulted, however, in my finally obtaining a conference with Lieutenant-Commander A. Marix, Executive Officer of the U. S. S. *Maine*, Captain Sigsbee, and Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Day, of this Battalion, relative to the work to be done during the tour of duty. The result of this conference was that the work was laid out specifically and advantageously by Lieutenant-Commander Marix, and much time was saved by his admirable arrangement of distributing the work among the three Divisions.

Another result of this conference was to station each man at his post on board ship, so as to avoid a certain amount of confusion which is likely to result upon the introduction of a green crew on board of a man-of-war.

At the invitation of Captain Sigsbee I reported on board the U. S. S. *Maine* Friday, July 16th, at 10 A. M., and proceeded with him, on the outside course, arriving at New London, Saturday, July 17th, noon. I immediately proceeded to Fisher's Island, where I met the volunteer detachment from the Second Division before spoken of, under command of Ensign Middlebrook. The site fixed for the camp was found to be objectionable, because of the poor anchorage in the swift tide of the race and Block Island Sound. I therefore changed the camp site to a promontory southeast of the steamboat dock, on the north side of the island. Here I found an excellent supply of pure water pumped from a spring by a windmill, and conveyed by underground pipes to the camp site. The soil was very porous, almost sandy, and in view of the weather which we had, proved itself admirably adapted to the uses of the camp.

July 17th and a portion of July 18th were occupied in pitching the camp, the detail from the First Division and the Engineer Division having arrived about nine o'clock on the evening of the 17th, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Day.

The camp equipage was transported from New London by the Fisher's Island boat to the camp on the afternoon of the 17th, and the cooks at the same time reported at the camp and went to work.

On Monday the camp was regularly organized, with the two volunteer detachments before mentioned present. Guard was established, and the work of perfecting the camp arrangements proceeded with.

Meantime, on that day, by my orders, Lieutenant Parker, in charge of the remainder of the Second Division, left Hartford by rail

and reported on board the *Wyandotte* at 8.30 A. M., where he was joined by the rest of the First Division, under the command of Lieutenant Goodridge, and of the Engineer Division, under the command of Assistant Engineer Trowbridge. The steamer *Richard Law*, having been engaged to transport this portion of the Battalion, left New Haven at about nine o'clock, and reported at Fisher's Island at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday.

Tuesday, July 20th, the U. S. S. *Maine* anchored about a mile to the north of the camp ground, and a signaling station was immediately established north of the camp, which was maintained during the tour of duty by Lieutenant Raynolds, the Navigator and Signal Officer.

On Monday afternoon the camp was inspected by Lieutenant-Commander Marix, executive officer of the *Maine*, Lieutenant Jungen, and Lieutenant Jenkins, both line officers of the *Maine*.

On Tuesday morning at 8.45, pursuant to arrangement, the Divisions proceeded to the dock, where they took the cutters of the *Maine*, which had been towed there for that purpose, and reported on board.

During that day and the two succeeding days the following program, made out as before mentioned, was carried out, with the exception of boat drills on those days when rain prevented.

#### DRILL PERIODS.

Forenoon,	1st Period,	-	-	9.00 to 10.15 A. M.
	2d Period,	-	-	10.30 to 11.45 A. M.
Afternoon,	1st Period,	-	-	1.30 to 2.45 P. M.
	2d Period,	-	-	3.00 to 4.15 P. M.

#### FIRST DAY.

Forenoon,	1st Period,	1st Division,	Round the ship.
		2d Division,	Boats.
	2d Period,	2d Division,	Shown round the ship.
		1st Division,	Boats.

During both Periods Officers will be taught 10''—6'—6-pdr. and 1-pdrs.

Afternoon,	1st Period,	1st Division,	6'' Guns.
		2d Division,	8-pdrs. and 1-pdrs.
	2d Period,	1st Division,	Lecture on Torpedoes.
		2d Division,	Lecture on Compass and new Rifles.

#### SECOND DAY.

Forenoon,	1st Period,	1st Division,	Boats.
		2d Division,	Lecture on Ammunition, etc.
	2d Period,	2d Division,	Boats.
		1st Division,	Lecture on Ammunition, etc.

Afternoon, 1st Period, 2d Division, 6" Guns.  
 1st Division, 6-pdr. and 1-pdr.  
 2d Period, 1st Division, Lecture on Compass and new Rifle.  
 2d Division, Lecture on Torpedoes.

## THIRD DAY.

Forenoon, 1st Period, 2d Division, Boats.  
 1st Division, Care of Clothing.  
 2d Period, 1st Division, Boats.  
 2d Division, Care of Clothing.  
 Afternoon, 1st Period, 1st Division, 6" Guns.  
 2d Division, 6-pdrs. and 1-pdrs.  
 2d Period, 2d Division, 6" Guns.  
 1st Division, 6-pdrs. and 1-pdrs.

## FOURTH DAY.

Forenoon, Both Periods, Both Divisions, Getting under way, heaving lead, and ship routine at sea.  
 Afternoon, Both Periods, Both Divisions, Target Practice with Main and Secondary Battery.

Every Night — Signal Drill.

During the Day — Signal instruction for those men not otherwise employed.

Night signaling, between the ship and the signal station on shore, was practiced under the charge of the Signal Officer of the *Maine* and Lieutenant Raynolds.

On each of these days the men were on shipboard substantially from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., when they returned to shore for the night.

The routine of the camp on shore was substantially as follows :

Reveille,	.	.	.	6.00 A. M.
Sick Call,	.	.	.	6.15 "
Breakfast,	.	.	.	6.30 "
Police Call,	.	.	.	7.00 "
Colors,	.	.	.	8.00 "
Assembly of Boat Crews,	.	.	.	8.30 "
Dinner,	.	.	.	6.00 P. M.
Colors,	.	.	.	Sunset.
Tattoo,	.	.	.	10.00 "
Taps,	.	.	.	10.30 "

Luncheon was served on board the *Maine*, being taken from the camp by the Battalion steam launch. One bottle of beer was served to each of such men as desired it at luncheon and dinner.

On Friday, July 23d, the Battalion reported on board the *Maine* at 8 A. M., and the *Maine* proceeded to get under way steaming around the westerly end of Fisher's Island, and to a position about four miles off Montauk Point, for the purpose of engaging



in target practice with the great guns and the rapid fire guns, some \$2,000 worth of ammunition having been appropriated by the Federal Government for that purpose.

Owing to the dense fog which prevailed during almost all of the time, it was deemed inadvisable to engage in any target practice whatever, and after waiting two hours at anchor for the fog to clear, the *Maine* proceeded back to its former anchorage, where it arrived at about 5 P. M., and set the men ashore.

A picked crew from the First Division and a picked crew from the Second Division engaged in a boat race for about three-quarters of a mile, finishing at the dock, the race being won by the First Division. On the morning of Thursday, July 22d, prior to embarking, a detail from the First Division and a detail from the Second Division engaged in a signaling contest, which was won by the Second Division. Both of these contests were creditable to those who engaged in them.

On Saturday morning, July 24th, at 6.30 A. M., orders were given to break camp, and at 7.30 all camp equipage was stowed on the dock, ready for transportation. In the meantime, the *Richard Law*, the tug *Mabel*, and the tug *Coulston* had reported at the dock. Camp equipage destined for Niantic was put on board the *Coulston*; that for Hartford, on board the *Mabel*; and the equipage of the First Division and Engineer Division on board the *Richard Law*. All three started about nine o'clock for their respective destinations, the First Division and Engineer Division on the *Richard Law*, being in charge of Lieutenant Goodridge, the Second Division on board the *Mabel* being in charge of its chief, Lieutenant Parker, and the *Coulston* with the equipage before mentioned being in charge of myself. Each of these boats reported at its destination and completed the work of transportation in the afternoon of July 24th.

The Engineer Division, in charge of Chief Engineer Mather, during the tour of duty performed valuable services upon the steam launch, and received instruction from the Chief Engineer of the U. S. S. *Maine* in the engine room of the *Maine*, while the ship was at anchor, and also when under way.

The newly-appointed Medical Staff, in charge of Surgeon Hawkes, was efficient, ready, and intelligent in its work. The inclement weather necessitated constant work on the part of this portion of the command, and the fact that no serious case of sickness occurred



during the time is due, in a large measure, to the efficiency of Surgeon Hawkes and his assistants.

The Commissary Department, in charge of Paymaster Bishop, was also admirably taken care of, and good, wholesome food was served to the Battalion.

In this connection, I beg to suggest that a mess tent be provided for subsequent tours of duty. The only available canvas for the mess tent, on this occasion, consisted of the flies which were taken from the officers' tents and strung along ridgepoles, making a long, open awning. In the rainy and windy weather this tent was frequently blown down, and the canvas and guys somewhat torn. The Buzzacott ovens and mess gear, furnished by the Quartermaster-General, answered the Battalion's purpose very well.

The discipline of the Battalion was excellent. Both enlisted men and petty officers performed the arduous work which was frequently assigned to them in extremely rough weather with alacrity and intelligence. I make this portion of my report brief, however, preferring to await the report of the officers of the *Maine*, who are preparing a detail account of the tour of duty for the Secretary of the Navy.

With your permission, I shall offer at some future time some suggestions as to the work for next year, based upon several conferences with the various officers with whom I have been brought in contact.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. BUCKLAND,

*Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.*

[12.]

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF AN EXAMINING BOARD FOR NEWLY  
APPOINTED OFFICERS, C. N. G.

Proceedings of an Examining Board convened by virtue of the following orders :

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Hartford, Conn., May 26, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 14. }

\* \* \* \* \*

II. In accordance with Section 29, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, the following officers are hereby appointed as members of an examining board, for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard : Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard ; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard ; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces.

Ensign Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., is appointed an additional member of the board during the examination of officers Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.

III. The board will convene at the Adjutant-General's office, Hartford, June 14th; Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, June 15th and 16th; Headquarters Third Regiment Armory, New London, June 19th, and Headquarters Room, Fourth Regiment Armory, Bridgeport, June 17th and 18th, *proximo*, at 9 o'clock A. M., and make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

IV. The following-named officers are hereby ordered to appear before the Examining Board, at places designated, reporting in fatigue uniform, without side arms.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-chief,  
GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

Official :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1897.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, )

No. 95. )

I. Ensign Frank H. Schofield, U. S. N., is hereby appointed an additional member of the Examining Board during the examination of officers of Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, *vice* Ensign Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., relieved from said duty at his own request.

II. Ensign Schofield will report to Colonel Charles L. Burdett, Commanding First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Chairman Board for Examination of Officers Connecticut National Guard, at Headquarters, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, Conn., on the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

Official :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN., June 14, 1897.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders at 9 A. M.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A.

The Board then proceeded to the business required of it. The following-named officers were called before the Board, and the result of their examination is set opposite each name.

(Rating is on a scale of 10):

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary,	.	.	.	.	.5
Captain Henry S. Terrell, Aide-de-Camp,	.	.	.	.	.5

## FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Bronson, Quartermaster,	.	.	.	.	10.
Captain Harry W. Keeney, Company G,	.	.	.	.	8.5
Captain Charles W. Newton, Company F,	.	.	.	.	9.6
Captain John F. Moran, Company B,	.	.	.	.	7.6
First Lieutenant Louis V. Schutz, Company D,	.	.	.	.	6.
First Lieutenant Joel M. Nichols, Company G,	.	.	.	.	8.
First Lieutenant George W. Ripley, Company F,	.	.	.	.	8.

First Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas, Company E,	. . .	6.
First Lieutenant Frank E. Shea, Company B,	. . .	9.
Second Lieutenant Lewis J. Doolittle, Company G,	. . .	8.5
Second Lieutenant George B. Gifford, Company D,	. . .	7.
Second Lieutenant Nathaniel G. Valentine, Company K,	. . .	9.
Second Lieutenant Frank H. Smith, Company F,	. . .	9.
Second Lieutenant G. Arthur Hadsell, Company E,	. . .	6.5
Second Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell, Company B,	. . .	7.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant George I. Allen, Paymaster,	. . .	7.5
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The Board, having completed its duties at this place, adjourned at 6 P. M., to meet again to-morrow at 9 A. M., the 15th instant, at Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, Conn.

J. MILTON THOMPSON,

*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.*

## SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 15, 1897.

9 o'clock A. M.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment yesterday.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows:

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. Beach, Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . .	10.
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## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Frederick G. Graves, Assistant Surgeon,	. . .	8.
Captain George S. Wood, Company E,	. . .	6.5
Captain Robert E. Hall, Company K,	. . .	9.5
Captain Arthur B. Smith, Company D,	. . .	8.3
First Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds, Company E,	. . .	8.5
First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., Company K,	. . .	9.5
First Lieutenant Charles L. Gaudreaux, Company D,	. . .	6.5
Second Lieutenant George E. Morris, Company E,	. . .	Not passed

There being no further business before it, the Board at 5 P. M. adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M., June 16, 1897.

J. MILTON THOMPSON,  
*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.*

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 16, 1897.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, C. N. G. ; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, C. N. G. ; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A.

Ensign Frank B. Schofield, U. S. N., was also present during examination of officers of Naval Militia.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows :

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon, . . . . .	9.
Second Lieutenant William L. Green, Company C, . . . . .	Not passed
Second Lieutenant Fred E. Blake, Company K, . . . . .	9.
Second Lieutenant Lovell H. Page, Company D, . . . . .	8.5

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant James K. Blake, Second Section, . . . . .	9.5
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MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain William H. Sears, . . . . .	8.5
First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley, Second Section, . . . . .	5.5

NAVAL BATTALION.\*

Commander Edward G. Buckland, . . . . .	8.
Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Day, . . . . .	7.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Adjutant, . . . . .	6.5
Ensign Levi Bennett Cochran, Assistant Surgeon, . . . . .	6.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster, . . . . .	5.5
Ensign Amasa Trowbridge, Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division, . . . . .	5.5

There being no further business before the Board, at this place, it, at 4.30 P. M., adjourned, to meet again to-morrow, the 17th of June, 1897, at 9 A. M., at the Fourth Regiment Armory, Bridgeport.

J. MILTON THOMPSON,  
*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.*

FOURTH REGIMENT ARMORY,  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 17, 1897.

9 A. M.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows :

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major John H. Wade, Brigade Inspector,	5.
Major William H. Marigold, Brigade Quartermaster,	6.
Major William H. Holly, Brigade Inspector Small Arms Practice, and Ordnance Officer,	6.5
Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director,	7.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel James Sheridan,	5.5
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Hendrie,	6.
Major Merritt F. White,	6.
Major Gilbert L. Fitch,	8.5
Captain Fred J. Breckbill, Adjutant,	7.
First Lieutenant Stephen P. Cronan, Battalion Adjutant,	5.7
First Lieutenant William A. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant,	6.
First Lieutenant Walter Stapleton, Paymaster,	5 1
Major George B. Cowell, Surgeon,	9.
First Lieutenant Harris F. Brownlee, Assistant-Surgeon,	5.2
Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector of Small Arms Practice,	7.
Captain William Houlihan, Company B,	6.5
First Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett, Company K,	8.5
Second Lieutenant William A. Evans, Company K,	6.7
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Short, Company B,	6.5

There being no further business for the day, the Board at 4.30 P. M. adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

J. MILTON THOMPSON,  
*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.*



FOURTH REGIMENT ARMORY,  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 18, 1897.

9 A. M.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows:

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Albert J. Wilcoxson, Company D, . . . . .	6.
Captain Vincent M. King, Company G, . . . . .	9.5
Captain Philip W. Prior, Company C, . . . . .	8.5
First Lieutenant Richard O. Gorman, Company D, . . . . .	6.5
First Lieutenant William W. Bloom, Company F, . . . . .	6.
First Lieutenant Charles Lord, Company G, . . . . .	8.5
First Lieutenant Augustus W. Scofield, Company C, . . . . .	7.5
Second Lieutenant Winfield Scott, Company D, . . . . .	Not passed
Second Lieutenant William I. Comstock, Company F, . . . . .	6.5
Second Lieutenant William D. Nichols, Company G, . . . . .	7.5

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Edwin W. Challenger, Fourth Section, . . . . .	6.5
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There being no further business for the Board, at this place, it, at 3 P. M., adjourned, to meet to-morrow, June 19, 1897, at 9 A. M., at Third Regiment Armory, New London, Conn.

J. MILTON THOMPSON,  
*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.*

THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY,  
NEW LONDON, CONN., June 19, 1897.

9 A. M.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows :

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Tracey Waller, Judge Advocate, . . . . .	6.
Captain Lucius H. Fuller, Aide-de-Camp, . . . . .	5.1

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William B. Coit, Paymaster, . . . . .	7.5
Captain Frank W. Rogers, Company D, . . . . .	4.5
Captain Arthur D. McIntyre, Company G, . . . . .	6.
Captain Charles A. Hagberg, Company C, . . . . .	7.5
First Lieutenant William H. Ryley, Company D, . . . . .	6.5
First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Company G, . . . . .	7.5
First Lieutenant Harry E. Comstock, Company C, . . . . .	7.5
Second Lieutenant Jeremiah J. Murphy, Company D, . . . . .	8.
Second Lieutenant Everett M. Carver, Company G, . . . . .	8.5
Second Lieutenant Frank Q. Smith, Company C, . . . . .	7.5

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant James D. Gaffney, Third Section, . . . . .	5.2
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There being no further business before it, the Board, at 1 P. M., adjourned, to meet subject to the call of the President, at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn.

J. MILTON THOMPSON,

*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Recorder.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN., July 7, 1897.

The Board met pursuant to the call of the President, and adjournment of June 19, 1897.

Present — Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain John Milton Thompson, 24th Infantry, U. S. A.

Absent — Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

The proceedings of the previous meetings were then read and approved. The Board then proceeded to the business before it, and recommended that in the case of Captain Frank W. Rogers, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, a re-examination be permitted. Second Lieutenant George E. Morris, Second Regiment,

Connecticut National Guard; Second Lieutenant William L. Green, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and Second Lieutenant Winfield Scott, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, did not pass.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank H. Peltier, Ordnance Officer Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, failed to appear. With the foregoing exceptions, the officers examined are passed.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned *sine die*.

CHARLES L. BURDETT,  
*Colonel First Regiment, C. N. G., President.*

J. MILTON THOMPSON,  
*Captain 24th U. S. Infantry,*  
*Inspector of Military Forces, Recorder.*

[13.]

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JOHN MILTON THOMPSON, TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY,  
UNITED STATES ARMY, IN RELATION TO THE CONDITION OF THE  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, IN 1897.

Authority: Captain J. Milton Thompson, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, United States Army, and official record.

1. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS.

Connecticut National Guard.

2. Strength—(a) *Authorized.* (b) *Organized.* (c) *Per cent. attending Camp.* (d) *Liable to Military Duty (latest estimate).*

(a) 4,108. (b) 2,774. (c) 96.08. (d) 108,588.

Generals and Officers of their Staff.	Non-Com. Staff.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Special Corps.	Total.
11	5	None.	128	2,589	41	2,774

3. NUMBER.—*Organization and Stations of Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, and Separate Companies.*

(No change since last report.)

4. GENERAL OFFICERS—*Number and Manner of Appointment.*

(No change since last report.)

5. BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL, AND BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF—*Number and Manner of Appointments.*

(No change since last report.)

6. COMPANY OFFICERS—*How selected or appointed. Examination of.*

(No change since last report.)

7. STAFF DEPARTMENTS — *Adjutant-General, duties of. Medical Department, duties of. Other Staff Corps, duties of.*

(Extracts from militia laws of 1897.)

"The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief shall consist of an Adjutant-General, who shall be Chief of Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, appointed by him; a Quartermaster-General, a Surgeon-General, a Commissary-General, a Paymaster-General, and a Judge-Advocate-General, each with the rank of Brigadier-General, and appointed by him, with the consent of the Senate, and four Aides-de-Camp, each with the rank of Colonel, appointed by him. And the Commander-in-Chief may, in his discretion, appoint on his staff, as Inspector, any officer of the Army of the United States detailed for duty in connection with the Connecticut National Guard, at the request of the Governor. The Surgeon-General shall be a graduate of some incorporated school of medicine, and of at least five years' practice. The Judge-advocate-general shall be an attorney-at-law, admitted to practice in the Superior Court in this state, and of at least five years' standing. The Adjutant-General, with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, may appoint an Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, who may perform all the duties of the Adjutant-General in case of the absence, inability, or express directions of the latter.

"The Quartermaster-General, with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, may appoint an Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, who may, under his direction, take charge of the property in his department, and perform such other duties therein as he may direct.

"The Adjutant-General shall issue all orders of the Commander-in-Chief to the militia, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of his office. The records of the brigade, and of each organization therein, shall be kept by its proper officers in such form as he shall prescribe; he shall also furnish, at the expense of the state, all proper blank-books, blanks, and forms, and such military instruction books as the Commander-in-Chief shall approve, and may order from each organization such returns and muster-rolls as he may deem expedient. He shall annually report to the Commander-in-Chief the condition of the National Guard, with a roster of all the commissioned officers, and such other matters relating to the militia as he may deem expedient; and on or before the first Monday in January, annually, he shall make a return of the militia of the State, their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to the President of the United States.

"The Quartermaster-General shall take care of all the public property belonging to his department, and annually report to the Commander-in-Chief, on the thirtieth of September, a complete inventory of such property, and the places where it is deposited, with a detailed account of all articles consumed or issued, and money expended in his department not previously reported.

"The Surgeon-General, by and with the advice of the Commander-in-Chief, shall have general supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the medical department of the militia, and prescribe in general orders the physical and mental disabilities exempting from military duty. A board to consist of the Surgeon-General, Medical Director, and Senior Regimental Surgeon of the Brigade, shall examine and report to the Commander-in-Chief upon the professional qualifications of

persons nominated for Regimental Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Hospital Stewards.

"The Commissary-General shall furnish subsistence for the troops at the encampments authorized by this chapter, and whenever called out to suppress riot or insurrection; and shall report the state of his department to the General Assembly, during the first week of each regular session.

"The Paymaster-General shall pay the troops, and settle his accounts with the Comptroller quarterly."

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS — *Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.*

Regimental. U. S. Army uniform; litter and hospital knapsacks; 2 2-horse ambulances, U. S. pattern; horses hired; drilled daily by Brigade Surgeon; very efficient.

9. SIGNAL CORPS — *Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.*

The corps is a staff corps. It is commanded by the brigade signal officer with rank of major. He is nominated by the brigade commander and is a member of his staff. The corps consists of four sections. Each section has one first lieutenant and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe.

At present there are 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 6 privates to each section with a first sergeant of the corps. Total, 4 lieutenants, 1 1st sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, and 24 privates.

The corps is mounted on military safety bicycles. The commissioned officers have both horses and bicycles. The uniform of the commissioned officer is the same as that of officers of the signal corps in the army. For the men U. S. Army patterns, with the addition of a pocket in each breast of the coat for pencils and pads. Trimmings and facings, black with a white piping. Leather leggings. Blue flannel shirts were worn.

Officers wear cavalry saber and 38-cal. double-action Colt revolver. Men are armed, 45-cal. single action Colt revolver, and have web belts.

*Equipment:* 8 standard army heliographs, 20 standard flag kits, 6 Graham Meyer torch kits, 1 set field telephone instrument, with 600 yards insulated copper wire with reel, 4 field glasses, 4 military compasses, 4 topographical maps of Connecticut, 33 sections, 4 field map cases, 41 haversacks, 41 each meat cans, tin cups, canteens, 41 woolen blankets, 24 shelter tents, 41 Columbia bicycles, 41 bicycle



luggage cases, 41 Giddings' "Instructions in Military Signaling," 32 flag cases holding one 4-foot flag with staff for use on bicycles, 41 dispatch pouches.

Average age of members is 24 years. 76 per cent. have been educated at colleges or high schools. 15 per cent. are professional engineers, the rest are scientific and professional men and clerks.

*Field Duty.* The field duty performed by the corps at the encampment was work on stations of the signal system in connection with the defense of the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. The central station was at Mt. Prospect, Fisher's Island, near where the main battery is to be located, with a secondary station at Plum Island, and a station of observation at Block Island. Communication was maintained with camp through one intermediate station. Distance, Block Island to Fisher's Island  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles; Fisher's Island to Plum Island 11 miles; Fisher's Island to State Camp 13 miles; distance Block Island to Camp,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  miles; length of whole line  $46\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The details, particularly the Block Island detail, were instructed to watch for the enemy's ships, and if seen to report to the main battery and to camp, their size, position, distance, and course. The heliograph was used exclusively, and a large number of messages transmitted, such as the following:

"BLOCK ISLAND, 2 P. M., Aug. 17th.

"To Chief Signal Officer State Camp:

"Small pleasure boats sighted so far. Do you expect anything else?

BLAKE, *Lieut.*"

To which the following reply was sent:

"To Block Island Station:

"LIEUT. BLAKE,

"Watch for torpedo boats, will probably try to run the 'Race' to-night.

"GIDDINGS, *Chief S. O.*"

The work was made as realistic and practical as possible. All of the details were quartered in shelter tents, and on the stations where wood was obtainable, cooked their own food. A government launch manned by a detail from the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, was used to put details on their stations.

Upon the return of the corps to the State Camp the officers and non-commissioned officers was given instruction in the plain table method of field sketching, by intersections and by traversing.

*Efficiency:* This corps has the honor of being one of the first ever organized in connection with the National Guard of any State, and without doubt is one of the most efficient in the service to-day. Its work all tends to practical results.

10. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.

Captain John Milton Thompson, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

11. MILITARY OR ADVISORY BOARD — *Organization and Duties.*

None.

12. ENCAMPMENT — REGIMENTAL, BRIGADE, OR DIVISIONAL. — *Period of Duration. Ground owned by State. If so, Location. Regular Troops encamped with State Troops.*

Brigade. Six days. Yes; Niantic. No.

13. MOBILIZATION — (a) *Points of Concentration for service in State.* (b) *Points of Concentration for Service out of State.* (c) *Time required for Concentration for Service in and out of State.* (d) *Plans for Emergency.* (e) *Per cent. that would probably turn out for sixty days' service.*

(No change since last report.)

During the late concentration at State military rendezvous at Niantic, the troops detrained themselves and began march for camp, as follows:

First Regiment in 9 minutes.

Second Regiment in 8 minutes.

Third Regiment in 7 minutes.

Fourth Regiment in 12 minutes.

14. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

No fixed State appropriations until after October 1, 1897. Beginning on that date, the State has made a two-years appropriation of \$276,900. The commutation tax (in lieu of military duty) for two years, beginning July 1, 1897, amounts to over \$300,000. Funds for payment and expenditures are obtained by the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Paymaster-General, on requisitions approved by the Adjutant-General. Estimates submitted to Adjutant-General; approved by him (Sec. 32, Militia Laws). Disbursements made by the Adjutant-General require the approval of the Governor.

## 15 NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

\$5,175.67.

16. ARMAMENT — CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — *Character and Condition of.*

No Cavalry. Artillery: 4 3-inch rifles, old; 4 Gatling guns, caliber .45. All infantry regiments are now armed with new Springfield rifles, caliber .45.

17. EQUIPMENT — CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — *Character and Condition of.*

Infantry: U. S. Army belts, dark blue, woven, all new and in good condition. One company has the Merriam Pack. Other equipments come from private firms.

Artillery: Old war material, obsolete and of little use. Horses generally hired for Camp.

18. UNIFORM CLOTHING — *Character and Condition of.*

United States patterns; in good condition. The Brigade has lately been furnished with the new army forage cap.

A small amount of uniform clothing is kept on hand by the Quartermaster-General. All men have brown fatigue hats and brown canvas leggings.

## 19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED.

A few owned, others hired.

20. AMMUNITION — (a) *Character and Amount of, actually in hands of Troops.* (b) *Amount that could be Supplied on Arrival at Point of Concentration.*

(a) Twenty rounds per man, caliber .45.

(b) Almost any amount could be supplied. Connecticut contains several of the largest ammunition factories in the country, *i. e.* Winchester of New Haven, U. M. C. Company of Bridgeport, etc.

21 CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE — (a) *Tentage, etc.* (b) *Mess Outfits.*

(a) The State has a large amount of canvas on hand, mostly drawn from the Government. Eight hundred and fifty tents were pitched for this year's encampment.

(b) The troops were subsisted by contract. The State is without facilities for subsisting a large number of men in the field, though the Quartermaster-General has in store 14 sets Buzzacott ovens, new.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY—*Nature of. Are Regulations in Regard to, Strictly Enforced?*

Return of property is not required, but all State property is inspected yearly. All company commanders are bonded. The money value of all shortages is deducted from the captain's yearly allowance. Yes.

23. SUBSISTENCE—RATIONS—*Component Parts of. How Furnished. How Prepared.*

No fixed allowance. Subsistence was furnished by contractors at a cost to the State of \$5.50 per man during the encampment.

The food furnished was generally good, and in most cases well prepared.

24. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

(No change since last report.)

25. STORES—(a) *Purchase of.* (b) *Amount Required in Addition to Those now on Hand, to enable the Command to take the Field for Sixty Days.* (c) *Medical Supplies.*

(a) Purchased by the Quartermaster General.

(b) (Full report as to amount required was made last year. No change.)

(c) Purchased by Medical Director.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES—(a) *Number and Nature of.* (b) *Proficiency in.* (c) *Field Exercises.*

(a) The daily routine of the Encampment, August 16th—21st, was as follows:

Reveille and Roll-Call,	.	.	.	.	.	5.45 A. M.
Sick Call,	.	.	.	.	.	6.00 "
Breakfast,	.	.	.	.	.	6.30 "
Police Call,	.	.	.	.	.	7.00 "
Guard Mounting,	.	.	.	.	.	7.30 "
Inspection of Quarters,	.	.	.	.	.	8.15 "
Battalion and Regimental Drill, First and Second Regiments,					8.00 to 10.00	"
Battalion and Regimental Drill, Third and Fourth Regiments,					10.00 to 12.00	"
School, Third and Fourth Regiments,					8.00 to 10.00	"

School, First and Second Regiments, . . . . .	10.00 to 12.00 A. M.
Orderly Hour, . . . . .	12.00 M.
Dinner, . . . . .	12.30 P. M.
Battalion Drill, . . . . .	1.30 to 2.30 "
Battery A and Machine-Gun Battery Drill, . . . . .	2.30 to 3.30 "
Police Call, . . . . .	3.30 "
Regimental Parade, First and Second Regiments, . . . . .	4.00 "
Regimental Parade, Third and Fourth Regiments, . . . . .	4.30 "
Brigade Formation, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, . . . . .	5.15 "
Retreat, . . . . .	6.25 "
Supper, . . . . .	6.30 "
Tattoo and Roll-Call, . . . . .	10.00 "
Taps, . . . . .	11.00 "

On Thursday, the 19th, the Brigade was reviewed by Adjutant-General Haven, and on Friday by His Excellency Governor Cooke.

(b) As usual with the Connecticut Brigade, its reviews were excellent. The entire Brigade of 2,700 men was formed and turned over by its Adjutant-General in ten minutes. In the march past, the alignments were good and distances were well kept. The regimental drills were good, and in some cases excellent. Battalion commanders generally handled their battalions in a way to indicate that their knowledge of the drill-book was not confined to a few selected movements.

Very little work was done in Extended Order. This drill has been greatly neglected during the past year, due mainly to the fact that many changes were reported to be contemplated by the War Department. Regimental parades and guard mountings were well conducted, and in many cases above criticism.

#### FIELD EXERCISES.

(c) It is encouraging to note, that for the first time in some years the Brigade broke away from its traditional reviews and parades and camp routine, to devote a part of its time to field exercises.

On his order for the concentration of troops at Niantic, Adjutant-General Haven stated: "This tour of duty will be ordered in working uniform. The full-dress uniform to be left at home station. The routine must include instruction in outpost duty and reconnaissance in force." These instructions were fully carried out by the Brigadier-General commanding.



## FIELD INSTRUCTION.

EXERCISE NO. 1. OUTPOSTS.

EXERCISE NO. 2. RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE.

*Given:* 4 REG'TS INFANTRY AND 1ST SEPARATE COMPANY.

(37 Cos.—12 files each.)

1 BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, 4 GUNS.

1 M.-G. BATTERY, 4 GUNS.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,  
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SOUTH NORWALK, August 9, 1897.

Memorandum }  
Orders. }

I. For the purpose of instruction in outpost duty, a line of outposts, against an enemy assumed to be northerly and westerly of Roxbury road, will be established by this command on Tuesday morning, August 17, 1897, from a point near the junction of the Roxbury and Boston Schoolhouse roads to the first house north of the Roxbury road on road west of and parallel to the Flander's road. It will be assumed that the ground south of the Boston Schoolhouse road and north and east of the designated house is impassable.

II. All troops not specially required for other duty will take part in this exercise. The troops taking part therein will leave camp at 8 o'clock A. M., and will carry cooked rations for one meal. Each infantryman will carry 25 rounds of blank ammunition; each machine-gun section 1,000 rounds; the light battery 20 rounds per gun. Before leaving camp a careful inspection will be made to see that no ball cartridges are carried by any of the troops. The entire line of outposts will be established by 11 A. M.

III. With a view to testing the efficiency of the line of outposts, a patrol of an officer and five men from each infantry regiment will be selected by the commander of outposts and ordered to leave camp at 7.30 A. M. on the day designated and proceed to points at least one-half a mile beyond the proposed line of sentinels. These patrols will personate the enemy and attempt to pass the line of observation between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., and return to camp. Those who succeed in getting through will report on arrival to the field officer of the day at Brigade Headquarters in camp, who will keep a record of the names of those reporting and of the times of their arrival. As many non-commissioned officers as practicable will be included in the patrols, and the attempts to enter the line may be made as detachments or as individuals, in the discretion of the patrol commanders. The members of the patrols will wear forage caps and colored shirts, leaving their blouses in camp. In attempting to pass the line of outposts, they will not adopt citizens' clothing, conceal themselves in passing vehicles, nor accept aid of any kind from citizens. They will endeavor to avoid capture, and if discovered within the lines will try to hide or make their escape beyond the lines unless called upon to halt by sentinels or troops within 50 yards, in which case they will at once halt and surrender.

IV. At 12 M., the outposts will be abandoned and the troops will be assembled. Three of the infantry regiments and the battery of light artillery will assemble on Roxbury road, west of Gorton's Mill; the other infantry regiment, the separate



company, and the machine-gun battery will assemble near the junction of roads directly north of Dodge's Pond. Between 1 and 2.30 P. M., the troops assembled at latter place will take up a defensive position in that locality, with a view to resisting an attack of an enemy reported as advancing along Roxbury road. At 2.30 P. M. the troops assembled on Roxbury road will move eastward, and, after crossing the bridge near Gorton's Mill, proceeded to make a reconnaissance in force against an enemy reported as seen on ground north of Dodge's Pond. Oswegatchie Hill will be assumed to be impassable.

V. While it is desirous that this exercise should simulate war as nearly as practicable, yet the actual collision of opposing parties must be prevented under all circumstances. The sentinels and pickets of the defensive party will, therefore, on being fired upon, return the fire and fall back slowly upon line of defense, and the attacking party will not fix bayonets, nor advance beyond the point from which the final rush upon the defenders' position should be made. When the whole attacking force has arrived at this position and taken up "rapid fire," the commander of this force will cause the recall to be sounded all along the line, upon which all troops engaged in the exercise will assemble and return to camp.

VI. Officers who act as inspectors or umpires of these exercises and their orderlies will wear a white band about five inches wide upon their left arms. All persons wearing these bands will be allowed to pass through and along the outpost line unmolested, and will not be interfered with in any way by either party taking part in the reconnaissance in force. Members of the patrols referred to in Paragraph III, this order, are specially forbidden to wear such bands, or anything that might be mistaken therefor.

VII. As soon as practicable after returning to camp, the commanders of the different organizations engaged in the exercises will submit reports through the commander of the outposts, showing the parts taken by their organizations in the exercises, — such as the strength of the different portions of the outpost under their command, the location of the line of sentinels, pickets, supports, reserves; guns, line of resistance, etc. The patrol commanders will submit reports of the operations of their patrols, accompanying them by sub-reports from all men who succeeded in getting through the lines.

VIII. Colonel Charles L. Burdett, First Regiment, is designated as commander of the outposts. Regiments will be formed in camp in line of masses, the other organizations on their left. Colonel Burdett will then assume command and move the detail in such order that the First Regiment, the Separate Company, and the Machine-Gun Battery shall be located on the right of the outpost line. After outposts are abandoned and the troops are assembled as required by Paragraph IV, this order, Colonel Burdett will assume command of the troops ordered to take up a defensive position on ground north of Dodge's Pond.

IX. Colonel Augustus C. Tyler, Third Regiment, is hereby designated as the officer to command the troops required by Paragraph IV of this order, to make a reconnaissance in force. He will assume command as soon as these troops are assembled on Roxbury Road after outposts are abandoned.

By order of BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST,

OFFICIAL,

FRANCIS G. BEACH,

*Lieut-Col. and Asst. Adj.-Gen'l.*

As usual in field maneuvers, whether by Army or National Guard, errors were made and mistakes committed that can only be rectified by frequent practice in these exercises. The many discussions over this and that point, and the search for information upon subjects brought out by this work, has been, and will continue to be of great benefit to the Brigade.

#### 27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

The excellent personnel of this command has so often been reported upon that it seems needless to say more upon the subject; but attention is called to remarks of Captains Thompson and Pettit in reports of 1895 and 1896, respectively.

The discipline during camp week was excellent. I saw no infractions of discipline, and heard of but one.

#### 28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

No regular course of theoretical instruction. The companies drill once each week, from November to May. Certain schools are held by order of regimental commanders, also regimental schools during camp week.

#### 29. GUARD DUTY — *How performed. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Well Instructed. Sentinels Well Instructed. Any Outpost Duty.*

Guard was mounted regimentally, but posted as a brigade guard.

Officers and non-commissioned officers were generally well instructed. Sentinels with previous service were found efficient in their duties, but many recruits were found on guard who showed but little evidence of having been instructed at home station. The honorable and responsible duties of a sentinel should not be entrusted to recruits who have been enlisted since the close of the drill season.

For outpost duty, see Field Exercises.

#### 30. TARGET PRACTICE — CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY — RANGE AND GALLERY — *Any Held at Stations of Troops. Any Held in Camp. Quantity of Instruction, System, and Classification.*

Target practice is held at home stations of troops twice each year. During "Camp Week" practice is not allowed, but once each year all regimental teams are ordered to the rifle range, State mili-

tary rendezvous, to contest for trophies and medals furnished by the State. Blunt's system of small arms firing is used for known distance work. Those who qualify are announced in orders as sharpshooters, first-class marksmen, and marksmen.

31. TRANSPORTATION — RAILROAD AND RIVER.

Railroad. Camp is about ten minutes march from station.

32. MILITARY CODE — *Date of, etc. Do State Laws Provide for State Troops Being Called into Service of United States.*

New edition, published in 1896.

Yes, for ninety days.

33. REGULATIONS — *Nature and Date of.*

Published in Military Code of 1896.

34. MAPS, SCALES AND CHARACTER.

United States Geological Survey, Scale  $\frac{1}{82500}$ . Contour interval 20 feet. Also good railroad map locating towns where armories are situated. Copy on file with War Department.

35. ARMORIES — LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

(No change since last report.)

36. ARSENALS — LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Hartford. Old brick structure, originally used as barracks; built in 1825.

37. INDEPENDENT COMMANDS WITHIN STATE.

Two companies "Governor's Horse Guards," two companies "Governor's Foot Guards," "Putnam Phalanx."

38. RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend: (1) That efficient mess outfits to supply each company be purchased, and retained in store, for issue when needed. (2) That each man be furnished with haversack and canteen. (3) That one or more officers of the guard be ordered on "special service" to thoroughly sketch and map the country in vicinity of State military rendezvous, Niantic, for military purposes. (4) That a number of brown canvas fatigue coats be purchased for use

in camp and field exercises. (5) That a number of Wagner's "Security and Information" and "Organization and Tactics" be purchased for circulation among officers of the Guard. (6) I renew my recommendation of 1896, that not more than two regiments and one battery be encamped at the same time.

### 39. REMARKS.

The Brigade in reviews, parades, close order drills, and general knowledge of camp duties is in excellent condition, and its personnel and discipline were never better. Its members, regardless of rank, are interested in their duties, many being advanced readers of the military works of the day. They work with knowledge of present duties and talk intelligently of future responsibilities, realizing that the time is not so very remote when they may be called upon for active service for State or Nation.

General George Haven, who has so efficiently commanded the Brigade during the past six years, having been made Adjutant-General of the State, has been succeeded in command by Brigadier-General Russell Frost, formerly Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. Of his ten new staff officers, two are from the old Brigade Staff, and all but one have had former service in the Guard.

The success of this year's encampment is due to several causes, among them being the excellent orders of the Adjutant-General and the Brigadier-General commanding, regarding uniform and work of camp, the personal presence of the Governor during the week, the efficiency of the Quartermaster Department in transporting the troops and providing for their comfort in camp, the business energy of the Commissary-General in requiring caterers to live up to their contracts, and conscientious performance of duty on the part of both officers and men.

JOHN MILTON THOMPSON,  
*Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. Army.*

[14.]

REPORT OF FIRST LIEUTENANT JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, PAYMASTER  
FIRST REGIMENT, C. N. G., RELATING TO THE RIOT IN HAZLETON, PA.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report on tour of observation with the 3d Brigade, N. G. P., at Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 16-20, 1897.

## I. MOBILIZATION.

The order to "report immediately at Hazleton" reached the regimental commanders between one and two in the morning of Saturday, Sept. 11, 1897. The brigade commander with members of his staff reached Hazleton at 7.15 A. M. One battalion of the 8th Regiment reached Hazleton at 8 A. M. The other battalion of the 8th and the 4th Regiment concentrated at Harrisburg and moved out from there. The 13th Regiment concentrated at Scranton and moved out at 7.40 A. M. The 9th regiment left Wilkesbarre at 7.30 A. M., and reported at Hazleton at 9.30. The 12th Regiment moved from Williamsport and also reached Hazleton early in the morning. The Governor's Troop of Harrisburg were on the cars, horses and all, at 6.30 A. M. For quick mobilization each corporal has the addresses of all his squad, and the sergeants of the corporals, etc., as usual. It would appear from this experience that a body of militia can be mobilized quickest if the call is in the early morning, as the men can then be reached at their houses, before they are all scattered around at their various occupations. The force present Sunday morning was 2,499, or 90.5 per cent. of the total strength of the brigade. The greatest strength shown by the consolidated morning reports was 2,611. The average per cent. present up to the ninth day was 93.3.

## II. DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

Hazleton is a city of about 17,000 inhabitants, and consists of a mercantile and business population with many miners living in cot-



tages in the outskirts of the town. Thickly scattered around the town, some within a mile, are the coal breakers with corresponding miners' villages. The country in the vicinity of the mines is barren, that of the hills surrounding is covered with a short but dense growth of scrub oak. The section is covered with a very close net-work of trolleys and railroads, which makes the moving and supplying of troops much simpler. To protect this country the 3d Brigade was disposed as follows.

The brigade headquarters were on the main street of the city, and a short distance away two troops of cavalry were camped with one 3 2/10 rifle and one Gatling.

The Eighth Regiment with a like force of artillery were stationed about three miles south on a high hill commanding the villages of Audenried and McAdoo and the road from them to Hazleton. A strong guard was established over a large dynamite magazine at this point.

The Twelfth Regiment was in the outskirts of Hazleton on the road from Jeansville, with a cossack post out on this road.

The Ninth Regiment was encamped at West Hazleton, about two miles from headquarters, protecting a mining patch in that vicinity, and also guarding a dynamite magazine with one company established as outpost.

The Thirteenth Regiment was placed at Latimer, a large mining village. The camp was guarded by outposts with detached posts and signal men on commanding hills.

The Fourth Regiment was encamped at Drifton, about seven miles northeast of Hazleton, protecting many coal breakers at that point, and also Freeland, another large town. This regiment was first located beside the Eighth, but was moved on account of disturbances at Freeland.

The regiments were all on railroad lines and also near trolleys. Water pipes were run to each camp and camps were connected with headquarters by telephone. With the exception of the two dynamite magazines the troops guarded only their own camps as their presence amply protected property. Several practice marches with advance and rear guard formation and marches through mining towns for demonstration were made.

The Governor's Troop of Harrisburg and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry were conspicuous as being especially servicable and efficient bodies and clearly showed the great value of cavalry on



such duty. While expensive to equip and maintain, they proved themselves economic in this service in that they could patrol a very large extent of country, and by their greater mobility they could protect the country from a central point easier than a much larger force of infantry, and thirdly, the moral effect of cavalry on the strikers seemed much greater than that of a larger body of infantry. It is further significant of their value that two of the Colonels asked for cavalry to be permanently located with their command.

### III. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The canvas and camp equipage for the entire brigade reached Hazleton Saturday morning before most of the troops. This quick moving is made possible because in the Arsenal at Harrisburg the quartermaster's supplies for each regiment and company are stored separately and marked so that the complete outfit for any regiment or company can at once be reached. In this way the entire equipment for a regiment can be moved from the Arsenal in twenty-eight minutes.

The tents were pitched by the men, and all was in readiness by night. At each camp of instruction the tents are put up by a detail of about eight men from each company who precede the troops. This method, besides being economic, insures a sufficient number of men in each company who know how to lay out the camp and raise the tents in an emergency.

Every company in the guard keeps in reserve in its own armory 1,000 rounds of ammunition so that with this provision and the commissary's arrangements explained later, they can march out of their armories as soon as assembled completely equipped for immediate service.

There was on this occasion, as on so many others when the National Guard had been called out suddenly, a great lack of proper shoes for the men. This difficulty was soon met by the issue of 1,000 pairs of shoes from the U. S. Arsenal at Frankford.

### IV. COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

When the troops arrived Saturday morning an "emergency ration" was issued. On Sunday the Brigade Commissary began his daily issue of the regular army ration, bread being substituted for flour. Whenever any portion of the guard is out, either in camp or in actual service, the supplies are contracted for and distributed

directly by the chief commissary officer of the unit out, — if a regiment the quartermaster acts as commissary.

At Hazleton, the goods were ordered by the brigade commissary and received every day from Harrisburg. All the supplies were the best that the market afforded, and those that I had an opportunity of examining appeared most excellent. During the first two or three days the appetites of the men were so sharpened by the sudden change to an active outdoor life, that the regular ration was hardly sufficient. After this the quantity appeared to be satisfactory, though some of the companies supplemented the ration from their private treasury; but this did not seem at all a necessity. On different days I accompanied the Acting Brigade Medical Director on an inspection of the kitchens and mess of every organization in the brigade. The kitchens were for the most part neat and the food kept clean and fresh, and throughout the whole brigade I failed to hear one complaint on the quality of ration supplied.

Each company owns and keeps in its armory a table service, cooking utensils, stove, mess tent, etc., complete. A great variety of stoves were found in use and one especially, devised by Lieut. Halberstadt, Acting Brigade Medical Director, seems very serviceable and easily portable, and I respectfully commend it to your attention. The cooking is done either by cooks who are enlisted men or in some cases by those hired specially by the company.

Under this system, the cost to the State of the ration supplied was 19 37/100 cents per day per man in the camp of instruction of 1897. At Hazleton, as more advantageous contracts could not be made in advance, it was estimated that the cost would be between twenty-one and twenty-two cents per day, per man. Taking into consideration the cost of cooking and the first cost of the mess kit there is here a large chance for saving over the 91 4/6 cents per day per man paid by Connecticut, and it seemed incontestable that the men in the field at Hazleton were better fed than our troops are in camp.

#### V. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospitals were regimental, not brigade. Each regiment has a hospital tent, a complete set of operating instruments and medicines. Some of the regiments have ambulances of their own. The health of the troops on duty was excellent, the average sick report being a little over six men a day throughout the brigade, and then mostly for minor ailments. Up to the ninth day only three men had been sent home

for sickness, none, however, for diseases which could be connected with the service.

I take great pleasure in saying that, upon presenting your letter to General Gobin, I was made most cordially welcome, and throughout my stay I was given every facility for observation by the General and his Staff, to whom, for their kind courtesy, I am very much indebted.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,

*First Lieutenant and Paymaster, First Regiment, C. N. G.*

## [15.]

JOINT REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALBERT W. PHILLIPS, SURGEON-GENERAL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILBUR S. WATSON, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, AND MAJOR JULIAN LAPIERRE, SURGEON THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G., AS DELEGATES TO THE "ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS," COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DERBY, CONN., June 3, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR:—We have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Orders No. 79, A.-G. O., 1897, we attended the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held in Columbus, Ohio, 25th, 26th, and 27th of May.

The first, or morning, session, 25th of May, was largely consumed in most cordial welcoming addresses by the Governor, Mayor, Adjutant-General, and President of the State Medical Society.

We attended the remaining five sessions, at which forty-five papers were presented and discussed by able men of the United States army, navy, and National Guard.

The subjects presented included the "Hygiene of Troops in Camp and Barracks," "Suggestions to the Medical Department of the National Guard," "The Medical Officers of the National Guard," "Camp Sanitation of the National Guard," "Physical Training in the National Guard," "The Hygiene of the Enlisted Man," "Ambulant Treatment of Fractures," "Regimental Instruction, and First Aid on the Firing Line," "Effects of Modern Projectiles," with photographic and stereopticon illustrations and pathological specimens, "The Work of the Medical Department on Naval Vessels," "Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds in the Army and Navy," "Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to the Army and Navy," etc.

The association is composed of representative and enthusiastic men from all parts of the United States, as well as delegates from some foreign countries, and its influence for good upon military surgery will be of incalculable value, and will be acknowledged by all nations.

After hearing the papers and discussions, we think the personnel and hygiene of the Connecticut National Guard will compare favorably with the best.

A. W. PHILLIPS,  
*Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.*

W. S. WATSON,  
*Medical Director of Brigade, C. N. G.*

JULIAN LAPIERRE,  
*Major and Surgeon, Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

[16.]

## REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTION OF STATE PROPERTY.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 22, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :—

In compliance with Special Orders No. 15, A.-G. O., dated January 14, 1897, a Board of Inspection convened at the State Arsenal, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Present—Colonel James B. Houston, Aide-de-camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief, and Major Howard A. Giddings, Signal Officer Brigade Staff, Connecticut National Guard.

We have the honor to report that after a thorough inspection we found the following articles to be unserviceable and practically worthless to the state :

- 16 overcoats.
- 290 uniform dress coats.
- 192 blouses.
- 537 pairs trousers.
- 216 forage caps.
- 208 he mets.
- 12 sets First Sergeant's chevrons.
- 11½ sets Quartermaster-Sergeant's chevrons.
- 58 sets Sergeant's chevrons.
- 102 sets Corporal's       “
- 3 sets Sergeant-Major's chevrons.
- 1 set Chief Trumpeter's chevrons.
- 1 set Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant's chevrons.
- 6 trumpeter's devices.
- 9 blankets (assorted).
- 14 bugle cords.
- 3 drums.
- 20 drum-sticks.
- 1 post flag.
- 4 flag covers.
- 124 knapsacks.
- 93 bayonet scabbards.



- 25 band music pouches.
- 25 band shoulder belts.
- 25 waist belts and plates (band).
- 16 pistol holsters.
- 4 thumbstalls.
- 2 Peabody rifle bayonets.
- 7 Springfield rifle bayonets.
- 2 A tents.
- 20 improved common tents.
- 132 infantry cap devices.
- 6 campaign hats.
- 3 signal flags.
- 1 signal flagstaff.
- 1 saddle blanket.

We find the following articles not wholly unserviceable, but obsolete and of no use to the State :

- 32 bugles.
- 2,464 waist belts.
- 2,367 waist belt plates.
- 2,473 cartridge boxes.

We recommend that all of the above-mentioned property be disposed of to the best interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. B. HOUSTON,

*Colonel, Aide-de-camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief.*

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,

*Major, Signal Officer, Brigade Staff, Connecticut National Guard.*

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 22, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

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Present — Colonel James B. Houston, Aide-de-camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief, and Major Howard A. Giddings, Signal Officer Brigade Staff, Connecticut National Guard.

We have the honor to report that we find the following articles,

while not unserviceable, to be not regulation, and therefore of no use to the State.

76 drums.

3 drum covers.

As these articles are Government property, we recommend that they be turned in to the Government.

We also find the following articles of Government property to be unserviceable and of no use to the State.

2 post flags.

1 storm flag.

We recommend that they be disposed of as the Government may direct.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. B. HOUSTON,

*Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Staff of Commander-in-Chief.*

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,

*Major, Signal Officer, Brigade Staff, Connecticut National Guard.*

[ 17. ]

## REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

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**Report of Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., Commanding First Company  
Governor's Foot Guard.**

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY  
GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,  
HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my command for the year ending September 30, 1897.

1. Strength, September 30, 1897; commissioned officers, 6; non-commissioned officers, 16; privates, 80; total, 102.

2. Fall Field Day, October 19, 1896. Present, 6 commissioned officers; 110 enlisted men. This day was the 125th anniversary of the organization of the command, and the occasion was celebrated with fitting ceremonies, consisting of a parade, church services at the Center Church, with a sermon by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, and a banquet at the armory in the evening. The parade, with the First Company Governor's Horse Guard, Major Francis M. Warren commanding, as escort, was a striking feature of the celebration. The Commander-in-Chief, Governor O. Vincent Coffin, with his staff, and ex-Governors and ex-Commanders-in-Chief Joseph R. Hawley, Charles B. Andrews, Thomas M. Waller, Phineas C. Lounsbury, and Morgan G. Bulkeley, honored the command by participating in the parade and subsequent exercises. Ex-Majors Roland Mather, William H. Dodd, John C. Parsons, William H. Talcott, George B. Fisher, and Andrew H. Embler, comprising all the ex-Majors of the command then living, with the exception of ex-Major Henry B. Barton, who was unavoidably absent, the commandants and other officers of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard and Second Company Governor's Horse Guard and a large representation of the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, together with the Major and officers of the Putnam Phalanx and a large delegation of officers from military organizations of other states, numbering in all about eighty officers, in full uniform, paraded on the honorary staff of the

Major Commandant, and, with the Veteran Corps of this organization, and the active company in full dress grenadier uniform, presented a striking appearance, and made the parade a memorable one. At the banquet a historical address of great interest was delivered by the Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, and short addresses were made by ex-Governors Hawley, Andrews, Lounsbury, and Bulkeley, Mayor Miles B. Preston, Brigadier-General George Haven, Connecticut National Guard, ex-Majors Parsons and Embler, Major B. E. Brown, 2d Co. G. F. G., and others. Besides the military guests the banquet was attended by many distinguished civilians, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

3. Inaugural Parade,\* January 6, 1897. Present, 6 commissioned officers; 105 enlisted men. This parade was on the occasion of the inauguration of His Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, as Governor, and was participated in by the other companies of the Governor's Guard. In the evening a reception, attended by distinguished military and civilian guests from all parts of the State, was given to His Excellency, the Governor.

4. Voluntary parade, as escort for Governor Lorrin A. Cooke in the Grant Monument Inaugural Parade at New York city, April 27, 1897. Present, 6 commissioned officers, 91 enlisted men. This parade proved to be a severe test of the endurance of the men. The command left their quarters in New York at 9 o'clock A.M. and returned at 5 o'clock P.M., and during all of that time were on duty. Each man was provided with rations carried in the cartridge-boxes and a canteen of coffee. The march was long, rapid, without rest, and under the most unfavorable weather conditions; but the men bore themselves well, and proved their endurance. While many men of other organizations were forced to give up and fall out, not one of my men left the ranks, nor did any of them experience any ill-effects afterwards. The occasion was a memorable one, and, as this command had performed personal escort duty for General Grant in his lifetime, and was a part of the great military pageant at his funeral in 1885, its presence at the inauguration of the monument erected to his memory was peculiarly appropriate.

5. Spring field-day, May 31, 1897. — Present, 6 commissioned officers; 92 enlisted men. The forenoon and a part of the afternoon were devoted to a drill in the Armory, the weather not permitting outdoor drill. The parade in the afternoon was as escort to the

Grand Army Posts, which honorable duty the command has performed for many years on Decoration Day.

6. During the year the command, at its own expense, has provided itself with new regulation forage caps, and the Major and his honorary staff have abandoned their former head-gear and adopted the bearskins similar to those worn by the other officers and the enlisted men.

7. Drills have been fairly well attended, and much interest shown. During the last drill season the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, met twice a month, besides the regular weekly drill, for instruction, and a marked improvement was the result. The command, while just at present not large in numbers, is otherwise in good and very satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. HENRY HYDE, Jr.,

*Major Commanding First Company Governor's Foot Guard.*

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**Report of Major Benjamin E. Brown, Commanding Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.**

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND COMPANY  
GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this Company for the year ending September 30, 1897 :

STRENGTH.—Commissioned Officers,	6
Non-Commissioned Officers,	16
Privates,	96
Total,	118

ADD

Recruits awaiting enlistment as vacancies may occur,	47
Total,	165

Parades.—October 16, 1896, Fall Parade,	. . .	124 present.
January 6, 1897, Inaugural Parade,	. . .	123 “
April 27, 1897, Spring Parade,	. . .	128 “

*The drills* during the season have been well attended ; the instruction in the duties of a soldier having been a prominent feature of all drills, and the result has been gratifying in every respect.

Parades have been exceedingly satisfactory. As outlined above the fall parade by permission from Headquarters, was held in Waterbury, October 16, 1896. The morning was devoted to Company movements and street riot drill ; the afternoon to a parade through the principal streets of that beautiful city.

January 6, 1897, at Hartford, Conn., to participate in the parade and ceremonies attending the inauguration of his Excellency, Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, and acting as escort to our Captain General and the General Assembly.

April 27, 1897, New York.— This was certainly one of the hardest, and perhaps one of the most interesting, parades that this command has participated in in many years. By special permission from Headquarters, this day was allowed to be counted as our spring parade, for the especial purpose of acting in connection with other companies of the Governor's Guard as escort to His Excellency, Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, in the parade and ceremonies connected with the unveiling and dedication of the monument of General Grant at Riverside Park, New York. One hundred and twenty-eight men responded for duty, with our band of 30 pieces, making a total of 158 present. The company, at its own expense, chartered the steamer *C. H. Northam* for the round trip. The march was a long and dusty one ; but, notwithstanding its trials and hardships, the company acquitted itself in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the State which they represented, and upon themselves as an organization.

Notwithstanding the advanced age of a majority of its members, the enthusiasm of the company still remains intact, and for the support of law and order will be found ready at all times to respond for duty.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN E. BROWN,

*Major Commandant Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.*



**Report of Major Gilbert P. Hurd, Commanding First Company  
Governor's Horse Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY  
GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD,  
HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I herewith most respectfully tender my annual report, as Major of, and commanding the above-named command, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

On October 19, 1896, occurred our annual Fall Field-day. Target practice and company drill was indulged in during the day, and the afternoon was, in part, given to parade, in which the command acted as escort to the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, it being their one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. The company held a sociable at their armory in the evening, which was attended by a number of visiting military officers of the Old Guard, New York, and Worcester Continentals. Also the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.

The command received a present from one of its members in the form of a facsimile of the company charter, which is signed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull.

On Jan. 6, 1897, through orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, the command paraded as escort to his Excellency, Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, and during the day were guests of the Second Company Horse Guard of New Haven.

The command gave a series of socials during the season of 1896 and 1897, the same being a success in a social way.

A smoker was given on the date of April 12th, which was largely attended.

May 17th, took place our annual Spring Field-day and parade.

The company engaged a large field at Cedar Hill where the day was spent in drill.

On June 6th, occurred our annual Memorial Day. Graves of deceased active and veteran members were strewn with flowers during the day. In the evening the company, in full dress uniform, marched in a body to St. Thomas Church, where our Chaplain, Rev. George R. Warner, gave a very interesting sermon.

Our annual competitive drill took place on the evening of June 14th at our Armory. The handsome gold medal was won by Sergeant Joseph A. Prisk for his efficiency in the sabre exercise.

Our Major, Francis M. Warren, having tendered his resignation, and been discharged, on July 26th, in compliance with orders from Adjutant-General's Office, an election was held to nominate for the position of Major. The result being the nomination and approval of Gilbert P. Hurd. At the same place and date to fill vacancies caused by promotion were nominated the following named officers: For Captain, Chas. B. Rhodes; for Lieutenant, William H. Shannon; for Quartermaster, Alfred T. Rich.

In compliance with orders from Adjutant-General's Office, I sent a detail of 1 sergeant, 2 privates to Camp Cooke, Niantic, Aug. 17th, for 4 days' duty as orderlies to His Excellency, Governor Lorrin A. Cooke.

September 30, 1897, the total number of members in the company, consisting of 5 commissioned officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 47 privates is 68.

There have been 43 drills during the year, with an average attendance of 45.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. HURD,

*Major Commanding First Company Governor's Horse Guard.*

**Report of Major D. A. Blakeslee, Commanding Second Company  
Governor's Horse Guard.**

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND COMPANY  
GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 30, 1897.

*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering operations of this command, for the year ending September 30, 1897.

Strength, September 30, 1897 ; commissioned officers, 8 ; enlisted men, 77 ; total, 85.

We have had three turnouts during the year,—first, January 6th, inaugural parade at Hartford. Our next parade was on Grant Day, April 27th, in New York. Our saddles were all filled, and I think our company made a creditable appearance. We shipped our horses on board the steamer *C. H. Northam*, and, remarkable to say, not a horse received a scratch in transportation, either to or from New York. We arrived in New Haven on the morning of the 28th, about 6 A. M., well pleased with our trip.

. . . . .  
We have had twenty-four drills during the year, and twelve business meetings, which have all been well attended.

. . . . .  
[ I consider the company in a first-class condition at the present time. The men have shown enthusiasm and interest in anything that might be considered for the welfare of the company. We have had no deaths among the men during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

D. A. BLAKESLEE,

*Major Commanding Second Company Governor's Horse Guards.*

[ 18. ]

## REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, IN RELATION TO PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, Sept. 30, 1897.*Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report as prosecuting attorney for pension claims, also matter pertaining to claims for town bounty, etc., during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897.

Number of pension and bounty claims filed through this office during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897 :

Original claims, soldier,.....	88
Original claims, widow,.....	67
Original claims, mother,.....	2
Original claims, father,.....	1
Original claims, minor,.....	2
Increase claims,.....	92
Accrued,.....	36
Restoration,.....	3
Bounty, back pay, etc.,.....	11
Reimbursement,.....	9
Total,.....	311

There have been ninety claims granted with a total of first payment of \$11,934.50.

The following will show the number and cash amount of the vouchers executed in this office during the last fiscal year :

December 4, 1896, 343	vouchers, cash amount, \$12,519.21
March 4, 1897, 358	" " " 12,880.04
June 4, 1897, 347	" " " 11,540.73
September 4, 1897, 339	" " " 11,967.74

Total, ..... \$48,907.72

Total amount collected on vouchers executed in this office since June, 1871, \$928,766.51.

The number of pension claims filed in this office for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, was 183, against 311 for the current year, showing an increase of 128. This can be accounted for as follows: First, that the new law provides that pension shall be granted for disabilities contracted since the soldier left the service, making it much easier to prove the claim, with less detail, than that demanded by the provisions of the old law. Second, that as time goes on, the infirmities of the pensioner increase and they naturally apply for a re-rating of their claims and increase of pension. Third, that the dependents' widows and children (under sixteen years of age) are being enlightened to the fact that the government makes some provision for them.

It has been the policy of this office to discourage applicants for pensions under the old law, on account of the many obstacles that delay and prevent a favorable adjudication of their claims. When it is considered that more than thirty years have elapsed since the close of the late war, the mere fact that the veteran of that war is living, and is in a fair condition physically, is good evidence that he could not have contracted any serious disease or disability while in the service, to say nothing of the difficulty which arises in procuring the affidavits of two comrades or a commissioned officer, to substantiate his claim, which, on account of parties mentioned being either dead or widely scattered, involves a great deal of trouble, causes delay, and usually results in the pigeonholing of the claim in the pension bureau at Washington for an indefinite period. Claims for pension under the new law have been filed in this office, and the same granted in twenty-eight days, per contra to applications under the old law which have been years pending.

The Pension Bureau at Washington will always be a subject for criticism by the old soldier, but a knowledge of the intricate workings of that department, and the number of fraudulent claims presented, will convince any fair-minded man that the department is trying to do justice to all applicants for pensions.

I quote the following from report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions for the current year: "There are now on the pension list the names of 983,628 pensioners. The year before there were but 970,534 pensioners, showing an increase of 13,300." This excess, says the Commissioner, is due to the taking up and disposition of a large number of old claims for arrears of pension which were on file when I took charge of the office a year ago. There are

still large numbers of the ancient claims which are yet to be disposed of. Continuing he says, "I predict, however, that, after the year 1898, the numbers will begin to drop, and after it once begins to go down, it will decline very rapidly. The soldiers of the late war are getting old very fast, and many of them passed away during the past year."

One of the main features of the Commissioner's report will be a strong recommendation to Congress to prohibit young women from marrying veterans in order to secure pensions. This is already a feature of the Act of June 27, 1890, and the Commissioner wants the same restriction attached to the old law.

#### TOWN BOUNTY.

The Act concerning Soldiers and Sailors enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened at January session, 1895, was amended by the General Assembly May 25, 1897, to read as follows: Section 1. "Any person who enlisted or re-enlisted in the army or navy of the United States, for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged from service, or who was held as a prisoner of war after the expiration of his term of service, and who thereby became entitled to any bounty voted by any town, and has not heretofore received the same, may recover from such town the amount of any such bounty in an action upon this statute. Any such person shall be entitled to judgment against a town upon proof from the records of the Adjutant-General's office by a certificate duly attested by the Adjutant-General or his assistant, that he was duly enlisted, and credited to such town, and that such a vote has been passed by the town, and when a town has been divided or a portion of a town has been set off to another town since such enlistment, the claim shall be against the town now containing the territory within which such soldier or sailor resided at the time of his enlistment."

This matter is still in a chaotic and unsettled condition, owing to the different ways in which the selectmen of the town construe the law. Some towns have settled with the claimants by paying the amount of bounty voted, without interest, but wherever claims have been made with interest accruing from date of the town vote, the matter has been carried into court and thus far has resulted disastrously to the claimant.



As the law is construed by this office, all that can be done by the Adjutant-General or his Assistant is to furnish certificates of the soldier's service and specify the town to which he was credited; said certificates being usually issued to a prosecuting agent who has received a power of attorney from the soldier. The number of these certificates issued during the fiscal year has been over seven hundred. The percentage of veterans entitled to the town bounty is not large, and it is hoped that these claims may be adjusted at an early day. The veterans of the late war deserve all that is due them, and their time of need is when the infirmities of age debar them from earning a livelihood.

In conclusion, I would state that your office can afford all needed facilities for personal access to pension papers, records of the Rebellion, as well as examination of long-standing claims.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[19.]

## MILITARY ENROLLMENT, 1897.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . . .	11,041	3,164	10,842	7,877
Avon, . . .	156	20	156	136
Berlin, . . .	352	20	348	332
Bloomfield, . . .	150	19	148	131
Bristol, . . .	1,094	325	1,058	769
Burlington, . . .	146	25	138	121
Canton, . . .	396	77	374	319
East Granby, . . .	72	7	72	65
East Hartford, . . .	634	219	620	415
East Windsor, . . .	279	17	279	262
Enfield, . . .	749	172	744	577
Farmington, . . .	544	161	522	383
Glastonbury, . . .	442	89	418	353
Granby, . . .	212	32	207	180
Hartland, . . .	61	6	61	55
Manchester, . . .	1,024	152	998	872
Marlborough, . . .	25	1	25	24
New Britain, . . .	3,633	726	3,561	2,907
Newington, . . .	115	35	107	80
Plainville, . . .	303	82	294	221
Rocky Hill, . . .	146	24	138	122
Simsbury, . . .	235	38	235	197
Southington, . . .	899	317	861	582
South Windsor, . . .	247	35	243	212
Suffield, . . .	328	44	321	284
West Hartford, . . .	158	41	155	117
Wethersfield, . . .	216	100	204	116
Windsor, . . .	426	99	422	327
Windsor Locks, . . .	497	87	489	410
Total, . . .	24,580	6,134	24,040	18,446

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Tolland, . .	93	16	84	77
Andover, . .	60	11	59	49
Bolton, . . .	58	11	51	47
Coventry, . .	255	33	245	222
Columbia, . .	102	25	91	77
Ellington, . .	165	37	156	128
Hebron, . . .	91	7	91	84
Mansfield, . .	204	22	204	182
Somers, . . .	202	25	195	177
Stafford, . .	493	78	491	415
Union, . . . .	54	5	52	49
Vernon, . . .	1,106	266	1,074	840
Willington, . .	109	10	102	99
Total, . . . .	2,992	546	2,895	2,446

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New Haven, . .	14,670	1,485	14,439	13,185
Ansonia, . . .	1,697	563	1,570	1,134
Branford, . . .	660	158	634	502
Bethany, . . .	77	11	74	66
Beacon Falls, . .	52	11	49	41
Cheshire, . . .	232	52	221	180
Derby, . . . .	916	404	844	512
East Haven, . .	108	18	105	90
Guilford, . . .	375	180	354	195
Hamden, . . . .	441	41	437	400
Madison, . . . .	165	20	155	145
Meriden, . . . .	3,587	603	3,546	2,984
Middlebury, . .	78	6	77	72
Milford, . . . .	526	172	502	354
Naugatuck, . . .	1,368	206	1,360	1,162
North Branford, .	114	31	105	83
North Haven, . .	268	35	261	233
Orange, . . . .	848	243	825	605
Oxford, . . . .	105	31	98	74
Prospect, . . . .	53	11	50	42
Seymour, . . . .	348	106	340	242
Southbury, . . .	157	20	149	137
Wallingford, . .	1,525	411	1,484	1,114
Waterbury, . . .	5,675	1,061	5,542	4,614
Woodbridge, . .	113	20	108	93
Wolcott, . . . .	71	9	71	62
Total, . . . .	34,229	5,908	33,400	28,321

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Middletown, . .	1,330	339	1,279	991
Chatham, . .	286	40	286	246
Chester, . .	161	18	161	143
Clinton, . .	166	42	147	124
Cromwell, . .	298	36	294	262
Durham, . .	120	21	118	99
East Haddam, . .	352	48	342	304
Essex, . .	314	97	287	217
Haddam, . .	248	43	239	205
Killingworth, . .	75	15	69	60
Middlefield, . .	96	12	96	84
Old Saybrook, . .	185	50	165	135
Portland, . .	322	83	321	239
Saybrook, . .	233	75	213	158
Westbrook, . .	106	13	101	93
Total, . .	4,292	932	4,118	3,360

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New London, .	2,542	1,240	2,064	1,302
Bozrah, . .	124	29	121	95
Colchester, . .	222	29	218	193
East Lyme, . .	199	49	177	150
Franklin, . .	90	21	85	69
Griswold, . .	523	131	489	392
Groton, . .	697	297	653	400
Lebanon, . .	198	40	183	158
Ledyard, . .	184	23	180	161
Lisbon, . .	73	11	67	62
Lyme, . .	102	11	99	91
Montville, . .	371	42	366	329
Norwich, . .	3,237	1,248	3,132	1,989
North Stonington,	165	34	151	131
Old Lyme, . .	131	21	131	110
Preston, . .	440	130	424	310
Salem, . .	68	18	60	50
Stonington, . .	1,136	449	1,099	687
Sprague, . .	127	46	124	81
Voluntown, . .	120	25	110	95
Waterford, . .	286	57	285	229
Total, . .	11,035	3,951	10,218	7,084



## WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Windham, . .	1,122	402	1,080	720
Ashford, . .	136	32	127	104
Brooklyn, . .	194	33	186	161
Canterbury, . .	118	13	116	105
Chaplin, . .	66	8	61	58
Eastford, . .	78	11	73	67
Hampton, . .	102	24	95	78
Killingly, . .	700	237	668	463
Plainfield, . .	439	36	426	403
Pomfret, . .	202	35	188	167
Putnam, . .	656	235	617	421
Sterling, . .	202	22	195	180
Scotland, . .	75	18	70	57
Thompson, . .	439	89	424	350
Woodstock, . .	267	60	252	207
Total, . .	4,796	1,255	4,578	3,541

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exmpts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Fairfield, . . .	392	182	370	210
Bethel, . . .	639	236	607	403
Bridgeport, . . .	9,099	1,768	8,980	7,331
Brookfield, . . .	130	9	130	121
Danbury, . . .	2,430	1,083	2,379	1,347
Darien, . . .	355	123	328	232
Easton, . . .	112	10	106	102
Greenwich, . . .	1,479	389	1,449	1,090
Huntington, . . .	606	98	603	508
Monroe, . . .	104	18	97	86
New Canaan, . . .	437	190	385	247
Newtown, . . .	362	81	346	281
New Fairfield, . . .	57	7	55	50
Norwalk, . . .	1,890	603	1,863	1,287
Redding, . . .	176	45	163	131
Ridgefield, . . .	317	11	311	306
Stamford, . . .	2,160	786	2,118	1,374
Stratford, . . .	419	136	418	283
Sherman, . . .	59	4	59	55
Trumbull, . . .	196	22	193	174
Weston, . . .	118	15	112	103
Westport, . . .	546	228	518	318
Wilton, . . .	185	39	172	146
Total, . . .	22,268	6,083	21,762	16,185

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Litchfield, . .	475	121	461	354
Barkhamsted, . .	127	16	126	111
Bethlehem, . .	52	12	45	40
Bridgewater, . .	71	10	66	61
Canaan, . .	112	15	112	97
Colebrook, . .	99	25	94	74
Cornwall, . .	163	39	143	124
Goshen, . .	122	27	119	95
Harwinton, . .	141	24	137	117
Kent, . .	136	12	136	124
Morris, . .	60	5	58	55
New Hartford, . .	310	52	298	258
New Milford, . .	528	147	473	381
Norfolk, . .	245	25	245	220
North Canaan, . .	249	34	249	215
Plymouth, . .	350	55	336	295
Roxbury, . .	99	15	91	84
Salisbury, . .	419	104	396	315
Sharon, . .	214	44	201	170
Torrington, . .	1,546	393	1,501	1,153
Thomaston, . .	415	140	398	275
Washington, . .	226	32	202	194
Warren, . .	60	16	55	44
Watertown, . .	350	95	334	255
Winchester, . .	1,191	350	1,167	841
Woodbury, . .	200	31	192	169
Total, . .	7,960	1,839	7,635	6,121

## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia, and other exemptions.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . .	24,580	6,134	24,040	18,446
Tolland, . .	2,992	546	2,895	2,446
New Haven, . .	34,229	5,908	33,400	28,321
Middlesex, . .	4,292	932	4,118	3,360
New London, . .	11,035	3,951	10,218	7,084
Windham, . .	4,796	1,255	4,578	3,541
Fairfield, . .	22,268	6,083	21,762	16,185
Litchfield, . .	7,960	1,839	7,635	6,121
Total, . .	112,152	26,648	108,646	85,504

[ 20. ]

GENERAL ORDERS

AND

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, December 10, 1896.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 20. }

I. General Orders No. 7, A.-G. O., series of 1894, is hereby revoked.

II. The Regulations for the Connecticut National Guard prepared by a board of officers in 1894, consisting of Colonel Augustus C. Tyler, Third Regiment, C. N. G., Lieutenant-Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Second Regiment, C. N. G., Captain Francis G. Beach, Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Staff, C. N. G., Captain William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., have been revised to conform to the Militia Law of 1895, and existing orders. They are approved and adopted, and are ordered published in one volume with the Militia Laws of the State, and the Rules and Articles of War of the United States, for the government of the Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, December 23, 1896.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 21. }

I. The following persons are hereby appointed Post-Surgeons, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability, prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

*Hartford County*—H. Walter Murlless, Hartford; Levi Bennett Cochran, Hartford; George Clary, New Britain; Edward P. Woodward, Bristol; Edward F. Parsons, Enfield; E. H. Griswold, East Hartford;



James H. Osborne, Southington ; Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury ; George F. Lewis, Canton ; Charles M. Wooster, Tariffville ; Charles Carrington, Farmington ; S. R. Burnap, Windsor Locks ; Julian N. Parker, Manchester ; Edward G. Fox, Wethersfield.

*New Haven County*—Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven ; William W. Hawkes, New Haven ; Frederick G. Graves, Waterbury ; N. Nickerson, Meriden ; George L. Beardsley, Derby ; Louis E. Cooper, Ansonia ; E. B. Heady, Milford ; G. P. Reynolds, Guilford ; J. D. McGaughey, Wallingford ; Walter H. Zink, Branford ; W. C. Williams, Cheshire ; E. T. Cornwall, Cheshire ; Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck.

*Middlesex County*—Francis D. Edgerton, Middletown ; John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook ; Miner C. Hazen, Haddam ; M. W. Plumsted, East Haddam ; Charles H. Hubbard, Essex ; Edwin Bidwell, Deep River ; Herbert S. Reynolds, Clinton.

*New London County*—Hiram B. Thomson, New London ; Julian La Pierre, Norwich ; George W. Harris, Old Lyme ; William Soule, Griswold ; George D. Stanton, Stonington ; Fred H. Dart, East Lyme.

*Windham County*—Wm. W. Adams, Plainfield ; John B. Kent, Putnam ; Theodore R. Parker, Windham ; Rienzi Robinson, Killingly ; Lowell Holbrook, Thompson ; Henry L. Hammond, Dayville.

*Tolland County*—Thomas F. Rockwell, Vernon ; C. B. Newton, Stafford ; Henry S. Dean, Coventry ; Frederick E. Johnson, Mansfield.

*Fairfield County*—George B. Cowell, Bridgeport ; Wm. C. Burke, Jr., Norwalk ; Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury ; Charles R. Hart, Bethel ; J. F. Rowell, Stamford ; Edwards M. Smith, Newtown ; William L. Griswold, Greenwich ; Loren T. Day, Westport ; William H. Donaldson, Fairfield ; Andrew B. Gorman, Wilton ; William F. French, Darien ; Ernest H. Smith, Redding ; C. B. Keeler, New Canaan.

*Litchfield County*—C. O. Belden, Litchfield ; William Bissell, Salisbury ; J. C. Barker, New Milford ; Edward H. Welch, Winchester ; D. R. Roger, Woodbury ; William L. Platt, Torrington ; Eugene C. French, Watertown ; Orlando Brown, Washington ; R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston ; Joseph A. Livingston, Cornwall.

II. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring exemption from military duty and commutation tax, by reason of mental or physical disability, must report to one of the Post-Surgeons for examination, and if found exempt will be furnished with a certificate of exemption, to be filed by them with the selectmen of the town in which they are liable to enrollment. Those who are exempted by Post-Surgeons in any year since 1878, and the disability classed as *permanent*, and who are now living in the same town, will not be required to be examined again, unless by order of the Surgeon-General. Persons who neglect to file their certificate of exemption with the selectmen *before the first day of February, 1897*, will be debarred from exemption for the year.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

III. Post-Surgeons will make exemptions strictly in accordance with the orders of the Surgeon-General, and on the *1st of February, 1897*, will report to him on blank form as provided, the names of all exempted by them, giving town and disability, and the names of all examined and not exempted. The fee for examination will be paid on approval of this office upon the report made to the Surgeon-General.

Blanks for certificates of exemption and reports to Surgeon-General will be supplied to Post-Surgeons from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, December 23, 1896.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 22. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since November 12, 1896.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith, Company K, November 27, 1896.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain James K. Crofut, Adjutant, December 2, 1896.

Captain Clarence W. Judson, Company G, December 2, 1896.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Humphries, Company G, December 7, 1896.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant James E. Wheeler, Second Section, December 2, 1896.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Cogill, Fourth Section, December 3, 1896.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Commander Edward V. Reynolds, December 23, 1896.

## RETIRED.

Captain Daniel L. Barber, Company K, Second Regiment, November 17, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Nathaniel G. Valentine, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company K, with rank from December 2, 1896, *vice* Smith, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Robert E. Hall, of Wallingford, appointed Captain Company K, with rank from November 24, 1896, *vice* Barber, retired.

Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., of Wallingford, appointed First Lieutenant Company K, with rank from November 24, 1896, *vice* Hall, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Fred E. Blake, of Wallingford, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company K, with rank from November 24, 1896, *vice* Norton, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major John H. Wade, of Norwalk, appointed Adjutant, with rank of Captain, from December 2, 1896, *vice* Crofut, resigned.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Sergeant James D. Gaffney, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Third Section, with rank from November 17, 1896, *vice* Boss, resigned.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman Levi Bennett Cochran, Second Division, of Hartford, appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Ensign, from December 16, 1896. Original appointment.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of November, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	58	89.43	A.	Dec. 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	68	98.53
B.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	92.96	B.	Dec. 2, 4.00 P.M.	3	66	93.96
C.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	6	58	94.60	C.	Dec. 4, 8.00 A.M.	2	64	94.63
D.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	95.90	D.	Dec. 1, 2.00 P.M.	1	59	94.15
E.	Dec. 2, 3.00 P.M.	6	65	93.51	E.	Dec. 2, 8.00 P.M.	2	65	95.05
F.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	6	66	93.58	F.	Dec. 3, 2.00 P.M.	2	68	97.06
G.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	67	95.37	G.	Dec. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	64	96.97
H.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	95.31	H.	Dec. 4, 8.00 A.M.	3	56	91.12
I.	Dec. 1, 9.00 P.M.	4	67	92.54	I.	Dec. 2, 4.00 P.M.	3	63	97.37
K.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	93.75	K.	Dec. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	54	91.15
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	96.67		Dec. 4, 8.00 P.M.	1	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				93.97	Figure of merit of Regiment,				95.45

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	53	86.94	B.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	90.54
B.	Dec. 2, 7.00 A.M.	5	57	91.40	C.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	6	66	89.04
C.	Dec. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	62	90.54	D.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	76.35
D.	Dec. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	40	83.46	E.	Dec. 7, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	88.73
E.	Dec. 2, 7.00 A.M.	4	63	92.61	F.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	84.40
F.	Dec. 2, 7.00 A.M.	4	59	93.30	G.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	55	83.86
G.	Dec. 2, 7.00 A.M.	3	53	84.11	I.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	6	62	85.70
I.	Dec. 1, 12.00 M.	4	57	91.63	K.	Dec. 9, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	90.72
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	3	5	98.33		Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				90.26	Figure of merit of Regiment,				87.70

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	89.27	1st	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	93.75
2d	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	92.97	2d	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
3d	Dec. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	10	96.25	3d	Dec. 2, 6.00 P.M.	5	9	86.05
4th	Dec. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	10	93.75	4th	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	93.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				93.06	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				92.14

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 2, 12.00 M.	3	61	85.95	1st	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	3	37	92.16
					2d	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	3	40	94.39
					Figure of merit of Battery, 93.28				

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 3, 1.00 P. M.	3	77	84.72
2d	Dec. 1, 4.00 P. M.	5	57	76.66
Engineer	Dec. 10, 11.45 A. M.	4	20	90.40
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>83.93</b>

III. The examining board, consisting of Brigadier-General George Haven commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., and Captain Philo N. McGiffin appointed in accordance with G. O. No. 10, A.-G. O., dated June 6, 1896, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

*Hartford, January 6, 1897.*

No. 1. }

I. The following order from the Commander-in-Chief is hereby promulgated for the information of all concerned :

ORDER.

The following-named persons have been appointed on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to take rank from January 6, 1897 :

Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of New London, to be Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Louis N. Van Keuren, of Bridgeport, to be Quartermaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Albert W. Phillips, of Derby, to be Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Albert P. Day, of Hartford, to be Commissary-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

George E. Keeney, of Somersville, to be Paymaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

John F. Carpenter, of Putnam, to be Judge-Advocate-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Houston, Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of Thompsonville, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

Clayton H. Case, of Hartford, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

Charles E. Turner, of Waterbury, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

Charles W. Pickett, of New Haven, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Adjutant-General is hereby charged with the promulgation of this order to all concerned.

LORRIN A. COOKE,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

II. The following appointments are hereby announced for the information of all concerned :

Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, of New London, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, from January 9, 1895.—Re-appointment.

Henry C. Morgan, of Colchester, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, with rank of Colonel.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NOTE.—General Orders No. 22 is the last of series of 1896.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, January 6, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 2. }

Brigadier-General George Haven having been appointed Adjutant-General on Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, all communications relating to the Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, will be addressed and forwarded to Colonel Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, C. N. G., So. Norwalk, Conn.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, January 6, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 3. }

Colonel Russell Frost, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., of South Norwalk, is hereby appointed Brigadier-General, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, with rank from January 6th, 1897, having been confirmed by the Senate on the above date.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 4. }

*Hartford, January 22, 1897.*

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since December 23, 1896.

## APPOINTED ON STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, appointed Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General from January 6, 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Houston, Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade, appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel from January 6, 1897.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Commissary, January 7, 1897.

Major George E. Albee, Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, January 7, 1897.

Major Thomas C. Waterous, Judge Advocate, January 9, 1897.

Captain Charles P. Carter, Aide-de-Camp, January 7, 1897.

Captain William E. Pendleton, Aide-de-Camp, January 9, 1897.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Turner, Paymaster, December 18, 1896.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain John A. Hagberg, Company C, January 4, 1897.

## NAVAL BATTALION

## STAFF.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Arthur E. Burnett, Adjutant, January 2, 1897.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Samuel F. Punderson, Ordnance Officer, December 31, 1896.

## RETIRED.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director, January 7, 1897.

Major William F. Bidwell, Quartermaster, January 7, 1897.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain George B. Newton, Company F, January 9, 1897.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Crowe, January 6, 1897.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

Colonel Russell Frost, Fourth Regiment, of South Norwalk, appointed Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, with rank from January 6, 1897, *vice* Haven, appointed on Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector of New Haven, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Brigade, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from January 9, 1897, *vice* Houston, appointed on Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

Captain John H. Wade, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, of Norwalk, appointed Brigade Inspector, with rank of Major from January 9, 1897, *vice* Beach, promoted.

William H. Marigold, of Bridgeport, appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with rank of Major from January 9, 1897, *vice* Bidwell, retired.

James K. Crofut, of Simsbury, appointed Brigade Commissary, with rank of Major from January 9, 1897, *vice* Fitzmaurice, resigned.

Captain William H. Holly, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Fourth Regiment, of Stamford, appointed Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, with rank of Major from January 9, 1897, *vice* Albee, resigned.

Tracey Waller, of New London, appointed Brigade Judge Advocate, with rank of Major from January 9, 1897, *vice* Waterous, resigned.

Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon Fourth Regiment, of Danbury, appointed Medical Director, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from January 9, 1897, *vice* Almy, retired.

Captain Henry S. Terrell, retired, of Winsted, appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain from January 9, 1897, *vice* Carter, resigned.

First Lieutenant Lucius H. Fuller, Paymaster, Third Regiment, of Putnam, appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain from January 9, 1897, *vice* Pendleton, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergeant George I. Allen, Company H, of Middletown, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from December 18, 1896, *vice* Turner, resigned.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

William B. Coit, of New London, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 18, 1897, *vice* Fuller, promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Vincent M. King, of Danbury, appointed Captain Company G, with rank from December 15, 1896, *vice* Judson, resigned.

Charles Lord, of Danbury, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from December 15, 1896, *vice* Humphries, resigned.

William D. Nichols, of Danbury, appointed Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from December 15, 1896, *vice* King, promoted.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

James K. Blake, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant commanding Second Section, with rank from December 10, 1896, *vice* Wheeler, resigned.

Edwin W. Challenger, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant commanding Fourth Section, with rank from December 16, 1896, *vice* Cogill, resigned.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward G. Buckland, of New Haven, appointed Commander, with rank from December 30, 1896, *vice* Raynolds, resigned.

Samuel F. Punderson, of New Haven, appointed Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade), from January 14, 1897, *vice* Burnett, resigned.

## II.

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

## STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General, Middletown.

Brigadier-General James H. Jarman, Paymaster-General, Hartford.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Purdy Lindsley, Medical Director, New Haven.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Heman A. Tyler, Hartford.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Walter J. Leavenworth, Wallingford.

Captain William N. Mix, Company K, Wallingford.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of December, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	5	60	91.23	A.	Jan. 4,	8.00 P.M.	4	68	97.61
B.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	61	92.51	B.	Jan. 7,	4.00 P.M.	4	66	90.93
C.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	58	93.74	C.	Jan. 4,	8.00 P.M.	5	63	93.40
D.	Jan. 7,	2.00 P.M.	5	67	95.15	D.	Jan. 1,	8.00 P.M.	4	64	93.06
E.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	66	92.45	E.	Jan. 3,	10.00 A.M.	4	66	95.48
F.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	68	93.02	F.	Jan. 4,	8.00 A.M.	4	68	97.61
G.	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	4	66	96.61	G.	Jan. 4,	8.00 A.M.	5	64	95.41
H.	Jan. 5,	9.00 A.M.	3	66	95.48	H.	Jan. 5,	2.00 P.M.	5	55	89.77
I.	Jan. 4,	2.00 P.M.	5	66	93.96	I.	Jan. 4,	11.00 A.M.	5	65	97.36
K.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	68	90.81	K.	Jan. 4,	11.00 A.M.	5	54	91.15
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Jan. 7,	9.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00		Jan. 4,	2.00 P.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>94.09</b>						Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>94.25</b>					

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 1,	2.30 P.M.	5	54	87.45	B.	Jan. 4,	3.00 P.M.	4	59	88.22
B.	Jan. 2,	7.00 A.M.	4	56	92.02	C.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	64	89.94
C.	Jan. 1,	10.30 A.M.	5	58	91.15	D.	Jan. 5,	9.00 A.M.	4	57	79.29
D.	Jan. 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	41	85.19	E.	Jan. 4,	3.00 P.M.	4	61	87.59
E.	Jan. 1,	4.30 P.M.	5	62	90.54	F.	Jan. 2,	2.00 P.M.	5	61	83.90
F.	Jan. 1,	7.00 A.M.	5	60	92.90	G.	Jan. 4,	3.00 P.M.	5	52	84.02
G.	Jan. 1,	7.00 A.M.	5	52	78.25	I.	Jan. 2,	3.00 P.M.	4	60	82.06
I.	Jan. 1,	2.00 P.M.	5	56	92.28	K.	Jan. 5,	5.00 P.M.	4	63	84.67
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Jan. 2,	1.30 P.M.	2	5	100.00		Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>89.98</b>						Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>86.08</b>					

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.						MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.					
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	10	89.36	1st	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	10	91.00
2d	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	9	86.36	2d	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	92.17
3d	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	9	88.61	3d	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	9	93.01
4th	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	9	92.57	4th	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	10	93.00
Figure of merit of Corps,					89.23	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,					92.30

SEPARATE COMPANY.						BATTERY A.					
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	63	87.05	1st	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	2	37	88.10
						2d	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	2	39	92.37
						Figure of merit of Battery,					90.24

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 2,	12.00 M.	5	71	80.85
2d	Jan. 3,	12.00 M.	4	53	81.45
Engineer	Jan. 5,	9.00 P.M.	4	19	84.61
Figure of merit of Battalion,					<b>82.30</b>

IV. Permission is hereby granted all military organizations of other States, to enter and pass through this State, armed and equipped, enroute to, and returning from the inaugural ceremonies of the President-elect of the United States, at Washington, D. C., in March next.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

*Hartford, February 15, 1897.*

No. 5. }

It is with feelings of profound sorrow, that the Commander-in-Chief announces to the military forces of this state, the death of Major-General Darius N. Couch, at his home in Norwalk, on the evening of February 12th, 1897, from neuralgia of the heart. The funeral services will be held this day (Monday) at Norwalk, and the interment will be at Taunton, Massachusetts, Wednesday, 17th inst.

General Couch was born in South East, Putnam County, New York, July 23d, 1822. Appointed to the military academy at West Point, from that state. He graduated in 1846, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, July 1st, 1846; Second Lieutenant, February 16th, 1847; First Lieutenant, February 23, 1847; Resigned, April 30, 1855; Brevet rank,—Brevet First Lieutenant, February 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista, Mexico; Appointed Brigadier-General, U. S. A., May 17, 1861; Major-General, July 4, 1862; Resigned May 26, 1865; Appointed Quartermaster-General on the staff of Governor Richard D. Hubbard, January 3, 1877; Appointed Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Governor Thomas M. Waller, January 3, 1883.

General Couch's administration as Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General was characterized by marked ability and eminent fitness for the positions he filled so worthily and well. His long experience and brilliant record in the war with Mexico and the late rebellion, gave to him a judgment and tact that was of inestimable value in governing the military affairs of this state.

Amid the bright galaxy of officers who served their country in its time of peril, the name of General Darius N. Couch will go down into history enshrined in the heart and memory of every true lover of his country and our country's flag.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the flags on the Arsenal, State Armories, and Soldiers' Home will be displayed at half-staff, on Wednesday, the day of interment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, February 25, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 6. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since January 22, 1897.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Tuttle, Company C.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Edmund E. Crowe, Paymaster, February 4, 1897.

Chaplain Thomas K. Noble, February 4, 1897.

First Lieutenant Alexander Weed, Jr., Battalion Adjutant, February 11, 1897.

## RETIRED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Frederick D. Rathbun, Quartermaster, February 15, 1897.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Arthur H. Bronson, of Hartford, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from February 15, 1897, *vice* Rathbun, retired.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Newton, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company F, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Newton, retired.

Second Lieutenant George W. Ripley, of East Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Newton, promoted.

Sergeant Frank H. Smith, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Ripley, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg, of Norwich, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from January 12, 1897, *vice* Hagberg, resigned.

Sergeant Harry E. Comstock, of Norwich, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from January 12, 1897, *vice* Tuttle, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Harry E. Comstock, of Norwich, appointed First Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1897, *vice* Hagberg, promoted.

Sergeant Frank Q. Smith, of Norwich, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from February 9, 1897, *vice* Comstock, promoted.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major James Sheridan, of Bridgeport, appointed Colonel, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Frost, promoted.

Major Charles W. Hendrie, of Stamford, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Crowe, retired.

Captain Merritt F. White, Company B, of Bridgeport, appointed Major, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Sheridan, promoted.

Captain Gilbert L. Fitch, Company C, of Stamford, appointed Major, with rank from January 18, 1897, *vice* Hendrie, promoted.

First Lieutenant Fred J. Breckbill, Battalion Adjutant, of Bridgeport, appointed Adjutant, with rank of Captain, from February 4, 1897, *vice* Wade, promoted.

Walter Stapleton, of Bridgeport, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant, from February 4, 1897, *vice* Crowe, discharged.

First Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, of Bridgeport, appointed Surgeon, with rank of Major, from February 4, 1897, *vice* Watson, promoted.

Harris F. Brownlee, of Danbury, appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant, from February 4, 1897, *vice* Cowell, promoted.

Charles A. Bradley, of Bridgeport, appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with rank of Captain, from February 4, 1897, *vice* Holly, promoted.

John W. Gill, of Bridgeport, appointed Chaplain, with rank from February 4, 1897, *vice* Noble, discharged.

Corporal Stephen P. Cronan, Company B, of Bridgeport, appointed Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant, from February 9, 1897, *vice* Breckbill, promoted.

William A. Pratt, of Stamford, appointed Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant, from February 11, 1897, *vice* Weed, discharged.

Second Lieutenant William Houlihan, of Bridgeport, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from February 9, 1897, *vice* White, promoted.

First Sergeant Frederick W. Short, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from February 9, 1897, *vice* Houlihan, promoted.

First Lieutenant Philip W. Prior, of Stamford, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from February 11, 1897, *vice* Fitch, promoted.

First Sergeant Augustus W. Scofield, of Stamford, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from February 11, 1897, *vice* Prior, promoted.

#### NAVAL BATTALION

Coxswain Frank H. Peltier, Second Division, of Hartford, appointed Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade), from January 28, 1897, *vice* Punderson, resigned.

#### II. RETIRED OFFICERS.

##### STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jabez L. Woodbridge, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Wethersfield.

## BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Thomas L. Watson, Bridgeport.

Major T. Attwater Barnes, Brigade Inspector, New Haven.

Major William W. Starr, Brigade Engineer and Signal Officer, Bridgeport.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of January 1897, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	90.87	A.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.98
B.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	88.12	B.	Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	94.99
C.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	58	94.60	C.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	95.78
D.	Feb. 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	67	94.41	D.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.69
E.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	93.51	E.	Feb. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	67	95.15
F.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	94.28	F.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.51
G.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	92.45	G.	Feb. 10, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	94.57
H.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	92.96	H.	Feb. 11, 4.00 P.M.	4	52	88.35
I.	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	4	66	92.07	I.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	98.14
K.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	92.65	K.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	57	91.57
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Feb. 2, 2.00 P.M.	2	5	90.00		Feb. 1, 9.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **92.36** Figure of merit of Regiment, **95.61**

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	55	89.77	B.	Feb. 2, 8.00 P.M.	4	59	90.76
B.	Feb. 1, 12.00 M.	4	57	94.20	C.	Feb. 2, 12.00 M.	4	62	89.73
C.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	52	90.27	D.	Feb. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	57	77.54
D.	Feb. 1, 3.30 P.M.	4	45	84.88	E.	Feb. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	60	88.31
E.	Feb. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	62	90.54	F.	Feb. 2, 12.00 M.	4	60	88.94
F.	Feb. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	58	89.43	G.	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	53	87.41
G.	Feb. 2, 10.00 P.M.	4	52	76.33	I.	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	59	85.68
I.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	55	88.86	K.	Feb. 4, 8.00 P.M.	4	62	84.89
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Feb. 1, 3.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00		Feb. 1, 12.00 M.	2	5	91.95

Figure of merit of Regiment, **89.36** Figure of merit of Regiment, **87.25**

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	11	90.34	1st	Feb. 1, P.M.	4	9	96.11
2d	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	95.42	2d	Feb. 1, A.M.	4	9	98.13
3d	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	96.11	3d	Feb. 1, A.M.	4	10	96.81
4th	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.44	4th	Feb. 1, P.M.	4	10	96.25
Figure of merit of Corps				<b>94.83</b>	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				<b>96.83</b>

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	62	87.31	1st	Feb. 8, 9.00 A.M.	2	37	89.45
					2d	Feb. 2, 7.00 P.M.	2	39	96.22
					Figure of merit of Battery,				<b>92.84</b>

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	4	69	86.36
2d	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	53	82.86
Engineer	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	18	89.86
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>86.36</b>

IV. Par. IV, G. O. No. 16, A.-G. O., August 6, 1895, is amended as follows: The commanding officer of the Machine-Gun Battery, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby authorized to appoint a Trumpeter and to nominate and warrant a First Sergeant from said Battery.



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

V. The attention of commanding officers is called to par. 699, Law and Regulations Connecticut National Guard,—“All officers and enlisted men when on duty must wear the uniform of their organization, exactly as it is prescribed. Departmental, corps, and grade designations, and decorations, or badges will under no circumstances be worn except in the prescribed manner, and upon the authorized uniform.”

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 7. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Hartford, March 8, 1897.*

The following-named members of the Connecticut National Guard are announced as having qualified and been awarded the Long Service Medal, to January 6, 1897, in accordance with Chapter CIII, Public Acts, 1895.

The medal is to be suspended by a red ribbon about the neck whenever the dress or undress uniform is worn. Application for a medal of the next higher grade must be accompanied with the clasp of the medal in possession of the applicant.

Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.				
2	Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General..		*15	20
4	Brigadier-General James H. Jarman, Paymaster-General..		15	
5	Colonel William E. F. Landers, Asst. Adjutant-General..	*10	15	
BRIGADE STAFF.				
3	Brigadier-General George Haven .....			20
6	Major William F. Bidwell, Quartermaster.....		15	
191	Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director..	10		
192	Trumpeter William R. Banks.....	10		
7	Corporal George T. Benham, Orderly.....	10		
BATTERY A.				
155	Captain Barlow S. Honce .....	10		
169	Veterinary-Sergeant James Smith .....		15	
156	Guidon Frank C. Larkins.....	10		
FIRST PLATOON.				
157	First Lieutenant George T. Fowler .....		*15	20
158	Private Baldwin, Henry T.....	10		
SECOND PLATOON.				
159	Private Thayer, Elwyn .....	10		



Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
	FIRST REGIMENT.			
I	Colonel Charles L. Burdett.....		15	
8	Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred L. Thompson.....		15	
9	Major John Hickey.....		15	
10	Major Edward Schulze.....			20
II	Captain Henry S. Redfield, Adjutant.....	10		
12	First Lieutenant Frank E. Johnson, Battalion Adjutant..	10		
174	Captain Charles W. Burpee, I. S. A. P. ....	10		
14	Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry W. Weisner.....		15	
15	Color-Sergeant Horace N. Saunders.....			20
13	Drum-Major William C. Steele.....			20
21	Musician Behre, William.....		15	
18	Musician Daly, James R.....		15	
23	Musician Hayes, James E.....	10		
24	Musician Hunter, Joseph.....	10		
16	Musician Johnson, Joseph A.....	10		
19	Musician Johnson, Charles J.....	10		
25	Musician Johnson, Edward A.....		15	
22	Musician Needham, William F.....	10		
17	Musician O'Brien, Edward.....		15	
20	Musician Prutting, Albert H.....		15	
	COMPANY A.			
26	Captain James C. Bailey.....	10		
27	Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf.....	10		
28	First Sergeant Archibald W. Roulston.....	10		
	COMPANY B.			
29	Captain Thomas F. Flanigan.....		15	
30	First Sergeant Michael T. Ward.....		15	
175	Captain Thomas P. Hastings.....	10		
176	Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas J. Ward.....	10		
	COMPANY C.			
31	First Sergeant John Abbey.....	10		
	COMPANY E.			
177	Captain William W. Bullen.....	10		
166	Trumpeter Henry Scheuy.....			20
32	Private Latham, Henry F.....			20
	COMPANY F.			
33	Captain George B. Newton.....		15	
34	First Lieutenant Charles W. Newton.....	10		
35	Second Lieutenant George W. Ripley.....	10		
40	First Sergeant Fred W. Weildon.....	10		

Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
COMPANY F.—Continued.				
172	First Sergeant Mahlon H. Whittlesey.....	10		
36	Quartermaster-Sergeant George I. Clapp.....	10		
37	Sergeant Louis H. Hutchinson.....	10		
38	Sergeant Frank H. Smith.....	10		
178	Sergeant Willard H. Bruce.....	10		
39	Musician George M. Smith.....	10		
COMPANY G.				
41	Captain Charles L. Bissell.....	10		
42	Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred C. House.....	10		
43	Private O'Brien, James.....	10		
COMPANY H.				
44	Captain William Blevins.....	10		
45	Second Lieutenant William A. Sparks.....	10		
COMPANY I.				
46	Second Lieutenant William J. Rawlings.....	10		
47	Corporal Edwin Cooper.....	10		
168	Private Schutz, Edward F.....	10		
COMPANY K.				
48	Captain Henry H. Saunders.....		15	
49	First Lieutenant Edward H. Waterman.....		15	
50	Second Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith.....			20
198	First Sergeant Reginald Birney.....	10		
52	Quartermaster-Sergeant Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	10		
51	Sergeant Thomas A. Kimberly.....		15	
SECOND REGIMENT.				
53	Colonel Lucien F. Burpee.....	*10	15	
54	Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan.....		15	
56	Major Theodore H. Sucher.....		15	
55	Captain Thomas T. Welles, Adjutant.....			20
57	First Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster.....			20
58	Captain George G. La Barnes, I. S. A. P.....			20
61	Sergeant-Major John M. Kehoe.....	10		
59	Commissary-Sergeant Henry P. Vibert, Jr.....		*15	20
60	Hospital Steward Willis N. Barber.....	10		
66	Private Neville, William P. (Hospital Corps).....	10		
184	Musician Daniels, Elnathan A.....	10		
185	Musician Guilford, Frederick G.....	10		
62	Musician Hendricks, Charles B.....		15	
64	Musician Humphrey, Daniel W.....	10		
65	Musician Hopton, Thomas.....	10		
63	Musician Reed, Frank W.....		15	

Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
	COMPANY A.			
67	First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter.....	10		
68	First Sergeant Edmund R. Heebner.....	10		
69	Quartermaster-Sergeant Edwin J. Schuyler.....	10		
70	Musician William W. Webster.....	*10	15	
	COMPANY B.			
71	Second Lieutenant August H. Molen.....	10		
	COMPANY C.			
72	Captain James J. Kennedy.....			20
73	First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett.....	10		
	COMPANY D.			
74	Captain Wallace E. Beach.....		15	
75	Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young.....	10		
	COMPANY E.			
77	Second Lieutenant George S. Wood.....	10		
78	First Sergeant Patrick F. Reynolds.....	10		
79	Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert M. Walker.....			20
76	Corporal James W. Landon.....	10		
	COMPANY F.			
80	Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	10		
81	Second Lieutenant Charles Smith.....	10		
179	First Sergeant Charles D. Nicoll.....	10		
180	Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred Husted.....	10		
82	Private Smith, Joseph H.....	10		
	COMPANY G.			
83	Captain Alfred J. Wolff.....		15	
84	First Lieutenant Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	10		
181	Second Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	10		
85	Private Thomas F. Hallinan.....	10		
	COMPANY H.			
86	Captain Wesley U. Pearne.....			20
87	First Lieutenant Walter R. Markham.....	*10	15	
88	First Sergeant Edward A. Ramsdell.....	10		
189	Quartermaster-Sergeant Osgood H. Wells.....	10		
	COMPANY I.			
89	Captain Charles B. Bowen.....	*10	15	
90	First Lieutenant Oscar L. Bradley.....		15	
92	First Sergeant Philip T. Vibert.....	10		
91	Sergeant John W. Deno.....	10		
186	Sergeant William H. Rees.....	10		

Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
	COMPANY K.			
93	Captain Daniel L. Barber.....	10		
94	First Lieutenant Robert E. Hall.....	10		
95	Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr.....	10		
97	First Sergeant Thomas Mottram.....	10		
96	Private Beach, Zerah P.....			20
	THIRD REGIMENT.			
171	Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole.....	10		
98	Major Fred A. Fox.....	10		
100	Major Henry J. Thayer.....	10		
99	Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Adjutant.....	10		
101	First Lieutenant David Connor, Battalion Adjutant.....	*10	15	
102	First Lieutenant David Flagg, Battalion Adjutant.....	10		
104	Sergeant-Major John A. Prince.....	10		
105	Sergeant-Major Hiram H. Skinner.....		15	
103	Drum-Major Mortimer R. Charter.....		15	
193	Musician Colby, Edward A.....			20
109	Musician Kenyon, Frank L.....	10		
106	Musician McNary, Richard.....			20
107	Musician Neff, William.....		15	
108	Musician Phillips, Henry.....		15	
	COMPANY A.			
199	Captain Henry S. Dorsey.....	10		
	COMPANY B.			
110	Captain Daniel Keleher.....		*15	20
111	First Lieutenant Cornelius Bransfield.....		15	
112	Quartermaster-Sergeant John J. Trant.....	10		
	COMPANY C.			
113	Captain James L. Kingsley.....	10		
115	First Sergeant William A. Smith.....	10		
114	Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry B. Hatten.....	10		
116	Sergeant Frank L. Tuttle.....	10		
	COMPANY D.			
117	Captain William E. Pendleton.....	*10	15	
118	First Sergeant Lester A. Waley.....			20
187	Private Talbot, John F.....	10		
	COMPANY F.			
167	Corporal Gurdon E. Withey, Jr.....	10		
	COMPANY G.			
119	Captain Clinton A. Winslow.....		15	
120	Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson.....	10		
121	Sergeant Barrak K. Smith.....	10		

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Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
	COMPANY I.		15	
122	First Sergeant William H. Crowell.....	10		
123	Sergeant John A. Malona.....	10		
194	Private Charles E. Warren.....			
	FOURTH REGIMENT.			
173	Colonel Russell Frost.....	10		
124	Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Crowe.....			20
125	Major James Sheridan.....			20
190	Major Charles W. Hendrie.....	10		
126	Drum-Major Charles E. Killingbeck.....	10		
188	Musician Grant, Harry W.....		15	
129	Musician Heyer, Peter.....		15	
128	Musician Sanger, George.....		15	
130	Musician Schlatter, John J.....	*10	15	
	COMPANY B.			
131	Captain Merritt F. White.....	10		
132	First Lieutenant George D. Shelton.....	10		
133	Private Romaine, Minott B.....	10		
	COMPANY E.			
134	Captain John J. Glennon.....		15	
135	Quartermaster-Sergeant John Coates.....	10		
	COMPANY F.			
136	First Lieutenant Albert J. Wilcoxson.....	10		
	COMPANY I.			
137	Captain Henry S. Terrell.....	10		
127	Corporal Cevallus C. Walker.....	10		
	FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.			
138	Captain Daniel S. Lathrop.....	*10	15	
139	First Lieutenant Daniel Tilghman.....		15	
140	Second Lieutenant Lewis P. Wood.....	10		
141	First Sergeant Arthur M. Van Dyne.....	10		
196	Quartermaster-Sergeant Leven J. Waters.....		15	
142	Sergeant Perry T. Walker.....	10		
143	Sergeant John R. Cannon.....		15	
195	Sergeant Perry Banta.....	10		
144	Corporal Welcome E. Jones.....	10		
145	Corporal William Perry.....	10		
146	Private Brown, Archie.....	10		
147	Private Harris, Campbell.....	10		
197	Private Weston, Levi.....		15	

Number of Medal.	RANK, NAME, AND ORGANIZATION.	TERM OF SERVICE.		
		Years.	Years.	Years.
SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.				
148	Captain Eugene L. Seymour.....	10		
149	Corporal Levi D. Harder.....	10		
150	Private Ford, Joseph H.....		15	
151	Private Smith, Augustus.....	10		
152	Private Shoto, Edward.....	10		
153	Private Thompson, Charles A.....	10		
154	Private Thomas, Charles R.....	10		
BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.				
FIRST SECTION.				
160	Private Whitney, Charles H.....	10		
MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
161	Captain Henry Avery.....	10		
SECOND SECTION.				
162	First Lieutenant William H. Sears.....	*10	15	
170	Private King, Frank P.....	10		
THIRD SECTION.				
163	Private James, Arthur E.....	10		
FOURTH SECTION.				
164	First Lieutenant George P. Rand.....		15	
165	Sergeant Franklin S. Edwards.....	10		
RETIRED LIST.				
182	Colonel John B. Doherty, Second Regiment.....			20
183	First Lieutenant Francis J. Duffy, Second Section Brigade Signal Corps.....			20

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant-Adjutant General.*

\*Clasp turned in.



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, March 20, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 8. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since February 25, 1897.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain	Thomas P. Hastings,	Company B, Mar. 12, 1897.
First Lieutenant	Will E. Pardee,	Company E, Feb. 26, 1897.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain	Andrew H. Embler,	Company D, Mar. 19, 1897.
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## RETIRED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain	James J. Kennedy,	Company C, Feb. 26, 1897.
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## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Arthur H. Day, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant Commander with rank from February 24, 1897, *vice* Buckland, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of February, 1897, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	91.35	A.	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	3	68	97.80
B.	Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	88.93	B.	Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	64	96.19
C.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	3	61	95.79	C.	Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	90.87
D.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	94.72	D.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	94.86
E.	Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	62	94.57	E.	Mar. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	66	96.24
F.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	92.45	F.	Mar. 2, 7.00 P.M.	4	67	95.90
G.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	93.98	G.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	96.18
H.	Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	65	94.64	H.	Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	52	88.35
I.	Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	66	92.07	I.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	98.51
K.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	92.28	K.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	92.46
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	2	5	97.50		Mar. 3, 4.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.48					Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.21				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	54	88.37	B.	Mar. 3, 12.00 M.	4	58	90.29
B.	Mar. 1, 12.00 M.	4	66	96.99	C.	Mar. 2, 3.00 P.M.	3	61	85.95
C.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	55	93.40	D.	Mar. 2, 12.00 M.	5	53	83.17
D.	Mar. 1, 8.00 P.M.	4	48	86.40	E.	Mar. 2, 6.00 P.M.	4	60	88.73
E.	Mar. 1, 12.00 M.	4	59	91.61	F.	Mar. 2, 12.00 M.	3	61	88.41
F.	Mar. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	61	92.51	G.	Mar. 2, 6.00 P.M.	4	52	83.95
G.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	51	81.99	I.	Mar. 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	62	86.51
I.	Mar. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	55	87.04	K.	Mar. 2, 6.00 P.M.	4	68	90.44
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Mar. 1, 10.30 P.M.	2	5	100.00		Mar. 4, 12.00 M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				90.92	Figure of merit of Regiment,				87.49

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	11	93.62	1st	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.12
2d	Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	90.56	2d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75
3d	Mar. 5, 1.00 P.M.	4	9	96.11	3d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	99.35
4th	Mar. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	10	100.00	4th	Mar. 1, 5.00 P.M.	4	10	97.50
Figure of merit of Corps,				<b>95.07</b>	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				<b>97.94</b>

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	80.06	1st	Mar. 6, 8.00 A.M.	2	36	89.31
					2d	Mar. 2, P.M.	2	40	95.02
					Figure of merit of Battery,				<b>92.17</b>

NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	66	82.44
2d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	54	86.53
Engineer	Mar. 1, 10.00 P.M.	4	20	87.20
Figure of merit of Battalion,				<b>85.39</b>

III. The following-named members of Co. H, Second Regiment, C. N. G., are announced as having qualified in all the classes rifle practice as required during the seasons of 1893, 1894, and 1895, as Marksmen, First-Class Marksmen, and Sharpshooters, in accordance with Article XXVII, Regulation C. N. G., 1884, and General Orders No. 2, Brigade Headquarters, 1894, and are awarded the State decoration. The delay in publishing these

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

reports is on account of the non-receipt of same from the Commanding Officer of the Company.

The Commanding Officer will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners as published in this Order.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Captain Wesley U. Pearne...	19	20	39	19	21	40	XV Sharpsh'r	X s '87 s '88 1st c.m. '89	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.	
1st Lieut. Walter R. Markham	19	18	37	20	20	40	Sharpsh'r	m '86 1st c.m. '87	1st Cl. M.	m	V m	
2d Lieut. John A. Broatch....	19	20	39	17	14	31	Marksmen	..	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
Sergeant Samuel P. Calef.....	20	17	37	20	21	41	Sharpsh'r	..	m	..	1st Cl. M.	
Sergeant George I. Allen.....	16	15	31	16	17	33	Marksmen	..	..	m	..	
Private Fenn, Samuel L.....	14	13	27	14	15	29	Marksmen	..	..	..	m	
Private Sears, Walter C.....	13	12	25	15	14	29	Marksmen	..	..	..	..	

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1894.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Walter R. Markham.....	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Second Lieutenant John A. Broatch.....	19	15	34	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Samuel P. Calef.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant George I. Allen.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Samuel L. Fenn.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Basile, Matthew.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Noxon, Edward S.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Dobson, George K.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Wesley U. Pearne.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	15 years
First Lieutenant Walter R. Markham.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Second Lieutenant John A. Broatch.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Osgood H. Wells.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Samuel P. Calef.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Samuel L. Fenn.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	3 years
Private Basile, Matthew.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, April 8, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 9. }

I. The Companies of Infantry, Hospital Corps, Sections of Brigade Signal Corps, Sections of Machine-Gun Battery, Platoons of Light Artillery, and Divisions of Naval Militia, National Guard, will each parade one day during the month of May, proximo, in their respective towns, under orders of the Regimental, Naval Battalion, Brigade Signal Officer, Battery, or Separate Company Commander. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice under orders of the commandants and supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order, except as otherwise authorized by this order.

II. Regimental, Naval Battalion, Brigade Signal Corps, and Battery Commanders will attend the parade of companies, divisions, sections, and platoons in person, or be represented by a field or staff officer, and will report in writing through Brigade Headquarters, on or before June 1st, the condition and efficiency of each company, the rifle practice and drill and maneuvers performed, time occupied in rifle practice, time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization present and performing duty.

III. The commanding officer of the First Separate Company will report to Captain J. Milton Thompson, U. S. A., of New Haven, Inspector of Military Forces, the date fixed for the parade of his company. Captain Thompson will attend the parade of such Separate Company and report as provided in Par. II.

IV. A ration allowance of forty cents per day for enlisted men, as provided by law, will be carried on the pay-roll.

V. The commanding officer of each company Governor's Guards is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade in May, proximo, on such date as he may determine; forwarding to this office, when issued, a copy of his order designating the date of parade.

VI. Triplicate pay-rolls for duty, duly signed by each member parading, and sworn to by the commanding officer, will be required; one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies to be forwarded to this office within two days from the date of the parade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, April 22, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 10. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since March 20, 1897.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young,      Company D, April 9, 1897.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Charles A. Ingersoll, Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division,  
April 14, 1897.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas, of New Britain, appointed First Lieutenant, Company E, with rank from March 15, 1897, *vice* Pardee, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Arthur Hadsell, Non-Commissioned Staff, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company E, with rank from March 15, 1897, *vice* Hauerwas, promoted.

First Lieutenant John F. Moran, of Hartford, appointed Captain, Company B, with rank from March 19, 1897, *vice* Hastings, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Frank E. Shea, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant, Company B, with rank from March 19, 1897, *vice* Moran, promoted.

Sergeant Patrick A. Farrell, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company B, with rank from March 19, 1897, *vice* Shea, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith, of New Haven, appointed Captain, Company D, with rank from April 1, 1897, *vice* Embler, resigned.



Private Charles L. Gaudreaux, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant, Company D, with rank from April 1, 1897, *vice* Smith, promoted.

## II. RETIRED OFFICERS.

### STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Wallace T. Fenn, Paymaster-General, Wethersfield.

### BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Howard G. Hubbell, Quartermaster, Bridgeport.

### THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Bentley, New London.

### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Frank R. Nash, Company G, Danbury.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of March, 1897, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	88.38	A.	Apr. 2, 8.00 P.M.	5	68	97.80
B.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	61	90.05	B.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	63	97.37
C.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	63	94.99	C.	Apr. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	59	88.64
D.	Apr. 2, 3.00 P.M.	5	64	93.85	D.	Apr. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	67	95.90
E.	Apr. 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	61	94.15	E.	Apr. 3, 1.00 P.M.	5	67	93.66
F.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	94.86	F.	Apr. 3, 11.00 A.M.	5	67	98.14
G.	Apr. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	66	92.45	G.	Apr. 5, 9.00 A.M.	5	62	95.38
H.	Apr. 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	94.49	H.	Apr. 6, 2.00 P.M.	5	46	85.39
I.	Apr. 3, 2.00 P.M.	5	68	93.38	I.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	98.89
K.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	91.18	K.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	93.30
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00		Apr. 3, 1.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				92.98	Figure of merit of Regiment,				94.95

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	54	86.52	B.	Apr. 1, 10.00 P.M.	4	56	90.23
B.	Apr. 1, 6.00 P.M.	5	67	97.02	C.	Apr. 2, 12.00 M.	5	62	86.51
C.	Apr. 1, 10.30 P.M.	5	62	94.57	D.	Apr. 5, 5.00 P.M.	4	50	76.38
D.	Apr. 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	49	84.85	E.	Apr. 2, 5.00 P.M.	4	61	88.41
E.	Apr. 1, 12.00 M.	4	61	88.41	F.	Apr. 3, 5.00 P.M.	5	64	89.94
F.	Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	63	92.61	G.	Apr. 5, 1.00 P.M.	5	54	87.45
G.	Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	47	83.24	I.	Apr. 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	63	83.88
I.	Apr. 1, 10.00 P.M.	4	55	88.86	K.	Apr. 1, 5.00 P.M.	4	68	92.65
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 2, 1.00 P.M.	3	5	100.00		Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				90.68	Figure of merit of Regiment,				88.38

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.						
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 1,	4.00 P.M.	5	11	97.73	1st	Apr. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
2d	Apr. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	9	94.72	2d	Apr. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	Apr. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.44	3d	Apr. 1,	8.00 A.M.	5	10	96.00
4th	Apr. 1,	4.00 P.M.	5	10	98.00	4th	Apr. 3,	1.00 P.M.	4	10	93.75
Figure of merit of Corps,					96.97	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,					96.50

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.					
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	80.86	1st	Apr. 6, 9.00 A.M.	2	36	85.84	89.38
					2d	Apr. 2, 7.00 A.M.	2	38	92.91	
					Figure of merit of Battery,					

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	65	84.28
2d	Apr. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	60	89.11
Engineer	Apr. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	18	89.17
Figure of merit of Battalion,					<b>87.52</b>

IV. Private George H. Lisk, Company C, First Regiment, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the state, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers Court-Martial.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, April 22, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. II. }

The following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1896, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with General Orders, No. 2, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1894, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the dress uniform is worn.

The letter "V," "X," "XV," prefixed to grade in "Designation, 1896," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), tenth (X), or fifteenth (XV), qualification.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in 1896, as published in this order.

## STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Brigadier-General James H. Jarman, Paymaster-General...	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
Colonel Herbert L. Camp, Aide-de-Camp.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adj't-General....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Colonel Louis R. Cheney, Asst. Quartermaster-General.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year

## BRIGADE STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Brigadier-General George Haven.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	12 years
Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Houston, A. A.-G. ....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Major Thomas C. Waterous, Judge Advocate.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	3 years
Major Howard A. Giddings, Signal Officer.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	8 years
Captain Charles F. Carter, A.-D.-C.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant George T. Benham, Orderly....	19	0	19	Marksmen	6 years

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Charles L. Burdett.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	16 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred L. Thompson.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	16 years
Major John Hickey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Major Edward Schnlze.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	17 years
Captain Henry S. Redfield, Regimental Adjutant.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant Frank E. Johnson, Battalion Adjutant.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Cosgrove, Battalion Adjutant.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant Frederick D. Rathbun, Quartermaster.....	18	17	35	V1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon.....	16	15	31	V1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant H. Walter Murlless, Assistant Surgeon.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Capt. Charles W. Barpee, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Chaplain Henry H. Kelsey.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant-Major Arthur H. Bronson, Regimental.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Commissary-Sergeant Frank D. Rood.....	18	17	35	X1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Sergeant-Major John D. Milne, Battalion.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant-Major Thomas J. Hines, Battalion.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Color-Sergeant Horace N. Saunders.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	12 years
Color-Sergeant Frank H. Bilson.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Hospital Steward Charles L. Hubbard.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Chief Trumpeter William H. Scheuy.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Acting Hospital Steward Frank A. Seinsoth.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Brodeur, Arthur J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private O'Brien, William J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Tatro, Felix I.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY A.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain James C. Bailey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Sergeant Archibald W. Roulston.....	22	18	40	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Otto Mantei.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Charles W. Becher.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Joseph R. Neddo.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant George A. Roemer.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant William G. Schultz.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal George E. Berry.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Lucas Bartels.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal William H. Leslie.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Henry D. Noble.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles Olschefske.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal John E. Peterson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Andrew J. Williams.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Trumpeter William J. Fennessey.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Musician William A. Greene.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Allen, Albert W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Behrend, Joseph J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Buckley, Louis M.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Connors, John J.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Cowley, Eugene J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Dunn, William H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Elcock, Henry G.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Flaherty, Louis.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Flood, Edward N.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Frank, Julius E.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Private Ganley, William J.....	22	20	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Gross, Alford B.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Herter, Louis A.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Kalber, Conrad C.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kesh, Frederick A.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Kirkbride, George B.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Knightly, William F.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Libutzke, John G.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Montie, William F.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Magin, Charles.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Myers, Robert L.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Myers, William F.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Phillips, John H.....	14	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Prumbaum, Nickolas.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Quirk, Timothy J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Roberts, Charles S.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Rockenfeller, Max W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Rohrmayer, George M.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Schwerdtfeger, Henry.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Martin V.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sullivan, Eugene J.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Speck, William G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years



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## COMPANY B.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Thomas F. Flanigan . . . . .	24	21	45	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Captain Thomas P. Hastings . . . . .	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant John F. Moran . . . . .	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Second Lieutenant Frank E. Shea . . . . .	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
First Sergeant John W. Kennedy . . . . .	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Patrick A. Farrell . . . . .	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Michael J. Livingstone . . . . .	20	0	20	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Henry Brooks . . . . .	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Corporal William F. Kennedy . . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Daniel M. Keleher . . . . .	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Thomas J. Leahy . . . . .	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Cornelius J. Sullivan . . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Trumpeter Joseph B. Stebbins . . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Musician William E. Missel . . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Aninger, Frank B. . . . .	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Barlow, John A. . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Brewer, John B. . . . .	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Butler, Joseph A. . . . .	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Butts, George C. . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Conner, Edward . . . . .	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cosgrove, Michael J. . . . .	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Curtin, Thomas P. . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Dahill, John F. . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Desmond, Patrick H. . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Dutton, John F. . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Foley, John L. . . . .	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Hogan, Thomas H. . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kennedy, Joseph A. . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Leonard, Frederick T. . . . .	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Lowe, George W. . . . .	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Lynch, Thomas J. . . . .	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Molumphy, Maurice W. . . . .	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Mahon, John J. . . . .	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Ring, Patrick J. . . . .	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Skelley, Thomas J. . . . .	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Slater, William T. . . . .	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Sullivan, Daniel J. . . . .	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY C.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Martin Laubscher.....	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant J. Paul Haun.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Chapman.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Sergeant John Abbey.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Maurice Nelligan.....	15	0	15	Marksman	5 years
Sergeant John W. Hefferon.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant James H. Barnett.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Olin L. Brooks.....	15	8	23	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles B. Milne.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Francis Murray.....	15	4	19	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Arthur W. Gygell.....	16	16	32	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal John R. Scholl.....	15	6	21	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Frank A. Saenger.....	19	20	39	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Ernest F. Sussmann.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Musician Louis E. Schrier.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Barden, James H.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Chadwick, Frank D.....	16	2	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Carr, Michael J.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Daily, Bernard John.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Duncan, William F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Einsiedel, William F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Gerich, Arthur R.....	15	12	27	Marksman	1 year
Private Grumback, Frank.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Grumback, Manville.....	15	8	23	Marksman	1 year
Private Hewitt, Harry.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Kaye, Webster.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Miller, Carl E.....	18	18	36	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Miller, Herman.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Private Miller, Richard, Jr.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Milne, Frank H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Putnam, Charles S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Shillinger, William F.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Schlaefer, Henry.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Sharp, Ernest A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Stengel, Frederick W.....	15	9	24	Marksman	0 years
Private Sweeney, Daniel.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Usher, Albert E.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years

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## COMPANY D.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Sidney M. Leonard.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Lieutenant Louis V. Schutz.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
First Lieutenant William H. Barnes .....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Second Lieutenant Fred W. Dimock.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Second Lieutenant George H. Gifford.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant George W. Barnes.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Carl E. Thorngren.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Roderick J. Dixon.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant John L. Burns.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Louis A. Hoffman.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Edward J. Sheehy.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal George B. Pickop.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Walter S. Belden.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Rudolph Linn.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Anderson, Charles F.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Burns, John F.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Burkarth, Charles F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Casey, George E.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cole, James A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Davis, Samuel C.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Degnan, Patrick J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fritz, George J.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Freeze, Ernest W.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fitzgerald, Joseph.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Goodwin, William, Jr.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Gravellne, Joseph N.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Goodrich, Henry L.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Goodrich, Myron A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hill, Clayton G.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Lord, Herbert J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Laverty, John J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Matthews, Henry J.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Newton, Ralph J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Nelson, Adolph J.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Norton, Samuel H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Potter, Archer I.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Stabet, William F.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Urban, Rudolph.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY E.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain William W. Bullen.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant Will E. Pardee.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Sergeant Wallace L. Haley.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry F. Latham.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	12 years
Sergeant George J. Fenton.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Frank D. Goodwin.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant George M. Mycroft.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Burton C. Morey.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Charles A. Anderson.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Frank S. Cadwell.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Edward H. Parker.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Herbert E. Sanders.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frederick L. Wagner.....	22	16	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal William G. Wagner.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Henry N. Wood.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter Henry Scheuy.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Musician Axel E. Samuelson.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Arthur G. Vensel.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Anderson, Charles.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Amberg, John H.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Bagdasarian, Richard.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brague, Louis J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Carlson, Victor.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private English, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Fritzson, Charles W.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Gibbons, Thomas.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Hadsell, G. Arthur.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hall, William G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Charl J.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Charles A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Larson, John A.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Leonard, Herbert J.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Merget, Richard V.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Peterson, Albert N.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Pendergast, William H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Rice, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Sandberg, Frank G. T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Sanders, John L.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Schultz, Frederick W.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Slaney, Oliver H.....	22	22	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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## COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain George B. Newton.....	22	23	44	Sharpshooter	15 years
First Lieutenant Charles W. Newton.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	13 years
Second Lieutenant George W. Ripley.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Sergeant Fred W. Weildon.....	15	16	31	X 1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
First Sergeant Mahlon H. Whittlesey.....	20	20	40	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant George I. Clapp.....	18	0	18	Marksman	5 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Austin D. Pierce.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Frank H. Smith.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant Frank D. Chamberlin.....	20	0	20	Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Willard H. Bruce.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant William H. Talcott.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Sergeant James W. Dennis.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal Joseph P. Tuttle.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Louis M. Hastings.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Austin M. Bond.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Henry F. Billings.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal George S. Douthwaite.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal William C. Simmons.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Charles E. Whiting.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Trumpeter Herbert G. Bailey.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Lucius H. Elmer.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Alfred, Merritt A.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Ackerman, Sidney W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bonfoey, B. Clayton.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Buckley, William O., Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Cowles, Edward A.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Clark, Frank E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Clark, George B.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Clark, Roscoe N.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cook, Carlyle C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Coughlin, Matthew E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Dyer, Louis M.....	23	20	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Davis, Charles E.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Finney, Charles H.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Foley, Thomas W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Goodrich, David P.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Grover, S. Wesley.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Holton, J. Joseph.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Harvey, Foster E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Jones, Frank M.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Keleher, William F.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Kalkhof, Oscar W. A.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Lamb, Channcey B.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Langdon, Burton H.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Lincoln, Robert M.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Lane, Charles M.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lowrie, Fred W.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Marshall, Andrew B.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Mugford, Edwin S.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Oakey, P. Davis.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Phelps, Frederick H.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Rand, Harry E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Rogers, George B.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Seidler, Frederick A.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Simpkin, William F.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Steele, Edward L.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 year
Private Veite, George B.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Wiley, Herbert A.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Williams, Seymour E.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Wright, John.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Witter, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year



## COMPANY G.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Harry W. Keeney.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Second Lieutenant Lewis J. Doolittle.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred C. House.....	21	20	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Sergeant Charles O. Lord.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Abraham McCann.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal John D. Cheney.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Arthur F. Server.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal S. Albert Larson.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Gustav H. Leiboldt.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician O'Brien, James.....	13	18	36	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Johnson, George.....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Carl J.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Keish, William.....	23	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Nelson, Harry.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sherman, James E.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Warren, Charles B.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Warren, J. Frank.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years



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## COMPANY H.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain William E. Mahoney.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Lieutenant William A. Sparks.....	21	20	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant William J. Collins.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Sergeant Patrick J. White.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Fred F. Connelly.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant James Smith.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Maurice C. Foley.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Thomas J. Coyle.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John F. Landrigan.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles C. Parmelee.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal John J. Grady.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal John F. Buckley, Jr.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal David J. Garrity.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal William H. Duffy.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jeremiah J. Buckley.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Ralph B. Taylor.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal John G. Barchfield.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Thomas Calverly.....	21	4	25	Marksman	1 year
Musician Charles R. Ray.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brink, Rudolph A.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Chapman, Edward.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Callaghan, Patrick.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Connor, Patrick F.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Clark, Selden H.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Clark, William M., Jr.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dunn, George H.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Duffy, Joseph P.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Duffy, Thomas F.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Duffy, Michael J.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Daley, Matthew F.....	15	4	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Ensling, Phil, Jr.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Flynn, Thomas F.....	16	4	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Hines, Daniel B.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hines, James J.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Harper, Joseph P.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Healey, Joseph F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Keena, Michael T.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lindsey, Samuel.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McCarthy, Dennis F.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mack, Herbert D.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mooney, James P.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mahoney, John B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private McKee, James F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Neary, Thomas F.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private O'Meara, Richard E.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Preston, Joseph G.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Preston, Frederick J.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Reeve, William R.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Simpson, James F.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Stevens, John B.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Scoville, Oscar W.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Schultz, Henry.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private White, John F.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Walsh, Daniel.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Wall, John F.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Rollin C. Wooster.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Jesse J. Broadbent.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Jacob Lotz.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Samuel E. Magson.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Frank D. Clark.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Alfred H. Griswold.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal William B. Montague.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Peter J. Prior.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Musician Eugene J. Parmelee.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Becker, Gustaf.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Carlson, Frederick E.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Carlson, Charlie J.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Clark, Claude D.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Davis, Victor T.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Dyson, Willard J.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Dolan, Harry C.....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Grey, John V.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Johnson, Eugene.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Latham, Charles T.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lawrence, Henry W.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Magson, Joe S.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McBriarty, Edward J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Prendergast, James.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Rourke, George S. A.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Smith, Samuel J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Thomas, Arthur W.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

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## COMPANY K.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Henry H. Saunders.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	15 years
First Lieutenant Edward H. Waterman.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Second Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith.....	19	0	19	Marksman	5 years
First Sergeant Reginald Birney.....	17	0	17	Marksman	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Samuel G. Huntington.....	16	0	16	Marksman	7 years
Sergeant William C. Prescott.....	15	0	15	Marksman	5 years
Sergeant George B. Thayer.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Richard W. DeLamater.....	17	15	32	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Thomas A. Kimberley.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	18 years
Corporal George D. Clark.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal George S. Batterson.....	15	0	15	Marksman	5 years
Corporal Louis Gundlach.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Henry T. Holt.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Alvin A. Hunt.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal William H. Pease.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal Henry L. Huntington.....	21	22	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Louis Silvernail.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Trumpeter Henry P. Camp.....	15	0	15	Marksman	7 years
Musician William C. Safford.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Musician Edward D. Sanford.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Apgar, Edwin E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Bull, Benjamin N.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Brown, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Beebe, Robert.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Boniface, John D.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Burnham, George L.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Bassett, Merton W.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Cannon, Archie L.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Crane, Charles W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Carroll, Charles A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Case, Robert A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Culliton, Thomas H.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Church, Earl D.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Daniels, Edward R.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Dix, Herbert N.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private French, Arthur W.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Huntington, William N.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Private Henry, George H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Hicks, Edward P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Ingram, Walter S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Francis M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, William Carington.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private King, Herbert S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Kiefer, Andrew J.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lux, Harry E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Loomis, A. Clayton.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Myers, Charles E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Olmsted, Henry W.....	15	17	32	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Pierce, Ralph B.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Pimm, Alfred B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Rummel, J. Henry.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Roch, George B., Jr.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Rowland, Guy F.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Robertson, James A., Jr.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Sherman, James T.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Stern, Charles S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, W. Brown.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Trumbull, John H.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Turner, Robert H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Van Strander, William H.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Weyant, John R.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Wheeler, Cyrus E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Wells, Harry C.....	16	6	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Ward, Edward M.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Wiley, Robert H.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Warner, Edward L.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, HOSPITAL CORPS, AND BAND.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Major Arthur M. Dickinson.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	7 years
Major Theodore H. Sucher.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Captain Thomas T. Welles, Regimental Adjutant.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	15 years
First Lieutenant Fred L. Miner, Battalion Adjutant.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
First Lieutenant Charles E. Turner, Paymaster.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Captain George G. La Barnes, Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	18 years
Chaplain Asher Anderson.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant-Major Edward L. Carter, Regimental.....	29	23	52	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant-Major William R. Taylor, Battalion.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Commissary-Sergeant Henry P. Vibert, Jr.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	15 years
Color Sergeant John R. Ruff.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Color Sergeant Thomas Magner.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Hospital Steward Willis N. Barber.....	23	20	43	Sharpshooter	12 years
Corporal Charles H. Ross, Orderly.....	17	23	40	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Acting Hospital Steward Arthur C. Robertson.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Free, John S.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Cook, George A.....	17	22	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Tyrill, Dwight S.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Neville, William P.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Chief Musician Frank Fichtl.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Daniel W. Humphrey.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician George Bernhardt.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Alfred C. Post.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Harry J. Hoare.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Thomas Hopton.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Herbert A. Williams.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician John Murphy.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Musician Frederick G. Guilford.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician John C. Gould.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Musician Elnathan A. Daniels.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	0 years

## COMPANY A.

Captain James Geddes.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter.....	19	11	30	Marksman	12 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Sergeant Edmund R. Heebner.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward J. Schuyler.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	11 years
Sergeant Willie A. Bigelow.....	20	23	43	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Sergeant Thomas E. Guest.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Charles H. Humphrey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant George A. King.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Joseph L. Stanley.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal Herbert C. Cady.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Corporal William R. Magee.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John H. Morrison.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal William H. Gardner.....	16	5	21	Marksman	1 year
Private Armbruster, Louis J.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Arnold, Alfred C.....	16	13	29	Marksman	0 years
Private Brink, Wellington S.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Charles, John A.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Drescher, Alfred R.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dittrich, Charles M.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Harper, George A.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Horan, James.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Johnson, Homer S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Lambert, George E.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Pomard, George P.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Ragan, Herbert D.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Schindler, Frederick W.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Smith, Fred W.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Stone, George S.....	19	13	32	Marksman	1 year
Private Uffendale, George A.....	15	5	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Van Aiken, Lionel D.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Walker, Thomas S.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Waters, William E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Waters, George N.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Wiley, William J.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year



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## COMPANY B.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Albert F. Landensack.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Lieutenant Henry A. Kapizke.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant August H. Molen.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant Christian F. Gutbrod.....	21	32	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Quartermaster James W. Sypher.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Frank Pauly.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Bernhardt Trautmann.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Carl Bornmann.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Alfred Greenbaum.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Otto Metz.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal William Doolittle, Jr.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jacob F. Krautes.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Max Trautmann.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal John Kost.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Brown, William J.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brill, Herman G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Contois, Peter.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Dupee, Edward T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Eich, William.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Ericson, Charles.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Huelsmann, Charles.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Herrmann, Louis.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Kipp, William.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mussaek, William.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Mathison, Julius.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Metz, Albert.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Neilsen, Jens S.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Nilsen, Niels.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Ochsner, Gustave.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Pokrop, Martin.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Weinz, George A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Weinz, Walter J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Winterfield, Martin P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Young, Howard G.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Zimmerman, Charles B.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY C.

Captain James J. Kennedy.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett.....	18	19	37	X 1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Second Lieutenant William L. Green.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Louis S. Hagerty.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Henry J. Healy.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John T. Cunningham.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal William H. Spears.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal John J. McShara.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Thomas F. Flynn.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Charles T. Brennan.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Ahern, Stephen J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Gallagher, Frank.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kitchen, George F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hardigan, Thomas.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Lawler, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Loomam, Joseph F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kelly, James J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private McCartin, John P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private McKiernan, Thomas F.....	18	17	35	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private McAvoy, Peter.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Moffett, Thomas J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Noonan, William.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private O'Connell, Dennis.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Shea, Cornelius J.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Talmadge, Elmer M.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY D.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Sergeant Ralph E. Durand.....	15	16	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Lovell H. Page.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Thomas H. Newbold.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant George P. Gesner.....	18	15	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant George V. Barton.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles Watson.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Donald M. Macintyre.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal George E. Knollmeyer.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Daniel J. Doody.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Musician Edward M. Dolph.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Musician Richard C. Miller.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Boughton, Harvey T.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Beardsley, William H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Chadeayne, George W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Coats, Lewis D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Cornwall, Egbert W.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Gillmartin, Charles A.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hotchkiss, Earl H.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Jones, Charles B.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Kenney, Thomas.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kenney, John.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Liddell, Robert.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private McGee, James.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Ramsdell, Charles.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Ramsdell, Frederick W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Stevens, Benjamin R.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Syner, Frederick.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Sheffield, Frederick J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Scott, James A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Scheen, Joseph L.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Wallace, James F.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY E.

Captain George S. Wood.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert M. Walker.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	15 years
Sergeant William A. Beardsley.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal George Bohn.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal James W. Landon.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	11 years
Corporal Henry F. Morse.....	18	17	35	1 Cl. Marksman	1 year
Trumpeter Robert L. Walker.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Musician Edwin S. Fancher.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Brockett, Charles E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Bryant, Eugene C.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Burton, William H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Delaney, Dennis J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Earl, Leon A.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Frederick, Osais G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Fretah, John F.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Guilford, Harry T.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hauser, Wellington.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Hedderson, Bernard P.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Hersey, Louis N.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hahn, Charles H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Jackson, Charles R.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Kidder, Robert T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Lansing, Horace B.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Morris, George E.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Maier, William C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Marsh, Clarence M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Munson, Harry S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private O'Neile, Joseph E.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Pardee, Jesse B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Planters, Julius N.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Reynolds, Patrick F.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Reed, John M.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Reed, Frank W.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Shaw, John H.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Tyrrell, John T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Vath, John T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years



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## COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Lieutenant Clarence B. Dann.....	22	25	47	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Charles Smith.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Sergeant Charles D. Nicoll.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred Husted.....	21	23	44	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Sergeant Edward O. Gruener.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Allan M. Osborn.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Frederick F. Norman.....	23	19	42	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Henry J. King.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Dwight E. Bowers.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal LeRoy Clark.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal William E. Beecher.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Edwin B. Frink.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal John H. Hill.....	19	19	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Arthur C. Graves.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal George M. Beers.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles W. Merrels.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Frank E. Winchell.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter Richard F. Doran.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician Joseph B. Moore.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Musician Benjamin A. Aubrey.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Baldwin, Murray L.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Barnes, Arthur S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bates, William McF.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brown, Andrew L.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cannon, John H.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Crabb, Frederick G.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Curtiss, William P.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Dayton, Frederick L.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Earle, James P.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Farnsworth, Frederick P.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Fitch, Nathan B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Fox, Edward L.....	19	22	41	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Goodrich, M. Clark.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Gruener, Alfred G.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Gruener, Henry R.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hall, George E.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Harmon, Frank W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hastings, William G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hotchkiss, Leonard F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Kraft, John G.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Liefeld, Benjamin F.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Low, William W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private McCann, John.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
Private McNeill, Charles F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Moulton, Edward S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private North, John R.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Phillips, George W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Pirritte, Fred W.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Ritter, Wallace S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Russell, Edwin G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, James E.....	22	19	41	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Joseph H.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Private Simmons, William A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Sperry, Alfred W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Sperry, Frederick N.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Snyder, Horace M.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Strong, Selah F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Thomas, Edgar.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Thomas, Edwin S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Trowbridge, Elford P.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Tyner, Richard H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Van Name, Willard G.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private White, Nathan S.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Williams, Frederic E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Wilson, Clarence P.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Woolson, George B.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Woolson, James M.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY G.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Alfred J. Wolff.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
First Lieutenant Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	20	21	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	16	22	38	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Sergeant Thomas F. Hallinan.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Patrick H. Danaher.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Timothy J. Shannahan.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant John W. Garde.....	16	15	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Thomas F. Lawlor.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Corporal James McManany.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal John H. Powers.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Frank P. Brett.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Jeremiah Dillon.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician Christopher Nolan.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Musician John F. Flaherty.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Private Griffin, John.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hogan, Michael F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hollywood, Terence.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Henry.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Kelleher, James.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Lawler, Peter.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Lyons, James.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McKay, J. Frank.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY H.

Captain Wesley U. Pearne.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	16 years
First Lieutenant Walter R. Markham.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Osgood H. Wells.....	20	0	20	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Samuel P. Calef.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant George I. Allen.....	19	0	19	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Samuel L. Fenn.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal William D. Hamilton.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Matthew Basile.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Walter R. Spatcher.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Archie B. Sage.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter Frank A. Andrews.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Connell, James W.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Kubach, William F.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Noxon, Edward C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Schneider, George W.....	15	14	29	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous* Quali- fications.
Captain Charles B. Bowen.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant Oscar L. Bradley.....	20	20	40	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Delbert R. Jones.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant Philip T. Vibert.....	22	16	38	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John E. Bowen.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant William H. Rees.....	15	0	15	Marksman	6 years
Sergeant John W. Deno.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Corporal George E. Proudman.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal Albert A. Kaschubey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal Samuel B. Woodworth.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Corporal De Witt E. Ford.....	15	0	15	Marksman	7 years
Corporal William B. Rice.....	16	0	16	Marksman	6 years
Corporal Theodore Miner.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal John W. Banks.....	19	0	19	Marksman	5 years
Corporal John P. Howard.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Trumpeter Fred W. Hagner.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
Musician Andrew A. Roland.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Musician John H. McGuire.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Abel, Arthur A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Bartram, Howard H.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Beal, John J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Private Busch, Walter A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Butler, Charles O.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Brown, Arthur W.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Bartlett, David.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bartlett, Albert H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Brechlin, Charles A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Doran, Matthew L.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Private Estes, Charles M.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Greiner, Oscar H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Kobs, Henry C.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Private Kennedy, William B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kopp, John F., Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kraemer, William P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Leahy, Edward P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Leahy, Thomas B.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Leary, Michael.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Liedtke, William F.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Lundkvist, Erik.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Luft, Andrew.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Peer, Levi B.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Private Peters, Henry J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Pierce, Albert C.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Spencer, Charles A.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Private Stiegler, John G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Thayer, Alexander S.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Thomas, Charles H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Vincent, John E. C.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Weir, Clarence E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Woolley, William E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Wells, Charles L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Whitehead, Burton O.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Wachtelhausen, Charlie E.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY K.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Daniel L. Barber.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Robert E. Hall.....	21	23	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr.....	23	25	48	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Sergeant Thomas Mottram.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	10 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Fred E. Blake.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Zera P. Beach.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	18 years
Sergeant Albert Doebr.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Thomas Ward.....	22	23	45	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Charles M. Allen.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Leon L. Hall.....	19	16	35	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Edgar B. Rawson.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal William E. Hall.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Trumpeter Ernest M. La Barnes.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Musician Edwin Bolton.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Andrews, William N.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Burdick, Freland.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Brainerd, George S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Burke, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Dudley, David C., Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Aaron L.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Miller, Guss P.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private O'Brien, Dennis.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Powell, Frederick.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Rollinson, James.....	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Sherman, Albert E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Safford, Edward E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Todd, Whitney A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Tompkins, Edward.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	11 years
Major Henry J. Thayer .....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	11 years
Major Daniel Keleher.....	25	22	47	Sharpshooter	13 years
Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Regimental Adjutant....	22	21	43	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Lieutenant David Connor, Battalion Adjutant.....	25	25	50	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant David Flagg, Battalion Adjutant.....	20	22	42	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	22	25	47	Sharpshooter	8 years
Major Julian La Pierre, Surgeon.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Hiram B. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon...	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Captain Benjamin Stark, Jr., Insp. Small Arms Practice...	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Major John A. Prince, Regimental.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant James D. Copp.....	24	22	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Hospital Steward Frank D. Sevin.....	20	23	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private La Pierre, Leone F.....	18	12	30	Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY A.

Captain Henry S. Dorsey.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Thomas Cleary.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Frank A. McDonald.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Corporal John Quinn.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal John J. Lawless.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Hubert W. Ryan.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Musician Wallace A. McDonald.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Drea, Robert C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Delmore, Frank L.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Egan, James F.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private McElroy, George H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Macpherson, John A.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Malona, John A.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	13 years
Private McNeil, John.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Sullivan, Timothy J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years



## COMPANY B.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Cornelius Bransfield.....	25	25	50	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant John F. Murphy.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant Michael F. O'Connell.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Sergeant Isaac F. Gavitt.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John J. Trant.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant John F. Donohue.....	22	25	47	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Charles H. Totten.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Esbon H. Gavitt.....	19	19	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Edward Duprey.....	16	23	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal John J. Bentley.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal James R. Walsh.....	24	22	46	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal James J. Murphy.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Trumpeter John J. Cunningham.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Musician Joseph P. Benson.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Brucker, Robert.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Burdick, John P.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Crowley, John B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Private Fitzgerald, John T.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Farrell, Patrick J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Farrell, John E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Herbst, Joseph.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Higgins, Thomas J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Knight, William B.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Keegan, John H.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lenihan, Thomas F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private McNally, John F.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private McKenna, John J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private McClaran, John.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Maggs, William S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Moriarty, John F.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McKnight, William F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Neville, James D.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private O'Leary, Timothy J.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Russell, Frank.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Shea, John H.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Trant, Daniel F.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Whalen, Edward.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years

## COMPANY C.

Captain John A. Hagberg.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Second Lieutenant Frank L. Tuttle.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry B. Hatten.....	21	20	41	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Sergeant Arthur F. Russ.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Harry E. Comstock.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles L. Perkins.....	17	9	26	Marksman	7 years
Corporal George Benson.....	15	13	28	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles H. Thorp.....	20	5	25	Marksman	3 years
Trumpeter Leopold A. Grzywacz.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Musician Daniel A. Dean.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Davis, Herbert S.....	20	11	31	Marksman	0 years
Private Fitzgerald, James J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Fenton, Henry B.....	18	12	30	Marksman	2 years
Private Herrick, Albert M.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private L'Heareux, Alfred A.....	19	13	32	Marksman	0 years
Private Olsson, Iver.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Rice, Ernest J.....	18	13	31	Marksman	2 years
Private Rourke, Allen P.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sellick, Frederick W.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Sullivan, Daniel T.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Zelz, William C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year



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## COMPANY D.

NAME.	200 yard.	500 yard.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Qual- ifications.
Captain Frank W. Rogers.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant William H. Ryley.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Second Lieutenant Jeremiah Murphy.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Sergeant Charles Parker.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant George W. McGlaflin.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant Erastus J. McGlaflin.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant William H. Maniece.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant John B. Pendleton.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Maurice Spotswood.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal William J. Wright.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Beckwith, Frank L.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Dunbar, William F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Dutton, Joel A.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Penharlow, Clarence E.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Rogers, William G.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Reeves, Harry N.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ross, Alfred A.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Rice, Austin.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Talbot, John F.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Tyler, Henry A.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years

## COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant James Cochrane.....	13	25	34	X 1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Sergeant William H. Brown.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Bartholomew Fogerty.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Michael D. Sullivan.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Musician Michael J. Sullivan.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private English, James T.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Hagan, James F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Hussey, Peter J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Norton, James.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Roberts, Paul J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private St. Martine, Frank.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year

## COMPANY F.

Captain William H. Hamilton.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Frank T. Preston.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Young.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles A. Hart.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Frederick N. Flagg.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Hiram W. Burton.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Ernest G. Disque.....	19	5	24	Marksman	1 year
Corporal William H. Warren.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Fred Nash.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Gurdon E. Withey, Jr.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	11 years
Corporal George A. Getty.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Musician Charles B. Hutchins.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Adams, John Q.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Adams, Fred A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Benway, Charles J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Davis, Frank S.....	17	11	28	Marksman	0 years
Private Flagg, Herbert H.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Farron, George H.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hamilton, Cassius A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private La Pelle, Joseph A.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lyman, Ernest E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Phillips, John E. S.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Rapp, Charles Clayton.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Warren, Frank J.....	16	11	27	Marksman	0 years
Private Woodward, Arthur P.....	17	8	25	Marksman	0 years
Private Young, Frank E.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years

## COMPANY G.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Arthur D. D. McIntyre.....	23	24	47	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richards.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Louis A. Percy.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
First Sergeant John J. McGarry.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank L. Main.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Walter R. Quinn.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Musician John B. Mayo.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Blanding, Joseph E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Brady, Stephen.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Clair, Nelson.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Chassey, Legime C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Harrington, Adin A.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private McGann, James E.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY I.

Captain Eugene T. Kirkland.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Albert P. Ware.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Sergeant William H. Crowell.....	16	0	16	X Marksman	9 years
First Sergeant William M. Stark.....	24	23	47	Sharpshooter	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Warren A. Lewis.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John H. Broadwell.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant John Rockholz.....	31	23	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant James C. Stoddard.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Thomas McManus.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal James Lusk.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Herbert D. Utley.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Nathan H. Smith.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George Hennes.....	22	20	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Belden, Richard E.....	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Bishop, Clark S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Cady, Walter C.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Chappell, Robert B.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Comstock, Ira M.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Congdon, Robert R., Jr.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Fish, Walter T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Gavitt, George A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Getchell, Harry E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Goddard, Louis H.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Kenyon, Louis C.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Pendleton, Harris, Jr.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Phillips, Joseph D.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Ryley, George E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Shelley, William.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Sherwin, John T.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	7 years
Private Smith, Richard B.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Sterry, James N.....	23	20	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Stubbett, John I.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Warren, Charles E.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	8 years
Private Whittlesey, Charles B.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Willows, Henry L.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years

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## FOURTH REGIMENT.

### FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation. 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Russell Frost.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	10 years
Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Crowe.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
Major Charles W. Hendrie.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	10 years
First-Lieutenant Edmund E. Crowe, Paymaster.....	20	21	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
First-Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Assistant Surgeon.....	17	20	17	Marksmen	1 year
First-Lieutenant Alexander Weed, Jr., Battalion Adjutant.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 year
Color-Sergeant Thomas Hunt.....	18	0	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Hospital Steward Joseph D. Hartigan.....	16	16	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Hungerford, George M.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Private Neary, Patrick J.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Fuller, Burnett O.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years

### COMPANY B.

Captain Merritt F. White.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	12 years
First-Lieutenant George D. Shelton.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Second-Lieutenant William Houlihan.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Sergeant Frederick W. Short.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Carlton S. Lathrop.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant William E. Rowe.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant James J. Halligan.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Francis A. Steere.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Dennis Kelly.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Thomas W. Murray.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal John J. McBride.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Harry C. Webster.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal James E. Nettleton.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal John F. Gillespie.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Stephen P. Cronan.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Bartholomew F. Brady.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal James Phillips, Jr.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal William C. Dietrich.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Trumpeter C. Ray Hawley.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician John F. Jackson.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Brown, Clarence E.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Boland, Eugene B.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Burr, Herbert E.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Burkhardt, Charles G.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Clark, Charles E.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Dieringer, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Freundon, Thomas B.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Private Flanagan, John P.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Fitzsimmons, James F.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Howard, Reuben A.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Huth, Christopher.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Isetts, William F.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Jeffries, William C.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Kissock, Thomas H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Knapp, George E.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Latimer Edward C.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private La Bounty, Edward W.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Maher, George E.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Nichols, Robert H.....	15	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Oberhauser, Frank J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private O'Reilly, Michael J.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Price, William J.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Phelps, Clarence E.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Rogers, William J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Richardson, Arthur V.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Romaine, Minott B.....	21	20	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Private Stilty, Charles E.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Sastram, Burdo.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Schaer, William G.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year

## COMPANY C.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Gilbert L. Fitch.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Philip W. Prior.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant Grant Archibald.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Sergeant Augustus W. Scofield.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Charles W. Bucklee.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Stephen C. Travis.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter.	2 years
Corporal William F. Joyce.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal John H. Beers.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Einar Jensen.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Emil W. Berges.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Fred J. Gurley.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician John J. McCarthy.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Musician Frank Williams.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Austin, Edward J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Botsford, John, Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Bouton, Herbert J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Cosgrove, James M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Coulter, Frederick W.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private George, Frederick G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Horton, George H.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mahrt, John.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Moran, Andrew J.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Merritt, Louis I.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Palmer, Ira S.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Pierce, John T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Peck, Charles H.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Rabbitt, James A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Raymond, James H.....	22	0	22	V Marksman	4 years
Private Scully, Frank J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Schwensen, Frederick W. J.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Scofield, William T.....	23	19	42	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Searles, Eugene H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Stewart, Benjamin.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, James W.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Toms, Leslie R.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Wanmaker, George E.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Wright, James W.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

## COMPANY D.

Captain Robert J. Doyle.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Henry H. Betts.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Richard O. Gorman.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Henry M. Perry.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal William A. Russell.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Howard S. Merrett.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George A. Husted.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Charles H. Brown.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Joseph H. Britto.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cook, Terence J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Holloran, Edward F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Hadley, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Lincoln, Arthur L.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Noonan, Andrew.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Seymour, Friend H.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sherwood, Benjamin F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year



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## COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Reuben M. Rose .....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Second Lieutenant William E. James .....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant William I. Comstock .....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Guarnieri .....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant William W. Bloom .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Clarence Buttery .....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Cyrus J. Crabbe .....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Henry H. Payne .....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Harry M. Benedict .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal John Austin .....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank W. Clark .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Howard N. Godfrey .....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Albert R. Sterling .....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal John Wood .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Buttery, U. Grant .....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Brown, Milo C. ....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Danlier, John H. ....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Flewelin, Coles M. ....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Jones, William N. ....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Knapp, Leslie A. ....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Radcliffe, Alfred T. ....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Smith, Frederick R. ....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Smith, Henry O. ....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

## COMPANY G.

Captain Clarence W. Judson .....	19	22	41	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Charles C. Humphries .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	3 years
Second Lieutenant Vincent M. King .....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Emil Ericson .....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Charles Lord .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Walter Smith, Jr. ....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Fred E. Taylor .....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal John Walker .....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Benjamin H. Turner .....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal George Nelson .....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal George C. Outhouse .....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Dickerson, John W. ....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ganung, Herbert H. ....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hanford, George E. ....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Private Hyatt, Oscar L. ....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hoffman, Julius A. ....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kent, Orlando C. ....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Lent, Rudolph D. ....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Manley, Howard R. ....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Morehouse, George W. ....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Meade, James L. ....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McGowan, William .....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Outhouse, Daniel B. ....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Parmelee, Samuel M. ....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Parks, Oscar E. ....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Slade, John H. ....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Treadwell, William P. ....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year

## COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain George M. Crossman.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Francis S. Hubbard.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Sergeant John H. Parsons.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Frank H. Harrigan.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Arthur S. Nichols.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Joseph L. Carroll.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles F. Cook.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Irvin L. Beebe.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Wallace H. Bradley.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Howard A. Rathbun.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Wallace L. Buttle.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Musician Arthur W. Gordon.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Bunnell, Walter N.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Coon, Christopher C.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Dean, James H.....	16	22	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dean, Miles A.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Dean, Arthur H.....	16	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Gillette, Clarence B.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Griffin, Walter N.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Hallock, Edward D.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Heath, Asa.....	16	23	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Heath, Diton L.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Marks, Carlton S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Rapp, Harry M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Rogers, Warner C.....	10	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Shaw, Ralph P.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Simons, John J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

## COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennet.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant William G. Evans.....	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Charles Coleman.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Alfred J. Knapp.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Corporal George H. Bottsford.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Melville C. Smith.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Corporal W. Howard Maby.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles F. Gushue.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Andres, Charles.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Barker, Gardner H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Carroll, John.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Private Derby, Joseph A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Deitz, Cassius E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Gaynor, Arthur C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Hodge, Henry A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Ketchum, William H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private King, Maurice S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Meeker, Stephen A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Moore, Ernest E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Noonan, Frank T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Platt, Edward M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Pigg, Horace W., Jr.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Plumb, Charles A., Jr.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Reilly, Herbert J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Stork, Matthias.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Private Storms, Joseph.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Weller, William.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Warren, Richard G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year



MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	200 yards	500 yards	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant John D. Bonner.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Sergeant Frank A. Keen.....	23	21	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant John A. Wood.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Osymn P. Clark.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years

SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant William H. Sears.....	21	15	36	X 1st Cl. Marksman	9 years
First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Richard W. Kirck.....	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant George W. Banta, Jr.....	18	14	32	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Franklin N. Banta.....	18	13	31	Marksman	3 years
Private Danbury, Charles J.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Callahan, Timothy J.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Southerton, Joseph E.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

THIRD SECTION.

First Lieutenant James D. Gaffney.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant William M. Hudson, Jr.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant George W. Gallup.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal George W. Young.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Mikie S. Giovo.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years

FOURTH SECTION.

Sergeant Edward T. Washburn.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
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## NAVAL MILITIA.

## BATTALION, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Commander Edward V. Reynolds.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant Commander Edward G. Buckland.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant George F. Eaton.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Ordnance Officer.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Master-at-Arms Charles K. Hutchinson.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Yeoman Burton H. Strickland.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Chief Bugler Arthur T. Barbour.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year

## FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant Daniel M. Goodridge.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank S. Cornwell.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Ensign Stephen D. Baker.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Boatswain's Mate Harry C. Holcomb.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Boatswain's Mate Robert E. L. Hutchinson.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Gunner's Mate Charles W. Hoyt.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Gunner's Mate Andrew A. Russell.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster James R. Disbrow.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster Henry F. Punderson.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Coxswain Walter M. Thompson.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Coxswain Walter G. Penfield.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
Coxswain J. Robert Smith.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Coxswain Albert J. Kenyon.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Bugler Herbert P. Austin.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Arnold, Benjamin D.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Allen, Walter H.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Bradley, William W.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Barrett, Barry A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Cahill, William J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Coote, William A.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Seaman Dana, Richard T.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Dunsinberre, Ralph E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Gilbert, Ralph W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Gallagher, James W.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Hawken, Richard.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Hunn, Francis S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Henderson, Yandell.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Harrison, Paul W.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Joslin, Frederick F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Leggett, John T.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Lombard, Arthur H.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Meacham, Walter.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman McDermott, Henry E.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Morris, Charles G.....	23	19	42	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Nicholson, Leon H.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman O'Keefe, John A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Rowland, James E.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Ryder, Eli M. T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Schomburg John H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Shaw, Edward P.....	15	9	15	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Stahl, Carl F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Seaman Stoddard, Clifford I.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Searles, Ennis N.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Thompson, Augustus S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Twitchell, Clarence B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Trowbridge, Charles Edward.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Wells, Philip P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Whitney, Walter C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Woodford, Clayton S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Seaman Webb, Clarence W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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## SECOND DIVISION.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Lyman B. Perkins.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Boatswain's Mate Daniel S. Morrell.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Boatswain's Mate Edward H. Crowell.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster Thomas S. Cheney.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster Edwin R. Gilbert.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Coxswain Philip D. Burnham.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Coxswain Frank H. Peltier.....	20	21	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Coxswain Walter L. Meek.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Bugler Herbert G. Bissell.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Baxter, George S.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Bevins, Vernah L.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Chapman, John W.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Field, Edward B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Miller, Hugh I.....	21	15	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Morgan, James H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Osgood, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Root, Lyman.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Seaman Wightman, Alanson H.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Seaman Walsh, John G.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Woodward, Clinton S.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

## ENGINEER DIVISION.

Lieutenant Thomas W. Mather, Chief Engineer.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign Charles A. Ingersoll, Assistant Engineer.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

## FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Arthur B. Jenkins.....	25	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Sergeant Robert A. Wadsworth.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Fred. G. Blakeslee.....	20	1st Class Marksman	6 years
Private Perry, Nathaniel V.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Snell, Thomas C. B.....	23	1st Class Marksman	0 years
Private Warner, Edward O.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years

## SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant James E. Wheeler.....	23	1st Class Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Henry Brewer.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Daniel E. Manson.....	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Hopton, Lemuel R.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Uhl, Edward L.....	23	1st Class Marksman	0 years

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FOURTH SECTION.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1896.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Frank L. Cogill.....	25	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Edwin W. Challenger.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Howard S. Challenger.....	25	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal William A. Thorpe.....	18	Marksmen	3 years
Private Day, Frank H.....	23	1st Class Marksman	0 years
Private Fuller, George W.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Joyce, Thomas W.....	20	1st Class Marksman	2 years
Private Lounsbury William.....	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Langdon, William.....	18	Marksmen	0 years

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

## FOURTH SECTION.

First Sergeant Franklin S. Edwards.....	25	Sharpshooter	11 years
Private Cone, Thomas H.....	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Doolittle, Frederick A.....	18	Marksmen	2 years
Private Naphey, John H.....	18	Marksmen	3 years
Private Haug, Andrew.....	23	1st Class Marksman	1 year

By order of the Commander-in Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

Official.

*Adjutant-General.*

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, May 10, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 12. }

I. The following members of the Brigade Signal Corps and Machine-Gun Battery, Connecticut National Guard, are announced as having qualified during the season of 1896 as sharpshooters, first-class marksmen, and marksmen, in accordance with General Orders No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, Connecticut National Guard, 1896 (relating to revolver practice), and are awarded the state decoration, which is to be worn upon the dress uniform.

The letter "V," prefixed to grade in "Designation, 1896," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V) qualification.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in 1896, as published in this order.

II. The enlisted men in the Brigade Signal Corps and Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. G., will hereafter qualify with the revolver for the State decoration, as no decoration will be allowed for qualifying with the rifle.

III. Commanding officers of organizations in the Connecticut National Guard, armed with Peabody rifles, will immediately make requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for Springfield rifles in exchange, and when received, they will forward the Peabody rifles in their possession to the Quartermaster-General, State Arsenal, Hartford, Connecticut.

Requisitions for rifles *must not include other property.*

IV. Commanding officers of organizations in the C. N. G. (with the exception of Brigade Signal Corps and Naval Battalion), will make requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for the new undress cap with devices (giving sizes), in exchange, and when received, they will forward the old caps to the Quartermaster-General.

V. By direction of the Commander-in-Chief the bill of dress prescribed in the law and regulations, C. N. G., for the Brigade Signal Corps, is hereby amended to conform to U. S. A. regulations :

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

##### DRESS UNIFORM.

*Chapeau.* — U. S. A. Pattern for officers of the staff corps.

*Coat.* — Same as for officers of the same grade in the line.

*Shoulder Knots.* — U. S. A. regulation, dark blue cloth ground, corps device embroidered in gold and silver.

*Belt.* — Four stripes of gold, interwoven with black silk.

*Trousers.* — Dress and undress, dark blue, plain, without stripe welt or cord.

##### UNDRESS UNIFORM.

*Shoulder Straps.* — Cloth of strap, dark blue.

##### ENLISTED MEN.

*Chevrons.* — Of black cloth, bars one-half inch wide, with a piping of white cloth one-sixteenth inch wide on each side of bar, according to pattern.

*Trouser Stripes.* — Of black cloth, one inch wide for sergeants, one-half inch wide for corporals, with a piping of white cloth, one-eighth inch wide on each side of stripe.

*Belt.* — Dark blue web pistol belt.

*Cap Badge.* — U. S. A. pattern, gilt wreath with crossed flags and torch in white metal.

*Dispatch Pouch.* — Of black leather, according to pattern.

Commanding officers of Sections Brigade Signal Corps will at once forward to the Quartermaster-General the non-commissioned officers' trousers for alteration ; also all chevrons, drab rifle belts, and cap badges, and will make requisition for the necessary articles as prescribed herein.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, May 22, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 13. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since April 22, 1897.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergeant Lovell H. Page, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from April 22, 1897, *vice* Young, resigned.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Machinist Amasa Trowbridge, of New Haven, appointed Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division, with rank of Ensign, from April 24, 1897, *vice* Ingersoll, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of April, 1897, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	93.40	A.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.80
B.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	91.23	B.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	96.58
C.	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	95.82	C.	May 5, 7.00 P.M.	4	62	92.15
D.	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	91.97	D.	May 1, 6.00 A.M.	5	66	93.96
E.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	92.96	E.	May 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	67	95.08
F.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	67	95.90	F.	May 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	68	98.53
G.	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	4	66	92.45	G.	May 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	67	95.12
H.	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	3	68	94.86	H.	May 6, 8.00 P.M.	4	48	85.36
I.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	94.12	I.	May 3, 7.00 P.M.	5	68	99.27
K.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	68	91.18	K.	May 1, 11.00 A.M.	5	57	93.33
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		May 4, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.99</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>94.74</b>				



THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	52	86.43	B.	May 3, 5.00 P.M.	5	55	90.68
B.	May 2, 12.00 P.M.	4	66	98.51	C.	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	62	86.91
C.	May 2, 8.00 P.M.	4	61	91.69	D.	May 3, 5.00 P.M.	5	49	67.51
D.	May 4, 7.00 A.M.	4	51	81.99	E.	May 4, 5.00 P.M.	5	57	87.19
E.	May 1, 1.00 P.M.	5	56	90.23	F.	May 4, 5.00 P.M.	4	65	90.05
F.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	61	90.87	G.	May 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	57	88.94
G.	May 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	47	84.30	I.	May 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	59	87.37
I.	May 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	57	87.19	K.	May 7, 6.00 P.M.	5	66	89.42
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 4, 3.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00		May 1, 12.00 M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.13					Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.01				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.						
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 3,	9.00 A.M.	3	11	93.94	1st	May 3,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
2d	May 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	9	94.72	2d	May 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	May 4,	12.00 M.	5	10	98.48	3d	May 3,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
4th	May 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00	4th	May 4,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.88
Figure of merit of Corps,					96.79	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,					98.28

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit		Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 7, 4.00 P.M.	5	55	82.50	1st	May 4, 9.00 P.M.	2	33	87.55
					2d	May 6, 9.00 A.M.	2	40	96.27
					Figure of merit of Battery, 91.91				

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	72	86.21
2d	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	63	87.76
Engineer	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	17	81.55
Figure of merit of Battalion,				85.17

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 14. }

*Hartford, May 26, 1897.*

I. In honor of the veterans of the late war, and as a tribute of respect in memory of their heroic dead, it is hereby ordered that the national flag shall be displayed from sunrise to sunset, on Memorial Day, May 31st, at the Arsenal, State Armories, and the Soldiers' Home at Noroton. Honor is thus awarded to whom honor is due, and the superb courage, splendid devotion to duty, and sacrifices of the grandest army the world ever saw, is appropriately recognized and perpetuated.

II. In accordance with Section 29, Chapter cccxxxiii, Militia Law, the following officers are hereby appointed as members of an examining board, for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard: Colonel Charles L. Burdett, commanding First Regiment C. N. G.; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, commanding Second Regiment C. N. G., and Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. Army, Inspector of Military Forces. Ensign Nathan C. Twining, U. S. Navy, is appointed an additional member of the board during the examination of officers, Naval Battalion C. N. G.

III. The board will convene at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, June 14; Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, June 15 and 16; Headquarters Room, Third Regiment Armory, New London, June 19, and Headquarters Room, Fourth Regiment Armory, Bridgeport, June 17 and 18, proximo, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

IV. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear before the examining board, at places designated, reporting in fatigue uniform without side arms:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARTFORD.

BRIGADE STAFF.

June 14. Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary; Captain Henry S. Terrell, Aide-de-Camp.

FIRST REGIMENT.

June 14. First Lieutenant Arthur H. Bronson, Quartermaster; Captain Harry W. Keeney; Captain Charles W. Newton; Captain John F. Moran; First Lieutenant Louis V. Schutz; First Lieutenant Joel M. Nichols; First Lieutenant George W. Ripley; First Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas; First Lieutenant Frank E. Shea; Second Lieutenant Lewis J. Doolittle; Second Lieutenant George B. Gifford; Second Lieutenant Nathaniel G. Valentine; Second Lieutenant Frank H. Smith; Second Lieutenant G. Arthur Hadsell; Second Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell

SECOND REGIMENT.

June 14. First Lieutenant George I. Allen, Paymaster.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM, SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW HAVEN.

BRIGADE STAFF.

June 15. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. Beach, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SECOND REGIMENT.

June 15. Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Frederick G. Graves, Assistant Surgeon; Captain George S. Wood; Captain Robert E. Hall; Captain Arthur B. Smith; First Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds; First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr.; First Lieutenant Charles L. Gaudreaux; Second Lieutenant George E. Morris.

June 16. Second Lieutenant William L. Green; Second Lieutenant Fred E. Blake; Second Lieutenant Lovell H. Page.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

June 16. First Lieutenant James K. Blake.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

June 16. Captain William H. Sears; First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

June 16. Commander Edward G. Buckland; Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Day; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Adjutant; Ensign Levi Bennett Cochran, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank H. Peltier, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster; Ensign Amasa Trowbridge, Assistant Engineer.

## HEADQUARTERS ROOM, THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW LONDON.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

June 19. Major Tracey Waller, Judge Advocate; Captain Lucius H. Fuller, Aide-de-Camp.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

June 19. First Lieutenant William B. Coit, Paymaster; Captain Frank W. Rogers; Captain Arthur D. McIntyre; Captain Charles A. Hagberg; First Lieutenant William H. Ryley; First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson; First Lieutenant Harry E. Comstock; Second Lieutenant Jeremiah J. Murphy; Second Lieutenant Everett M. Carver; Second Lieutenant Frank Q. Smith.

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

June 19. First Lieutenant James D. Gaffney.

## HEADQUARTERS ROOM, FOURTH REGIMENT ARMORY, BRIDGEPORT.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

June 17. Major John H. Wade, Brigade Inspector; Major William H. Marigold, Brigade Quartermaster; Major William H. Holly, Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

June 17. Colonel James Sheridan; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Hendrie; Major Merritt F. White; Major Gilbert L. Fitch; Captain Fred J. Breckbill, Adjutant; First Lieutenant Stephen P. Cronan, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant William A. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant Walter Stapleton, Paymaster; Major George B. Cowell, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Harris F. Brownlee, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector Small Arms Practice; Captain William Houlihan; First Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett; Second Lieutenant William A. Evans; Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Short.

June 18. Captain Albert J. Wilcoxson; Captain Vincent M. King; Captain Philip W. Prior; First Lieutenant Richard O. Gorman; First Lieutenant William W. Bloom; First Lieutenant Charles Lord; First Lieutenant Augustus W. Schofield; Second Lieutenant Winfield Scott; Second Lieutenant William I. Comstock; Second Lieutenant William D. Nichols.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

June 18. First Lieutenant Edwin W. Challenger.

V. Paragraphs 824 and 825, Law and Regulations, Connecticut National Guard, are hereby revoked, and the following substituted :

Paragraph 824, UNDRRESS CAP. For enlisted men : Of dark blue cloth, the diameter of the top slightly less than at the base. The height, three and one-quarter inches all around. The seam around the top without a welt, neatly stitched on each side. The band, one and one-half inches wide with welts projecting one-eighth inch at the top and bottom, the bottom welt one-eighth of an inch above the base of the cap. The visor, of black patent leather bound with the same and moulded to shape, green underneath, rounded and sloping downward from the horizontal. A rigid stiffening all around to extend from the base of the cap to within one inch of the top, and a hair-cloth stiffening throughout the remainder of the sides and top. Four black metal eyelets for ventilation, two on each side, placed above the band. A chin strap of patent leather, secured at both ends by small regulation buttons, one on each side immediately back of the ends of the visor. Cap badge for enlisted men placed in front so that the top of the badge will be slightly below the top of the cap.

## BADGE FOR UNDRRESS CAP.

Paragraph 825. For enlisted men : For artillery, crossed cannon. For commissary sergeants, crescent in white metal, the points upward, inclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal. For infantry, crossed rifles. For hospital corps, cross, white metal. For signal corps, two crossed signal flags, and burning torch in white metal, enclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal. For field and band musicians : Field musicians, bugle with the number of regiment in the center, and letter of the company above the bugle ; band musicians, a lyre of white metal. The badges shall be of metal and shall have the number of the regiment, battery and separate organization, in the upper, and the letter of company or battery, if any, in the lower, angle of the badge, as specified in regulations U. S. A.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, June 21, 1897.*GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 15. }

I. Brigadier-General Russell Frost commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to assemble his command, with the exception of the Naval Battalion, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., on Monday, August 16, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' camp duty. This tour of duty will be ordered in working uniform. The full dress uniform to be left at home station. The Routine must include instruction in Outpost Duty, and Reconnoissance in force. No ammunition will be used in these drills.

General Frost will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General of the State for necessary camp equipage, supplies, and blank ammunition required to carry out any field maneuvers decided upon. He will cause a careful inspection of all record books and see that they are properly kept, and will forward to these headquarters in the field a consolidated morning report of the troops, each day of the encampment, and will forward to this office at the close of the encampment all daily consolidated reports of the different organizations of his command.

II. The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp ground, pitch the tents, and furnish transportation for the troops, including necessary baggage to and from the State Military Rendezvous. He will also furnish all camp equipage and supplies except commissary stores. The baggage will be limited to two company chests for each infantry company and platoon of artillery, and one chest for each machine-gun and signal corps section. Officers' baggage will be limited to one valise or small trunk for each line officer. Transportation for horses for field and staff use will be furnished only from brigade and regimental headquarters; battery and machine-gun horses from their respective locations.

III. The Commissary-General will furnish subsistence for the enlisted men; as the pay of commissioned officers covers their ration allowance, they must provide their own subsistence.

The Commissary-General will make contracts with responsible caterers, under bonds, to furnish a proper bill of fare. A careful inspection will be made each day of the food before it is cooked. Caterers will be held strictly to their contracts. The Brigade Commissary will report to, and act with, the Commissary-General, in inspecting the food furnished.

IV. Commanding officers will make requisitions for transportation on or before July 16th, proximo.

V. This tour of duty for the Brigade Signal Corps will include, for at least two days, the maintenance of Signal Stations on Fishers Island, and such



other points on the "line of defense" of the coast of this State as may suggest themselves to the Brigadier-General commanding.

VI. Pay-rolls for duty will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and must be completed and signed on or before the last day of the encampment, and delivered at these headquarters in the field by ten o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 21st.

Men enlisted after June 30th may be borne on pay-roll for duty upon certificate of company commanders that they are properly drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier and guard duty. Musicians may be enlisted up to August 1st inclusive.

VII. The Commander-in-Chief will review the Brigade on Friday, August 20th.

VIII. Encampments of the National Guard being held by authority of law, every officer and enlisted man is required to be present for duty unless excused for imperative reasons. The Brigadier-General will report at this office any commissioned officer absent, with the cause of absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, June 25, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 16. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since May 22, 1897.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant William J. Collins, Company H, June 9, 1897.

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant George F. Eaton, June 17, 1897.

## RETIRED.

Captain Albert F. Laudensack, Co. B, Second Regiment, June 23, 1897.

First Lieutenant George P. Rand, Fourth Section Machine-Gun Battery, June 24, 1897.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of May, 1897, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	90.40	A.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	98.89
B.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	57	92.45	B.	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	96.19
C.	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	6	63	97.37	C.	June 4, 4.00 P.M.	5	59	93.30
D.	June 1, 3.30 P.M.	4	60	93.41	D.	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	92.45
E.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	6	66	94.72	E.	June 3, 1.00 P.M.	4	66	96.99
F.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	95.15	F.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
G.	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	6	60	94.00	G.	June 8, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	97.75
H.	June 4, 4.00 P.M.	5	64	92.28	H.	June 8, 2.00 P.M.	4	63	97.37
I.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	93.58	I.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	99.63
K.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	92.83	K.	June 3, 12.00 M.	5	58	92.01
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	90.00		June 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>93.29</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>96.71</b>				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	50	88.38	B.	June 2,	10.00 A.M.	5	54	88.37
B.	June 2,	1.00 P.M.	5	66	96.99	C.	June 3,	3.30 P.M.	5	64	91.11
C.	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	60	92.90	D.	June 4,	12.00 M.	4	42	85.68
D.	June 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	50	85.38	E.	June 3,	6.30 P.M.	5	55	86.13
E.	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	53	90.71	F.	June 2,	8.30 A.M.	4	65	91.21
F.	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	59	89.49	G.	June 1,	6.00 P.M.	5	56	91.12
G.	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	5	47	85.90	H.	June 2,	2.00 P.M.	5	60	92.06
I.	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	59	90.03	K.	June 2,	6.00 P.M.	5	67	92.92
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	June 1,	7.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		June 1,	12.00 M.	3	5	96.67
Figure of merit of Regiment,					91.09	Figure of merit of Regiment,					90.59

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.						
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 1,	9.00 A.M.	6	11	93.91	1st	June 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	98.13
2d	June 2,	9.00 A.M.	6	9	94.72	2d	June 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	June 4,	4.00 P.M.	4	9	97.50	3d	June 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
4th	June 1,	4.00 P.M.	4	10	100.00	4th	June 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50
Figure of merit of Corps,					96.54	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,					98.91

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.						
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.		Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st June 2, 9.00 A.M.		4	58	83.39	1st	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	34	91.32		
					2d	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	40	95.64		
				Figure of merit of Battery,				93.48			

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Members- hip.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 3,	9.00 A.M.	5	70	82.85
2d	June 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	64	86.58
Engineer	June 1,	1.00 P.M.	5	17	90.37
Figure of merit of Battalion,					<b>86.60</b>

III. The figures of merit of organizations of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the drill season, November 1, 1896, to May 31, 1897, are as follows:

Brigade,	90.97
Machine-Gun Battery,	<b>96.13</b>
Second Regiment,	95.27
Brigade Signal Corps,	94.64
First Regiment,	93.45
Battery A,	91.90
Third Regiment,	90.37
Fourth Regiment,	87.79
Naval Battalion,	85.32
First Separate Company,	83.87

## COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

1. Co. I, 2d Regiment,	<b>98.45</b>	20. Co. F, 3d Regiment,	91.59
2. " A, 2d "	98.06	21. " B, 1st "	90.89
3. " F, 2d "	97.72	22. " A, 1st "	90.72
4. " G, 2d "	95.91	23. " E, 3d "	90.66
5. " E, 2d "	95.30	24. " B, 4th "	89.87
6. " B, 3d "	95.30	25. " I, 3d "	89.42
7. " C, 1st "	95.27	26. " H, 2d "	89.39
8. " B, 2d "	95.17	27. " K, 4th "	89.39
9. " D, 2d "	94.58	28. " C, 4th "	88.46
10. " H, 1st "	94.29	29. " F, 4th "	88.12
11. " D, 1st "	94.20	30. " E, 4th "	87.87
12. " F, 1st "	94.18	31. " A, 3d "	87.69
13. " G, 1st "	93.90	32. " G, 4th "	86.68
14. " E, 1st "	93.70	33. " I, 4th "	86.18
15. " I, 1st "	93.10	34. " D, 3d "	84.59
16. " C, 2d "	92.68	35. 1st Separate Company,	83.87
17. " K, 2d "	92.14	36. Co. G, 3d Regiment,	82.02
18. " K, 1st "	92.10	37. " D, 4th "	77.99
19. " C, 3d "	92.07		

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Corps, 3d Regiment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99.76
" " 2d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98.57
" " 1st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.60
" " 4th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.52

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Fourth Section,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97.39
Third "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.79
Second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92.78
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92.60

## BATTERY A.

Second Platoon (Branford),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94.69
First " (Guilford),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89.10

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Second Section,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97.72
Third "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.89
Fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.52
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.37

## NAVAL BATTALION.

Engineer Division,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87.59
Second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84.42
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83.96

IV. The monthly reports of "Gain and Loss" of each organization, will be forwarded through regular channels to this office prior to the third day of the month following, for which the report is made.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, June 29, 1897.*GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 17. }

I. The following Acts of the General Assembly passed January session, A. D. 1897, are published for the information of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

## CHAPTER CCXXII.

## AN ACT CONCERNING THE MILITIA.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Section nine of chapter cccxxxiii of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The following reasons shall exempt from such military duty; first, such physical or mental disabilities as shall be prescribed in general orders issued by the surgeon-general, and approved by the commander-in-chief, and printed copies of such approved general orders, specifying such reasons, of exemption, shall be sent annually, on or before the first day of January in each year, to the selectmen and town clerk in each town in the state by the surgeon-general; second, service in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion, and an honorable discharge therefrom; third, membership for the time being in a volunteer fire company in this state, provided such membership shall have continued at least one year; fourth, service for three years in the active militia of this state, or for three years consecutively in any volunteer fire company in this state; fifth, being a warden or deputy warden of the state prison; sixth, any further reason expressly provided by law; but the reasons specified in the clauses marked second, third, and fourth in this section shall not exempt from military duty, in time of war, invasion, or rebellion, or reasonable apprehension thereof.

SEC. 2. Section fifteen of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The staff of the commander-in-chief shall consist of an adjutant-general, who shall be chief of staff with the rank of brigadier-general, appointed by him; a quartermaster-general, a surgeon-general, a commissary-general, a paymaster-general, and a judge-advocate-general, each with the rank of brigadier-general, and appointed by him, with the consent of the senate, and four aids-de-



camp, each with the rank of colonel, appointed by him. And the commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, appoint on his staff, as inspector, any officer of the army of the United States detailed for duty in connection with the Connecticut National Guard at the request of the governor. The surgeon-general shall be a graduate of some incorporated school of medicine, and of at least five years' practice. The judge-advocate-general shall be an attorney at law, admitted to practice in the superior court in this state, and of at least five years' standing. The adjutant-general, with the consent of the commander-in-chief, may appoint an assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, who may perform all the duties of the adjutant-general in case of the absence, inability, or express directions of the latter. The quartermaster-general, with the consent of the commander-in-chief, may appoint an assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, who may, under his direction, take charge of the property in his department, and perform such other duties therein as he may direct.

SEC. 3. Section seventeen of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: All first enlistments shall be for three years, but any person who has received or is entitled to an honorable discharge from said guard by reason of expiration of term of service, may be re-enlisted for a term of two years. All enlistments shall be made by signing duplicate enlistment papers, in such form as may be prescribed by the adjutant-general, one to be forwarded forthwith to him by the enlisting officer, and one to be filed with the records of the organization in which such enlistment is made. The commanding officer of any organization authorized by this title shall be an enlisting officer, who shall administer the oath required upon enlistment. No enlistment shall be allowed of other than able-bodied male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the town where the armory of the organization is situated, or in an adjoining town, except that company musicians and members of regimental bands may be enlisted between the ages of sixteen and fifty years. In time of peace no minor shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parent or guardian; and no uniform, allowance, pay, or compensation shall be given by the state to any enlisted man not certified by the surgeon or assistant surgeon of his regiment, or a post-surgeon, to be able-bodied, in accordance with the standard prescribed therefor by the surgeon-general. Every enlisted man shall continue to be held to duty and shall retain rank and be eligible to promotion, after the expiration of his term of enlistment, or re-enlistment, until sixty days after he shall make written application to be discharged.

SEC. 4. Section eighteen of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: In time of peace the national guard shall constitute one brigade under the command of a brigadier-general appointed by

the commander-in-chief, with the consent of the senate. The brigadier-general shall nominate on his staff an assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, an inspector, a quartermaster, a commissary of subsistence, an inspector of small arms practice, who shall also be ordnance officer, and a judge-advocate, each with the rank of major; a medical director with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, a signal officer with the rank of captain, and two aids-de-camp, each of the rank of captain. The medical director must be a graduate of a lawfully established medical college, and have been in practice for at least five years prior to date of appointment. The judge-advocate shall be an attorney at law, admitted to practice in the superior court of this state, and of at least five years' standing. The brigadier-general may enlist and warrant four orderlies, two of whom shall rank as sergeants and two as corporals, and one trumpeter with the rank of sergeant-major who shall be chief trumpeter of the brigade. They shall appear mounted on all days of review and parade when so ordered by the brigadier-general. (

SEC. 5. Section nineteen of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The field officers of a regiment shall consist of a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major for each battalion, all nominated by the field and line officers of the regiment. Each colonel shall nominate on his staff an adjutant with the rank of captain, a quartermaster and paymaster each with the rank of first lieutenant, a surgeon with the rank of major, an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, an inspector of small arms practice with the rank of captain, and a chaplain who shall be commissioned without rank but entitled to the same pay and allowances as a regimental adjutant. The non-commissioned staff of a regiment shall consist of a sergeant-major, a quartermaster-sergeant, a commissary-sergeant, two color sergeants, a hospital steward, a chief trumpeter, a drum-major, and a mounted orderly with rank of corporal, to be enlisted and appointed by the colonel and warranted by him. Each major shall nominate on his staff an adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, and a sergeant-major, the latter to be warranted by the colonel. All surgeons and assistant surgeons must be graduates of a lawfully established medical college, and all hospital stewards must be duly licensed by the state commissioners of pharmacy.

SEC. 6. Section twenty-six of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who shall have served three years in the active militia shall, after the expiration of his term of enlistment and within sixty days after he shall make written application therefor, be thereby entitled to an honorable discharge, exempting him from military duty thereafter, except in case of war, invasion, rebellion, riot, or reasonable apprehension thereof. But this section shall not apply to any person against whom charges are pending under the provision of this chapter. No person shall be dishonorably discharged or dismissed from the Connecticut National Guard,

except upon the sentence of a court-martial. No resignation, removal, discharge, or dismissal shall in any way affect the liability of any person for public property in his possession, or for which he is responsible, or for fines and dues, due to the company to which such person belonged, or for fines for non-performance of military duty incurred under the provisions of this chapter. An enlisted man who cannot after due diligence be found, or who shall remove his residence from the state or to such a distance from the armory of his organization as to render it impracticable for him to properly perform military duty, may be dropped by order of the adjutant-general from the reports and returns of the organization to which he belongs. Any man so dropped may be taken up at any time within three years thereafter, and shall thereupon be held to perform military duty as before. But the time during which any man shall be dropped shall not be reckoned in his term of enlistment or re-enlistment.

SEC. 7. Section thirty-three of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The armory of each company, machine-gun organization, signal section, naval division, and platoon of artillery, shall, subject to the orders of the quartermaster-general, be under the charge of its commanding officer, who shall keep therein all property furnished his command by the state, and be responsible for it, and execute such bonds therefor as the quartermaster-general, from time to time, shall require; and no company, corps, or platoon, shall be so furnished until such bonds shall be executed and approved by the quartermaster-general, nor until a suitable armory shall be selected for their deposit. In case of the renting of any armory, for other than military purposes, the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the quartermaster-general, and shall be accounted for by him. To each regimental band not quartered in a state armory, there shall be paid seventy-five dollars annually, in commutation for the rent of its band room or armory.

SEC. 8. Section thirty-four of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: In towns in which two or more military companies are located, suitable armories for the use of said companies may be built or purchased by the state. All contracts and transactions for building or purchasing or any extraordinary repairs shall be by a commission, to consist of the governor, adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general for the time being, who shall have full power to purchase land and build armories, as herein contemplated; and the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer in favor of said commission, for such sums as said commission may certify to him to be necessary to pay bills contracted by it for the purposes aforesaid, within the limits of the appropriations made according to law, for building or purchasing armories, or additions thereto; and the state is authorized to take any land the said commission deems necessary for military purposes.

SEC. 9. Section thirty-nine of said chapter is hereby amended

to read as follows: The uniform of the Connecticut National Guard shall be as prescribed by its commissioned officers and approved by the commander-in-chief, a sample of the uniform so prescribed being deposited with the quartermaster-general. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and brigadier-general commanding the Connecticut National Guard shall constitute a military clothing board to receive proposals and award all contracts for uniforms which may be required for the use of the active militia, which uniforms shall be as prescribed and in accordance with sample furnished. All uniforms must be accepted by said board before they are paid for by the quartermaster-general.

SEC. 10. Section forty-four of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The quartermaster-general shall take care of all public property belonging to his department, and annually report to the commander-in-chief, on the thirtieth of September, a complete inventory of such property and the places where it is deposited, with a detailed account of all articles consumed or issued, and money expended in his department not previously reported.

SEC. 11. Section fifty-one of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer to the order of the proper disbursing officer, for all payments and expenditures authorized by this chapter, requisition being made by the officer on the comptroller for the sums required, which requisition shall be approved for the adjutant-general by the governor, and for the quartermaster-general, surgeon-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general by the adjutant-general. Each officer shall file his vouchers with the comptroller on or before the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, and the thirty-first day of December in each year.

SEC. 12. Section sixty-eight of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Every non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or member of a regimental band, absent without leave or excuse satisfactory to his commanding officer, from any parade or encampment, shall be fined five dollars for each day absent; and for absence from any roll-call one dollar; and for any unsoldierly conduct or disobedience to orders at any drill, parade, or encampment, may be fined not more than ten dollars by his commanding officer, who shall notify him of such fine within ten days after such absence or offense. If such fine is not paid within ten days after such notice, such commanding officer shall certify the same to the commandant of his regiment either in person or by one of his field officers, or in case there is no such commandant to the brigadier-general; and the brigadier-general or such commandant shall hear and determine the case; and he may at any time within six months after such hearing draw his warrant for the collection of such fine or fines, directed to the sheriff, or any proper officer, who shall proceed to enforce and collect the same in the same manner as an execution issued in any



action founded upon a tort. Such fines, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the company or organization to which the offender belongs.

SEC. 13. Section seventy-two of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The accused on trial before a general court-martial must appear before said court in person, and with counsel if he desires.

SEC. 14. Section seventy-five of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend a court-martial, according to orders and notice given to him, a warrant for his arrest shall be issued, for his appearance before said court, signed by the president of the court, attested by the judge-advocate of the court, and directed and served as for witnesses in section seventy-three, and like penalties will be incurred. If shown to be prevented by reasonable cause from so attending, the court may adjourn, and notice thereof shall be given by the judge-advocate to the accused at least ten days before the day to which the court is adjourned. In case the accused fails to appear before a field officer's court-martial, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the court that he was properly notified, the court shall proceed with the trial as if he were present and pleaded "not guilty."

SEC. 15. Section seventy-nine of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: When an officer of the military force of the state, in good standing, has served five years as a commissioned officer, he may, if he make application therefor to the commander-in-chief, or when such officer has served five consecutive years in one grade, he may then, at the instance of the commander-in-chief and in his discretion, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. When, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be ordered before a retiring board to be assembled by the order of the commander-in-chief. When such board finds an officer incapacitated for active service, it shall report its findings to the commander-in-chief, and if, in the opinion of the board, the incapacity has resulted from no fault of the officer examined, he shall be placed upon the retired list.

SEC. 16. Section eighty of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person in good standing having served five years as a commissioned officer in the military force of the state, since 1865, and been honorably discharged, may be placed upon the retired list by making application through the commandant of the organization in which he served and intermediate channels to the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 17. Section eighty-two of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Officers on the retired list shall serve thereon without pay; they shall be withdrawn from command and from the line of promotion. They shall continue to be borne on the roster of

the military force of the state, and shall be entitled to wear uniform of the rank on which they may be retired. They shall at all times be subject to the rules and regulations governing the military force of the state. During any emergency they may be placed on active duty by the commander-in-chief; when on such duty they shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers of a similar grade on the active list.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 9, 1897.

## CHAPTER CCXL.

### AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVAL BATTALION OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Chapter cccxiv of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to organize not exceeding three line divisions and one engineer division of naval militia, as a special force for coast protection and as a naval reserve. Said divisions, when so organized, shall be fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, and shall constitute a battalion, to be designated as the naval battalion of the Connecticut national guard. These divisions of naval militia shall be considered the equivalent of companies of infantry, and shall be located as provided in section sixteen of the militia law, throughout the state with reference to the military wants thereof, means of concentration, and other military requirements, and with special reference to the defense of its seacoast and navigable waters.

SEC. 2. All first enlistments in the naval militia shall be for three years, and any person who has received or is entitled to an honorable discharge from said naval militia by reason of expiration of term of service may re-enlist for the term of two years. All enlistments or re-enlistments in said naval militia shall be made in the same manner and shall be subject to the same laws, regulations, and requirements as enlistments in other companies of the Connecticut national guard, and no enlistment in said naval battalion shall be made from any company of the active militia of this state; *provided*, that enlistments may be made of men otherwise qualified and residing in any town bordering on the navigable waters of the county wherein the division is located.

SEC. 3. Said engineer division shall consist of one chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, who shall be chief of such division and shall command the same; one passed assistant engineer with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade); and one assistant engineer with the rank of ensign, all nominated by the division, and not



more than thirty-two petty officers and enlisted men, the number and rating of petty officers and the number of enlisted men in such engineer division to be from time to time prescribed by the commander-in-chief ; and the commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, authorize the enlistment of firemen and coal passers for any period less than three years.

SEC. 4. The officers of the naval battalion shall be a commander, who shall be designated as the chief of battalion, and who shall command the same ; one lieutenant-commander, who shall act as executive officer, and who shall be next in rank and in succession to command to the commander ; and one lieutenant, who shall act as navigator and signal officer, and who shall be next in rank and in succession to command to the lieutenant-commander, regardless of the date of his commission. These officers shall be nominated by the commissioned officers of the divisions of the naval battalion. The commander shall nominate on his staff one surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, one adjutant, one ordnance officer, one paymaster, each with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and one assistant surgeon with the rank of ensign. The enlisted men on said staff shall be such petty officers and other enlisted men as the commander-in-chief may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. Each division of the naval battalion shall consist of one lieutenant, who shall be designated chief of division, and who shall command the same ; one lieutenant (junior grade), two ensigns, all nominated by the division, and not more than eighty-one nor less than thirty-six petty officers and seamen. To each division of said battalion there shall be allowed such and so many petty officers as the commander-in-chief shall from time to time prescribe, which officers shall be nominated by the commandant of the division to the commander of said battalion, who shall appoint and issue warrants to the persons nominated when approved by him, or order new nominations when disapproving.

SEC. 6. The quartermaster-general shall, upon due requisition therefor, approved by the adjutant-general, furnish the naval battalion, at the expense of the state, with suitable arms, uniforms, armories, rifle ranges, ammunition, state decorations for rifle practice, equipments, colors, camp equipments, and suitable equipments required for the service allowed to be performed by the battalion afloat, and transportation from its armory to the place of parade, encampment, or rendezvous, and a battalion headquarters room for the same, for the safe-keeping of the colors and other state property in charge of the commander of said battalion.

SEC. 7. The uniform of the naval battalion and the insignia and designation of grade and rank shall be prescribed by the commissioned officers and approved by the commander-in-chief, a sample of the uniform so prescribed being deposited with the quartermaster-general. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, quar-

termaster-general, and the commander of the naval battalion shall constitute a naval clothing board to receive proposals and award all contracts for uniforms which may be required for the use of the naval militia, which uniform shall be as prescribed and in accordance with samples furnished. All uniforms must be accepted by said board before being paid for by the quartermaster-general.

SEC. 8. At the discretion of the commander-in-chief, the naval battalion shall parade for drill one day, annually, in May, by division, or battalion, as ordered by the commander-in-chief, and shall annually encamp or rendezvous for drill and instruction not more than six successive days between the tenth of July and the twentieth of October, as ordered by the commander-in-chief. During such drill rendezvous or encampment, said naval battalion shall be instructed as the commander-in-chief may direct, and shall be subject to the laws governing the active militia and the regulations prescribed for the naval militia. The duty required of the naval militia, by law, may be performed afloat or on land, either within or without the limits of the state, as directed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 9. The commander-in-chief may direct the commander of the naval battalion to order weekly evening drills by any division of the naval battalion, from November to May, inclusive, of not less than one hour each, and the commander shall inspect at least one evening drill of each division during said period, and for making such inspection shall receive his necessary traveling expenses, to be paid on his certificate, approved by the adjutant-general.

SEC. 10. Each commissioned officer of the naval battalion shall receive, for each day's service in complete uniform at the parades, encampments, or rendezvous authorized by law, the same pay allowed to an officer of like rank and grade in the navy of the United States; each enlisted man shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for each day of like service, and each petty officer shall receive such additional pay, not exceeding one dollar per day, as the commander-in-chief shall prescribe. Officers and enlisted men shall also receive rations or commutation therefor, as prescribed by the regulations of the United States navy. The commander of the battalion and the commandants of the divisions each shall be allowed \$50 a year for the care of state property in his possession, to be paid by the quartermaster-general after the inspection, and subject to the deduction provided by law.

SEC. 11. The rank in this act is naval rank. The relative rank of officers in the naval battalion of the Connecticut national guard and the Connecticut national guard is as follows: commander with lieutenant-colonel; lieutenant-commander with major; lieutenant with captain; lieutenant (junior grade) with first lieutenant; and ensign with second lieutenant. The relative position of seamen in the naval battalion shall be that of private in the infantry or artillery, and the relative position of petty officers in the naval

battalion and non-commissioned officers in the infantry or artillery shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 12. The commander-in-chief shall make and publish regulations for the government of the naval battalion, which regulations shall conform as nearly as practicable to those governing the United States navy. The members of each division may form themselves into an organization and make by-laws for its government, which shall be binding on its members when approved by the adjutant-general. All fines and dues imposed by such by-laws may be collected in the manner provided in section sixty-eight of chapter cccxxxiii of the public acts of 1895, except that it shall be necessary to notify any delinquent of the incurrence of any fines or dues within one month of the date when the same were incurred, and notice may be given collectively of such fines and dues, or both.

SEC. 13. The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to apply to the President of the United States for the detail of commissioned and petty officers of the United States navy, to act as inspectors and instructors to the naval battalion in the art of naval warfare.

SEC. 14. The armories of the naval battalion shall be situated immediately on or near the navigable waters of the state, in such position as best to promote the efficiency of the service. The word "armory," as used or applied in the laws relative to the Connecticut national guard, and by this act made applicable to the naval battalion, shall be held to include a vessel while used only as an armory for the purpose of instruction, drill, or defense.

SEC. 15. All the laws relating to the Connecticut national guard in force, and subject to the modifications of this act, shall apply to govern the naval militia.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 11, 1897.

## CHAPTER CCXXVII.

### AN ACT ADOPTING A STATE FLAG.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. The following described flag is hereby declared and constituted the official flag of the state of Connecticut: The dimensions of the flag shall be five feet and six inches, flying; four feet four inches on the pike, which shall be nine feet long, including the spear head and ferule. The flag shall be of azure (blue) silk, charged with a shield of rococo design of argent (white) silk, having embroidered in the center three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit in natural colors. The bordure to the shield shall be embroidered in two colors, gold and silver. Below the shield shall be a white streamer, bordered by gold and browns in fine lines, cleft at each end, upon which shall be embroidered in dark blue letters the motto "Qui

Transtulit Sustinet"; the whole design being the arms of the state of Connecticut. The arms of Connecticut in heraldic language shall be thus blazoned: argent, three vines supported and fructed, proper. Meaning, a white or silver field bearing upon it three grape vines depicted in natural colors as growing and bearing fruit.

SEC. 2. The comptroller and the quartermaster-general of the state are hereby authorized to construct a flag for state purposes of azure bunting of such dimensions as they may deem proper; said flag to be emblazoned with the arms of the state as described in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 9, 1897.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, July 2, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 18. }

I. The following is published for the information of the Connecticut National Guard.

## STATE DECORATION FOR REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The following is a description of the state decoration for revolver practice, designed by Colonel Charles L. Burdette, commanding First Regiment, C. N. G.:

The state decoration for revolver practice consists of a clasp and pendant, each of the following design:

The clasp is in the form of a bar of metal, representing two pistol cartridges joined head to head, and pointing outward. This is slightly rounded, and displays the word "Revolver" thereon.

From this clasp a bar, showing the year and the grade of qualification, is hung.

The pendant consists of a cross *formee*, constructed wholly on curved outlines, and with four arms of equal length. A wreath of oak and laurel extends between the arms, and is sunk below the face of the arms. A central *boss* in relief bears the letters "C. N. G.," in relief thereon. The arms of the cross are  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in thickness, and the center of the *boss* is at least  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in relief.

This decoration is of statuary bronze for the first five years, and oxydized silver for the second five.

## LAW AND REGULATIONS, C. N. G.

II. The following paragraphs are hereby amended to read as follows:

*Enlistment.*

61. Every candidate for admission to the Connecticut National Guard, except as a musician, must be an able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

No enlistment shall be allowed of other than able-bodied male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the town where the armory of the organization is situated, or in an adjoining town, except that company musicians and members of regimental bands may be enlisted between the ages

of sixteen and fifty years. Every enlisted man shall continue to be held to duty, and shall retain rank and be eligible to promotion, after the expiration of his term of enlistment, or re-enlistment, until sixty days after he shall make written application to be discharged.

An enlisted man who cannot after due diligence be found, or who shall remove his residence from the state, or to such a distance from the armory of his organization as to render it impracticable for him to properly perform military duty, may be dropped by order of the adjutant-general from the reports and returns of the organization to which he belongs; any man so dropped may be taken up at any time within three years thereafter, and shall thereupon be held to perform military duty as before, but the time during which any man shall be dropped shall not be reckoned in his term of enlistment or re-enlistment.

*Discharge.*

70. Every enlisted man shall make application to the adjutant-general, through regular channels, to be discharged sixty days prior to his expiration of term of service; when no application for discharge has been received, service shall continue indefinitely. No enlisted man shall be discharged before the expiration of his term of service, except by order of the commander-in-chief, and for the following reasons:

To accept promotion by commission;

Upon removal of residence from the state, or out of the bounds of the command to which he belongs, to so great a distance that, in the opinion of his commanding officer, he cannot properly perform military duty;

Upon disability, established by certificate of a medical officer or by a reputable physician upon approval of a surgeon or assistant surgeon.

Upon conviction of felony in a civil court;

Upon his own application, approved by the commanding officer of his company, and by superior commanders;

To carry out the sentence of a court-martial:

Whenever, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, the interests of the service demand such discharge.

Commanding officers of the national guard will drop members from the rolls to correspond with the date of their discharge by the adjutant-general's office. If any such members have performed military duty during the time between date of discharge and the receipt by commanding officer of orders from the adjutant-general's office discharging them, credit for such duty will be given.

Officers and men will be liable for active service, if required, until discharged by orders from the adjutant-general's office.

With applications for the discharge of members for reasons other than expiration of term of service, commanding officers will forward an explicit statement of the circumstances in each case.



Discharges are graded as follows :

1. Expiration of term of service.
2. Non-residence.
3. Disability.
4. Dropped.
5. By request of commanding officer.
6. For benefit of the service.
7. In accordance with sentence of field-officers' court.
8. Dishonorable.

*Dropping of Men.*

82½. The commanding officer of a company, etc., who desires to drop a man from the company records, for lawful reasons (Sec. 26, Militia Law), makes an application to the adjutant-general through regular channels for authority to do so.

EXAMPLE OF FORM.

(1).....C. N. G.

(2) .....189

*To the Adjutant-General:*

*State of Connecticut,*

*Hartford.*

(Through Regular Channels.)

SIR : —

I have the honor to request authority to drop from the reports and returns of this organization the following enlisted men (3) (who cannot be found after due diligence), (4) (or for non-residence).

Very respectfully,

.....

.....

NOTE: (1) Organization, (2) Date, (3 and 4) Cross out what is not applicable.

The adjutant-general having received an application to drop a man for lawful reasons issues an order, if he approves the application, authorizing the company, etc., commander to drop the man from the records of his command.

*To take up from Dropped.*

When an enlisted man has been dropped on account of removal, returns to the station of the organization from which he was dropped within three years from the date of dropping the commanding officer may apply for authority to take him up.

EXAMPLE OF FORM.

(1).....C. N. G.

(2).....189

*To the Adjutant-General:*

*State of Connecticut,*

*Hartford,*

(Through Regular Channels).

SIR:—

I have the honor to request authority to take up from dropped by reason of change of residence, the following, who have returned to this station.

(3).....dropped (4).....  
 .....dropped .....  
 .....dropped .....

Very respectfully,

.....

.....

NOTE: (1) Organization, (2) Date, (3) Names of men, (4) Date when dropped.

An application to take up a man who has been dropped by reason of change of residence, having been received the adjutant-general will issue an order authorizing the man to be taken up.

#### *Military Courtesy.*

166. A non-commissioned officer, or private in command of a detachment without arms salutes all officers with the hand, if the detachment be on foot, and armed with the rifle, pieces will be brought to a right shoulder, and he will execute the rifle salute; if the detachment be armed with the sabre he will salute with that weapon, if it be drawn; otherwise as though he was unarmed.

#### *First Sergeant.*

272. The commandant of each company, battery, and signal corps shall from his non-commissioned officers select a first sergeant, who shall receive orders from the captain or other officer commanding the organization, and see that they are executed.

#### *Company Quartermaster-Sergeant and Commissary-Sergeant.*

281. The company quartermaster-sergeant who is also commissary-sergeant is selected by the company commander. His duties are to take charge of the property for which his company commander is responsible, perform other duties as ordered by his commander.

#### *Color-Sergeants.*

282. In each regiment there is a color-guard composed of two sergeants who are the color-bearers, and two experienced soldiers se-

lected by the colonel. The duties of the color-sergeants are to carry the Regimental colors; they attend the colors in the field or in front of the camp, or near headquarters.

*Colors.*

340. Each regiment of infantry shall have two silken colors. The national color of stars and stripes shall be five feet six inches fly, four feet four inches on the pike, and shall be nine feet long including spear-head and ferrule; the number and name of the regiment will be in gold letters embroidered in silk on the center stripe. The state color shall be blue, five feet six inches fly, and four feet four inches on the pike, bearing on both sides the state arms and motto with the number and name of the regiment embroidered in silk, both colors to be edged with yellow fringe, and to have cords and tassels of blue and white intermixed. The pike of the national color shall be surmounted by an eagle; that of the state color by a spear-head. The length of the pikes shall be nine feet, not including the eagle and spear.

BILL OF DRESS.

*Trousers.*

712. For the brigadier-general, officers of the brigade staff and officers of the brigade signal corps.—Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

*Chapeau.*

715. For the brigadier-general, officers of the brigade staff, and officers of the brigade signal corps.—Chapeau according to United States pattern, to be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, one gilt tassel at each end, plume to consist of two black ostrich feathers. Ornament same as worn in the United States army. Governor's Staff the same, substituting Connecticut coat of arms for United States eagle.

*Insignia for Officers' Undress Coat.*

720. For all officers of infantry and artillery, the recent forage cap ornament, one inch high, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal, fastened to each side of the collar about five-eighths inch from the letters Ct. Regimental staff officers will in addition thereto, have the departmental insignia fastened to each side of the collar five eighths inch from the arm of the service.

*Shoulder Knot.*

730. For all other officers of brigade staff.—Same as above, without aiguillette.

Officers of the brigade signal corps.—U. S. A. regulation, dark blue cloth ground, corps device embroidered in gold and silver.

*Department Designations.*

## Adjutant-General's.

734. Adjutant-general. — For each epaulette, a solid shield of silver, bearing thirteen stars, to be placed midway between the fastening and the star.

For Assistant Adjutant-generals. — For each shoulder-knot a device similar to the above to be placed midway between the fastening and the pad.

For collar of undress coat. — Same as above, only embroidered in dead gold bullion, or made of gold or gilt metal, in exact imitation of gold embroidery, to be fastened to each side of the collar about five-eighths of an inch from the letters Ct.

*Gloves.*

759. For the brigadier-general and officers of the brigade staff. — White gauntlets or white gloves.

760. For mounted officers of infantry, and for officers of light artillery and signal corps. — White gauntlets or white gloves. All other officers, white gloves.

*Sword Belt.*

766. For all officers of the brigade staff below the rank of field officers and officers of the brigade signal corps. — Four stripes of gold interwoven with black, silk-lined, with black-enameled leather, according to pattern.

*Sword and Scabbard.*

770. For brigadier-general. — Straight sword, gilt hilt, silver grip, acorn tip on top of sword; full-nickel scabbard.

774. Non-commissioned staff officers will wear straight sword, with brass mountings, single guard, bronze scabbard, with hook for throg.

*Spurs.*

779. For all mounted officers. — Of gun metal, with chain of same material to go under the boot, and a black leather strap with brass buckles over the instep.

*Saddle-Cloths.*

783. For officers of the general staff and staff corps. — Made of dark blue cloth, with a stiffening of brown buckram and a lining of heavy black-enameled leather. The saddle-cloth is bound all around the edges with black-enameled leather to show on the outside a width of half an inch, and is trimmed with gold lace one inch wide, next to the enameled leather.

784. In the flank corners the brigade commander will have an eagle with one star over it, embroidered. Other officers, the insignia prescribed for the collar of the undress coat; height, about two and one-quarter inches.

*Chevrons.*

812. For color-sergeants, three bars and a sphere one and one-quarter inches in diameter. For brigade orderly, bars according to rank; color, orange, and the letter O.

814. Enlisted men of signal corps. — Of black cloth, bars one-half inch wide, with a piping of white cloth one-sixteenth inch wide on each side of bar, according to pattern in the office of quartermaster-general; two embroidered signal flags, crossed, each three-quarters of an inch square, bearing in the center a square one-quarter of an inch — one flag white, with red inner square; the other red, with white inner square. Flags and squares bullion-edged; staffs, three inches long, with silver spears made upon a piece of dark blue cloth three inches square, with the corners rounded off. This device to be worn by the non-commissioned officers above the chevrons; by privates on both arms, in the same positions as the chevron of non-commissioned officers.

*Trousers Stripes.*

819. Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide; corporals to wear a stripe one and one-half inches wide; musicians to wear two stripes, each one-half inch wide, one-quarter inch between, of cloth conforming to color of facing and arm of service.

The brigade signal corps stripes to be black cloth, with a piping of white cloth one-eighth inch wide on each side of stripe.

*Undress Cap.*

824. For enlisted men. — Of dark blue cloth, the diameter of the top slightly less than at the base. The height, three and one-quarter inches all around. The seam around the top without a welt, neatly stitched on each side. The band, one and one-half inches wide, with welts projecting one-eighth inch at the top and bottom, the bottom welt one-eighth of an inch above the base of the cap. The visor, of black patent leather, bound with the same and moulded to shape, green underneath, rounded and sloping downward from the horizontal. A rigid stiffening all around to extend from the base of the cap to within one inch of the top, and a hair-cloth stiffening throughout the remainder of the sides and top. Four black metal eyelets for ventilation, two on each side, placed above the band. A chin strap of patent leather, secured at both ends by small regulation buttons, one on each side immediately back of the ends of the visor. Cap badge for enlisted men placed in front so that the top of the badge will be slightly below the top of the cap.

*Badge for Undress Cap.*

825. For enlisted men. — For artillery, crossed cannon. For regimental quartermaster-sergeants, crossed key, and pen of german



silver enclosed in a wreath of dead, or unburnished, gilt metal. For commissary-sergeants, crescent in white metal, the points upward, inclosed in a wreath of dead, or unburnished, gilt metal. For regimental quartermaster-sergeant and commissary-sergeant the number of the regiment will be above the insignia and midway between the points of the wreath. For infantry, crossed rifles. For hospital corps, cross, in white metal. For signal corps, two crossed signal flags, and burning torch in white metal, inclosed in a wreath of dead, or unburnished, gilt metal. For field and band musicians. — Field musicians, bugle with the number of the regiment in the center, and letter of the company above the bugle; band musicians, a lyre of white metal. The badges shall be of metal, and shall have the number of the regiment, battery, and separate organization in the upper, and the letter of company or battery, if any, in the lower angle of the badge, as specified in regulations U. S. A.

*Leggings.*

827. Leggings of brown cotton duck, according to pattern in office of quartermaster-general, may be worn by enlisted men when ordered by the commanding officer.

*Gauntlets.*

829. For all mounted men. — Good, serviceable leather gauntlets; color, buff or yellow.

*Pouches.*

834. Dispatch pouches and music pouches, according to pattern in the office of quartermaster-general.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, July 14, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 19. }

I. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard are reported by the examining board convened by G. O. No. 14, A. G. O., c. s., as having passed a satisfactory examination in duties pertaining to their rank, and they will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. Beach, Assistant Adjutant-General, New Haven, January 9, 1897.

Major John H. Wade, Brigade Inspector, Norwalk, January 9, 1897.

Major William H. Marigold, Brigade Quartermaster, Bridgeport, January 9, 1897.

Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary, Simsbury, January 9, 1897.

Major William H. Holly, Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, Stamford, January 9, 1897.

Major Tracey Waller, Judge Advocate, New London, January 9, 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director, Danbury, January 9, 1897.

Captain Henry S. Terrell, Aide-de-Camp, Winsted, January 9, 1897.

Captain Lucius H. Fuller, Aide-de-Camp, Putnam, January 9, 1897.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Bronson, Quartermaster, Hartford, February 15, 1897.

Captain Harry W. Keeney, Company G, Manchester, July 29, 1896.

Captain Charles W. Newton, Company F, Hartford, January 18, 1897.

Captain John F. Moran, Company B, Hartford, March 19, 1897.

First Lieutenant Louis V. Schutz, Company D, New Britain, July 28, 1896.

First Lieutenant Joel M. Nichols, Company G, Manchester, July 29, 1896.

First Lieutenant George W. Ripley, Company F, East Hartford, January 18, 1897.

First Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas, Company E, New Britain, March 15, 1897.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Shea, Company B, Hartford, March 19, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Frank E. Shea, Company B, Hartford, June 2, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Lewis J. Doolittle, Company G, Manchester, July 29, 1896.

Second Lieutenant George B. Gifford, Company D, New Britain, August 11, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Nathaniel G. Valentine, Company K, Hartford, December 2, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Frank H. Smith, Company F, Hartford, January 18, 1897.

Second Lieutenant G. Arthur Hadsell, Company E, New Britain, March 15, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell, Company B, Hartford, March 19, 1897.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon, New Haven, June 11, 1896.

First Lieutenant Frederick G. Graves, Ass't Surgeon, Waterbury, June 11, 1896.

First Lieutenant George I. Allen, Paymaster, Middletown, December 18, 1896.

Captain George S. Wood, Company E, New Haven, June 12, 1896.

Captain Robert E. Hall, Company K, Wallingford, November 24, 1896.

Captain Arthur B. Smith, Company D, New Haven, April 1, 1897.

First Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds, Company E, New Haven, June 12, 1896.

First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., Company K, Wallingford, November 24, 1896.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Gaudreaux, Company D, New Haven, April 1, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Fred E. Blake, Company K, Wallingford, November 24, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Lovell H. Page, Company D, New Haven, April 22, 1897.

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William B. Coit, Paymaster, New London, January 18, 1897.

Captain Arthur D. McIntyre, Company G, Putnam, October 24, 1896.

Captain Charles A. Hagberg, Company C, Norwich, January 12, 1897.

First Lieutenant William H. Ryley, Company D, New London, August 3, 1896.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Company G, Putnam, October 24, 1896.

First Lieutenant Harry E. Comstock, Company C, Norwich, February 9, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah J. Murphy, Company D, New London, August 3, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Everett M. Carver, Company G, Putnam, December 4, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Harry E. Comstock, Company C, Norwich, January 12, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Frank Q. Smith, Company C, Norwich, February 9, 1897.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel James Sheridan, Bridgeport, January 18, 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford, January 18, 1897.

Major Merritt F. White, Bridgeport, January 18, 1897.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford, January 18, 1897.

Captain Fred J. Breckbill, Adjutant, Bridgeport, February 4, 1897.

First Lieutenant Walter Stapleton, Paymaster, Bridgeport, February 4, 1897.

Major George B. Cowell, Surgeon, Bridgeport, February 4, 1897.

First Lieutenant Harris F. Brownlee, Assistant Surgeon, Danbury, February 4, 1897.

Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Bridgeport, February 4, 1897.

First Lieutenant Stephen P. Cronan, Battalion Adjutant, Bridgeport, February 9, 1897.

First Lieutenant William A. Pratt, Battalion Adjutant, Stamford, February 11, 1897.

Captain Albert J. Wilcoxson, Company D, Norwalk, June 30, 1896.

Captain Vincent M. King, Company G, Danbury, December 15, 1896.

Captain William Houlihan, Company B, Bridgeport, February 9, 1897.

Captain Phillip W. Prior, Company C, Stamford, February 11, 1897.

First Lieutenant Richard O. Gorman, Company D, New Canaan, June 30, 1896.

First Lieutenant William W. Bloom, Company F, Norwalk, July 28, 1896.

First Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett, Company K, Bridgeport, August 17, 1896.

First Lieutenant Charles Lord, Company G, Danbury, December 15, 1896.

First Lieutenant Augustus W. Scofield, Company C, Stamford, February 11, 1897.

Second Lieutenant William I. Comstock, Company F, Norwalk, August 13, 1896.

Second Lieutenant William A. Evans, Company K, Bridgeport, August 17, 1896.

Second Lieutenant William D. Nichols, Company G, Danbury, December 15, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Short, Company B, Bridgeport, February 9, 1897.

#### BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant James K. Blake, Second Section, New Haven, December 10, 1896.

First Lieutenant Edwin W. Challenger, Fourth Section, Bridgeport, December 16, 1896.

#### MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain William H. Sears, New Haven, July 8, 1896.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley, Second Section, New Haven, July 31, 1896.

First Lieutenant James D. Gaffney, Third Section, New London, November 17, 1896.

#### NAVAL BATTALION.

Commander Edward G. Buckland, New Haven, December 30, 1896.

Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. Day, New Haven, February 24, 1897.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Adjutant, New Haven, January 14, 1897.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster, Bridgeport, April 18, 1896.

Ensign Levi Bennett Cochran, Assistant Surgeon, Hartford, December 16, 1896.

Ensign Amasa Trowbridge, Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division, New Haven, April 24, 1897.

II. Chaplain John W. Gill, Fourth Regiment, of Bridgeport, not being required to pass an examination in military tactics, will be commissioned from February 4, 1897.

III. In accordance with the recommendation of the Examining Board, Captain Frank W. Rogers, Company D, Third Regiment, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, is granted a reëxamination.

IV. Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank H. Peltier, Ordnance Officer, Naval Battalion, having failed to appear before the Examining Board, or to present a satisfactory excuse, his appointment is hereby revoked and he is discharged from the military service of the State, to date July 14, 1897.

V. The following-named officers of the National Guard, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, and not having been recommended for reëxamination, their appointments are hereby revoked, and they are discharged from the military service of the State, to date, July 14, 1897.

Second Lieutenant George E. Morris, Company E, Second Regiment.

Second Lieutenant William L. Green, Company C, Second Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Winfield Scott, Company D, Fourth Regiment.

VI. The commanding officer of each organization in which a vacancy is created by this order, is hereby ordered to warn the members (where required) of such organization to appear at their Armory to make nomination by ballot to fill the vacancy in accordance with Section 22, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, and make return of the nomination so made to this office without delay; transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

VII. The Examining Board, having completed its duties, is hereby dissolved.

VIII. Colonel James B. Houston, Aide-de-Camp, Captain John Milton Thompson, Inspector of Military Forces, on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, are hereby detailed to thoroughly inspect the drill, guard duty, and field manœuvres at Camp Cooke, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., August 16th—21st prox. (inclusive), and report the result of their inspection to this office, within thirty days after said encampment.

IX. In accordance with Section 4, Chapter CCCXIV, Public Acts 1895, as amended by Chapter CCXL, Public Acts 1897, Naval Militia, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) William W. Hawkes, of New Haven, Surgeon Naval Battalion, C. N. G., is hereby advanced to the grade of Lieutenant, to date June 11, 1897, and will be commissioned accordingly.

X. The Commanding Officer of the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., is hereby authorized to enlist five seamen; one to be warranted Apothecary with relative rank of a Chief Petty Officer, and four Baymen with relative rank of Seamen.

XI. William J. E. Jente, student of Yale College, New Haven, is reported as distinguished in Military Science and Tactics by First Lieutenant Arthur Murray, First Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, August 11, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 20.

I. General Headquarters will be at Camp Cooke, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., from August 16-21, inclusive, where all correspondence during that time will be addressed.

II. So much of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 15, A. G. O., c. s., as relates to ammunition, "No ammunition will be used in these drills," is hereby revoked.

III. Officers on the retired list are hereby reminded that, in accordance with Section 82, Militia Law, they are entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they were retired.

IV. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since June 25, 1897.

## RETIRED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Charles W. Burpee, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, July 12, 1897.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett, Company C, July 19, 1897.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

Second Lieutenant George E. Morris, Company E, Second Regt., July 14, 1897.

Second Lieutenant William L. Green, Company C, Second Regt., July 14, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Winfield Scott, Company D, Fourth Regt., July 14, 1897.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank H. Peltier, Ordnance Officer, Naval Battalion, July 14, 1897.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain William H. Stratton, Aide-de-Camp Brigade, retired, of Hartford, appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with rank of Captain from July 15, 1897, *vice* Burpee, retired.

Sergeant James Smith, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from June 15, 1897, *vice* Collins, resigned.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Kapitzke, of New Haven, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from June 30, 1897, *vice* Laudensack, retired.



Second Lieutenant August H. Molen, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from June 30, 1897, *vice* Kapitzke, promoted.

First Sergeant James W. Sypher, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from June 30, 1897, *vice* Molen, promoted.

Corporal William M. Kenna, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from July 27, 1897, *vice* Plunkett, retired.

Corporal Edward G. Laflin, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from July 27, 1897, *vice* Green, discharged.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Oakes, of South Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from July 21, 1897, *vice* Scott, discharged.

#### MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Sergeant Franklin S. Edwards, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Fourth Section, with rank from June 30, 1897, *vice* Rand, retired.

#### NAVAL BATTALION.

Edward V. Reynolds, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant, with rank from July 1, 1897, *vice* Eaton, resigned.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster, of Bridgeport, appointed Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) from July 28, 1897, *vice* Peltier, discharged.

Ensign Frederick L. Averill, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) from July 28, 1897, *vice* Bishop, appointed Ordnance Officer.

#### V.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

##### STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Edward E. Bradley, Adjutant-General, New Haven.

Brigadier-General John B. Clapp, Commissary-General, Hartford.

##### FIFTH BATTALION.

Captain Charles H. Walker, Company C, Bridgeport.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, September 8, 1897.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 21. }

I. A State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and separate organization of the National Guard will take place at the Rifle Range, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, September 28th.

II. Three trophies are hereby offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization of the Connecticut National Guard, as above. The first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards, the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score, and the third prize to the next highest. Each prize to be competed for annually, and to be held for one year by the organization represented by the winning team, and when either trophy has been won three times by the team from one organization, it will become the property of that organization. State medals will be issued to individual members of the team winning the first prize, and their names will be published in orders.

The present status of the prizes is as follows :

First prize: Bronze Bust of Ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris, won by the First Regiment, 1894, Third Regiment, 1895, Second Regiment, 1896. Second prize, Silver Loving Cup, won by the Third Regiment, 1894, Second Regiment, 1895, Third Regiment, 1896. Third prize, Etching of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, won by the Second Regiment, 1894, First Regiment, 1895, First Regiment, 1896.

III. Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, will arrange the details for the guidance of contestants, covering conditions of match, size of teams, etc., and detail from his Staff such officers to conduct the match as in his judgment is necessary. Traveling and hotel expenses only will be allowed such officers as may be detailed. He will also make report of the match in detail to this office.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will issue, upon approved requisition, the ammunition, targets, patches, etc., and pay for necessary official scorers and markers.

V. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his appreciation of the faithfulness and efficiency shown by the officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard at Camp Cooke, Aug. 16-21, *ultimo*. The small number of absentees from Camp during the week, the uncomplaining manner in which the arduous labors in connection with the daily routine and outpost duty were performed, with the fine passage in review, Friday, is the best evidence of progressive work, as well as patient and careful attention to details. Especial praise is due the troops for the good order and discipline, which prevailed during the entire week of camp.

The State of Connecticut provides liberally for her National Guard, and the conduct of the brigade at Camp Cooke is a sufficient guarantee that its confidence and generosity are thoroughly appreciated.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Adjutant-General.*

OFFICIAL :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

### Important Special Orders.

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 153. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 11, 1896.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, as follows:

Third Lieutenant Robert R. Pease of Hartford, to be Captain and First Lieutenant, *vice* Bryant, resigned.

Fourth Lieutenant Fred R. Bill of Hartford, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Sill, resigned.

Ensign George Hays of Hartford, to be Third Lieutenant, *vice* Pease, promoted.

Private William E. A. Bulkeley of Hartford, to be Fourth Lieutenant, *vice* Bill, promoted.

Sergeant Frederick J. Dole of Hartford, to be Ensign, *vice* Hays, promoted — all to rank from November 30, 1896.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 158. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 22, 1896.

I. The commanding officers of the Governor's Guard (First and Second Foot and Horse) are hereby directed to report, with their commands, to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, at the State Capitol, Hartford, for escort duty, on Wednesday, January 6, 1897, at 1.30 o'clock, P. M.

II. The commandants of the Second Foot and Second Horse Guard will make necessary arrangements for the transportation of their commands from and to New Haven.

IV. The Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to cause a Governor's salute to be fired during the inaugural parade, Wednesday, January 6, 1897.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 159. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 22, 1896.

The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief is hereby ordered to report to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, in full dress uniform with side arms, at Hotel Heublein, Hartford, Wednesday, January 6, 1897, at 12 o'clock, M., for attendance upon the Commander-in-Chief during the inauguration ceremonies of the Governor-elect.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 163. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 28, 1896.

I. The resignation of Third Lieutenant William H. Forsyth, Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 15. }ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, January 14, 1897.

A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at the State Arsenal on Thursday, January 21, 1897, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to inspect military stores reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

The Board will consist of Colonel James B. Houston, Aide de-Camp on Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and Major Howard A. Giddings, commanding Brigade Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard. Said Board will make report in detail to this office of the articles inspected, with their recommendations in each case as to what disposition should be made of same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 18. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, January 19, 1897.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, as follows:

Fourth Lieutenant James B. Gebbie of Bridgeport, to be Third Lieutenant, *vice* Forsyth, resigned.

Sergeant Charles A. Bright of New Haven, to be Fourth Lieutenant, *vice* Gebbie, promoted — both with rank from January 4, 1897.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS. }  
No. 24. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, January 26, 1897.

The Board of Inspection, appointed by S. O., No. 15, A.-G. O., c. s., to inspect public property in the State Arsenal, having reported certain ordnance, clothing, equipments, and camp equipage as unserviceable and obsolete (as per their report), and recommended that said property be disposed of, the Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to sell the property for cash at public sale or otherwise, as may be for the best interest of the State, and report the amount received from such sale to this office.

The Board having performed the duties required, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 56. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, March 22, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted Troop A, First Battalion of Cavalry, Second Brigade, M. V. M., Captain Oscar A. Jones commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, with horses, to enter and pass through this State, *en route* to and returning from New York city, April 27th proximo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*



STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 58. }	HARTFORD, March 30, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted Company B, Eighth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Captain D. B. Purbeck commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to enter and pass through this State, *en route* to and returning from New York city, April 24th-29th proximo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 61. }	HARTFORD, April 2, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted such organizations of the Rhode Island militia, armed, uniformed, and equipped, as contemplate participating in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Grant Monument, to pass through this State *en route* to and returning from New York city, 25th-30th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 64. }	HARTFORD, April 8, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted such organizations of the Massachusetts militia, armed, uniformed, and equipped, as contemplate participating in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Grant Monument, to pass through this State *en route* to and returning from New York city, 25th-29th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 67. }	HARTFORD, April 14, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted such camps of the Division of Rhode Island, Sons of Veterans, as contemplate participating in the Grant Monument Inaugural Ceremonies, to pass through this State *en route* to and returning from New York city, 25th-29th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 73. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, April 23, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to leave the State to participate in the Grant Monument Inaugural Ceremonies, New York city, 27th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 74. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, April 23, 1897.

I. Permission is hereby granted the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard and Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, Major Benjamin E. Brown and Major Dennis A. Blakeslee commanding, respectively, to parade in New York city, to participate in the Grant Monument Inaugural Ceremonies, on the 27th instant, said parade to be in lieu of the Spring Parade required in par. 7, G. O. No. 9, A.-G. O., c. s.

II. The commandant of the Second Company Governor's Horse Guard will detail one of his command to act as orderly to the Commander-in-Chief.

III. No compensation will be allowed for transportation.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 79. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, May 5, 1897.

I. The following officers are hereby detailed as representatives to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which will convene in Columbus, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant:

Brigadier-General Albert W. Phillips, Surgeon-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director, C. N. G.; Major Julian LaPierre, Surgeon Third Regiment, C. N. G.

These officers will attend and report the result of the deliberations of the convention.

II. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred by the officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General, upon approved vouchers from this office. No other compensation will be allowed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 89. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, May 25, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to pass through this State on the 29th instant and June 2, proximo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 90. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, May 25, 1897.

Permission is granted First Section, Brigade Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, First Lieutenant Arthur B. Jenkins commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to leave the State, for the purpose of long distance signaling, from the 29th to 31st instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 97. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, June 14, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted the Putnam Phalanx, Major Henry Bickford commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to leave the State to visit the city of Providence, Rhode Island, on the 16th and 17th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 115. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, July 16, 1897.

I. The resignation of Major Francis M. Warren, First Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 126. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 7, 1897.

I. Major Gilbert P. Hurd, commanding First Company Governor's Horse Guard, will detail one sergeant and two men of his command, to report to the Adjutant-General, at Camp Cooke, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, 17th instant, in undress uniform, armed and equipped, for four days' orderly duty in attendance upon the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 127. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 9, 1897.

The Quartermaster-General will cause a salute of thirteen guns to be fired, Thursday, 12th instant, on the occasion of the presentation of the first authorized State flag to His Excellency Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, as the representative of the State, by Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton, Conn.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 135. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 30, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted Co. C, Second Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Captain P. L. Rider commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to enter and pass through this State between September 18th and 26th, 1897.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 138. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 11, 1897.

Permission is hereby granted Co. F, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Captain Charles W. Newton commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to leave the State between September 18th and 25th, 1897, on an extended Southern tour.

The Adjutants-General have granted permission for Co. F, First Regiment, C. N. G., armed, uniformed, and equipped, to pass through the several states embraced in this tour.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 141. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 24, 1897.

I. The resignation of Cornet William F. Booth, First Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Adjutant-General.*





# REPORT

OF THE

## Quartermaster-General

OF THE

### State of Connecticut,

TO THE

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

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MERIDEN, CONN.

Press of the Republican Publishing Co.

1897.



State of Connecticut.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, LORRIN A. COOKE, *Governor:*

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William E. Disbrow, Quartermaster General, from October 1, 1896, to January 6, 1897, and compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct. Showing a balance of twenty-seven and twenty-six one hundredths dollars ( \$27.26 ), which amount has been paid to the State Treasurer, as shown by his receipt therefor.

E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Auditors of*  
JAMES A. JONES, } *Public Accounts.*

HARTFORD, CONN., February 16, 1897.



State of Connecticut.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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STATEMENT OF  
NET EXPENDITURES

FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD

BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING JANUARY 6, 1897.

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BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Quartermaster-General of Connecticut :*

GENERAL :—I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement of the account of this office with the State of Connecticut, from the commencement of the fiscal year, October 1, 1896, to the period when my official transactions closed, January 6, 1897, for insertion in your printed report of September 30, 1897.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. E. DISBROW,  
*Late Quartermaster-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

*Statement of net expenditures for the fiscal*

1897.	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Jan. 6, To Cash expended —		
Care public property,	- - - - -	\$2,191.59
Armory Rents, -	- - - - -	3,590.82
New Haven Armory,	- - - - -	1,044.46
Hartford “	- - - - -	494.64
New London “	- - - - -	548.13
Bridgeport “	- - - - -	230.06
Waterbury “	- - - - -	497.67
Norwalk “	- - - - -	365.47
New Britain “	- - - - -	224.73
Office Expense, -	- - - - -	150.35
Rifle Ranges, -	- - - - -	559.01
Ammunition, -	- - - - -	42 85
Freight and Express,	- - - - -	144.00
Transportation, -	- - - - -	2.10
Care of Arms, -	- - - - -	921.33
Uniforms, -	- - - - -	585.50
Uniform Repairs, -	- - - - -	652.69
Officers' Compensation, -	- - - - -	1,849.58
Uniform Compensation,	- - - - -	3,240.00
Niantic Camp Ground, -	- - - - -	287.70
Naval Militia, -	- - - - -	1,227.16
Equipments, -	- - - - -	4,779.84
Arms, -	- - - - -	497.00
Insurance, -	- - - - -	1,297.02
State Decorations, -	- - - - -	297.55
		<hr/>
		\$25,721.25
To Balance paid State Treasurer, -	- - - - -	27.26
		<hr/>
		\$25,748.51

## ARMORY RECEIPTS

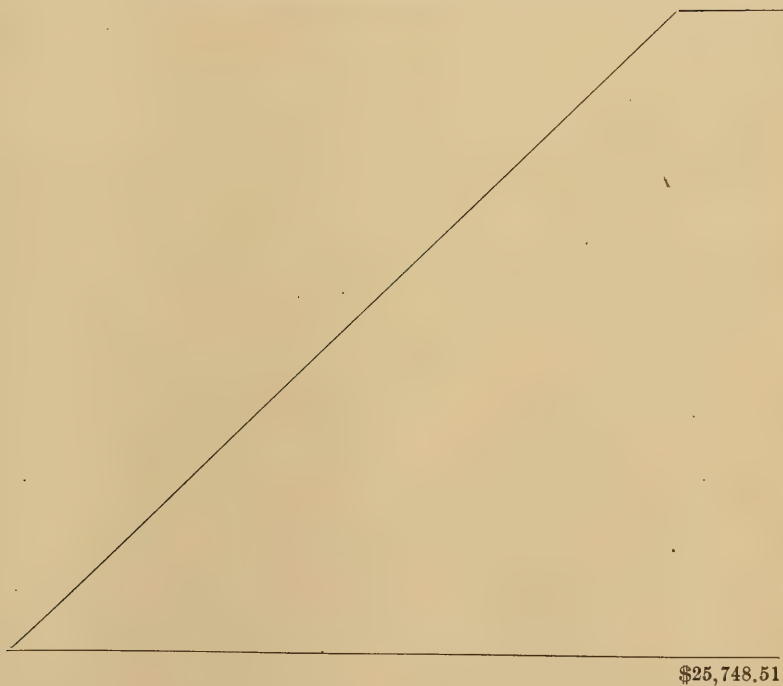
1897.		
Jan. 6, To Cash Expended —		
Paid State Treasurer, -	- - - - -	\$307.50
To Account Connecticut National Guard, -	- - - - -	307.50
		<hr/>
		\$615.00



BRIG.-GEN. WM. E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

*period October 1, 1896, to January 6, 1897.*

1896.		RECEIPTS.					
Oct. 1,	By Cash received, Balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,308.40
1897.							
Jan. 6,	Orders of Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	-	22,000.00
	Sales and Missing Property,	-	-	-	-	-	427.10
	Camp Expense,	-	-	-	-	-	4.55
	Connecticut National Guard,	-	-	-	-	-	8.46



ACCOUNT.

1897.	
Jan. 6, By Cash received,	- - - - - \$615.00

\$615.00



# REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1897.

*To His Excellency, O. Vincent Coffin, Governor :*

*Sir :*—I have the honor to submit the final report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal period from October 1, 1896 to January 6, 1897.

I find little to add by way of suggestions or recommendations since the report of the last fiscal year was forwarded to your Excellency.

## • ARMORIES.

The State Armory at Waterbury has undergone quite extensive and much needed repairs.

At the Bridgeport Armory the plumbing has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the roof put in good condition.

The largest expenditure of the year by way of repairs was made on the Armory at New Haven. For many years past great and numerous have been the complaints in relation to the inefficacy of the heating plant. The trouble appeared to be chargeable to the scant flue service, and therefore the old stack was abandoned, and a new one erected, the boilers repaired, the plan of heating so arranged that the officer's quarters, and that of the men can be heated independently of the main floor or drill space. The floor so long unserviceable was entirely abandoned, and a new one of hard wood was laid in concrete, which should last during the life of the building.

The west wall of the Hartford Armory was in a very bad condition and is now replaced by a brick wall. It is hoped that the east wall may soon receive like treatment, which will tend to make the building stronger and more enduring.

#### UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

In summing up some of the changes that have been made for the better equipment of the Brigade, during your administration, reference is made to the issuing of conical and shelter tents, hospital corps pouches, cases of surgical instruments, campaign hats, leggings, drums, bugles, woven web cartridge belts, long service medals, bronze marksman's badges, (new pattern), heliographs, U. S. Army signal torches, military compasses; and to one Regiment, and the Signal Corps, haversacks, meat ration cans, knives, forks and spoons; to one Company, U. S. A. blanket bags; Colt's revolvers were issued to Field, Staff and Line Officers.

In the uniforms great improvements were made by changing the stripes and the quality of the trousers, and the addition of cross stripes to the musician's dress coats, thereby nearly conforming with the U. S. Regulations.

At the last annual inspection of the State property in charge of the various companies throughout the State, the uniforms were found generally to be in much better condition than they were at the preceding inspection.

#### NIANTIC CAMP GROUND.

Bath houses and wharf have been built, and a fence erected on the south line which practically places all the State grounds within an inclosure.

#### ORDNANCE.

The "Krupp" twelve pound steel gun which was presented to the State during the Civil War period, by the Hon. Henry Sanford, then Minister to Belgium, has been transferred from the Arsenal to the Capitol, where it is the subject of much interest to the many visitors.

SOLDIERS' HEAD STONES AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.

There have been sixty-eight applications for head stones for graves of deceased soldiers at a cost of \$1,020.00, and fourteen applications for funeral expenses of deceased soldiers amounting to \$490.00 approved during the past three months.

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To Mr. M. J. Wise, clerk in this office, and to Capt. Geo. A. Cornell in charge at the Arsenal, both of whom have had many years of service in this department, I desire to thank for intelligent and loyal service to the State.

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In conclusion I wish to say your interest for the constant improvement and welfare of the Connecticut Soldiery is deserving of much praise and is appreciated by its officers and men.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM E. DISBROW,

*Quartermaster-General.*





TABLE 1

# PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
CLASS A. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO JANUARY 6, 1897.

[illegible]

TABLE 1.

PROPERTY

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, C  
CLASS A. CAMP AND C

OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO JANUARY 6, 1897.	TENTS AND EQUIPMENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	TENTS.				TENT FLIES.				TENT FLOORS.				TENT POLES, SETS.				TENT STAKES AND PINS.				BEDS AND FURNITURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Headquarter. Colonel's. Headquarter Wall. Hospital. Wall. Improved Common. Common (A). Chapel. Headquarter. Colonel's. Headquarter Wall. Hospital. Wall. Headquarter Wall, double. Tent Bags. Headquarter. Colonel's. Headquarter Wall. Hospital. Wall. Common. Headquarter. Colonel's. Headquarter Wall. Hospital. Wall. Common. Ridge Irons. Stakes, large. Stakes, small. Pins, large. Pins, small. Iron Bedsteads, U. S. Woven Wire Beds. Slat Cot Beds. Mattresses, U. S. Mattresses, common. Mattresses, Cotton top. Bed Sacks. Pillows. Pillow Cases. Sheets. Bedspreads. Towels. Rugs, Governor's. Druggets. Camp Desks. Tables, Walnut.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										







TABLE 2.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
CLASS B. CLOTHING.

OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO JANUARY 6, 1897.	UNIFORMS.												CHEVRONS.												COAT, HELMET, AND CAP TRIMMINGS.								MISCELLANEOUS.															
	Uniform Coats.	Trousers.	Helmets, complete.	Blouses.	Forage Caps, complete.	Overcoats.	Blue Jerseys.	Blue Shirts.	Canvas Trousers.	Campaign Hats.	Watch-caps.	Neckerchiefs.	Quartermaster Sergeant, Reg't'l. pairs.	Commissary Sergeant, Reg't'l. pair.	Chief Trumpeter, pairs.	Drum Major, pairs.	Acting Hospital Steward, pairs.	Sergeant Major, pairs.	Sergeant, First, pairs.	Sergeant, Quartermaster, Company, pairs.	Sergeant, pairs.	Sergeant, Signal Corps, pairs.	Rating Badges.	Sergeant, Color, pairs.	Corporal, pairs.	Watch-marks.	Arm Brassards.	Devices, Trumpeters, pairs.	Uniform Coat, numbers.	Helmet Plumes.	Helmet Cords.	Helmet Spikes.	Helmet Eagles.	Helmet Buttons.	Forage Cap, devices.	Helmet Numbers.	Blankets, assorted.	Blankets, U. S.	Blanket Cases.	Overcoat Cases.	Buttons, State.	Buttons, Governor's Staff.	Gauntlets, pairs.	Leggings, pairs.	Clothes Bags.	Cap Ribbons.	Mess Jackets.	
Remaining on hand, September 30, 1896,	451	912	288	391	323	212	11	14	24	133	64	10	6	6	1	5	1	12	22	30	126	2	22	6	207	5	24	34	953	6	2	88	105	90	2700	310	1071	66	63	14	34	61	137	2	229	2	24	..
Received from Connecticut National Guard,	135	178	61	50	50	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	14	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Received from purchase,	40	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	50			
Received from Governor's Guard,	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1½	..	..	..	..	..			
Total to be accounted for,	626	1098	349	441	373	228	11	14	24	135	64	10	6	6	2	5	1	13	24	34	140	2	53	6	235	77	24	34	953	6	2	88	105	90	2801	310	1073	66	63	17	34	61	137	14½	264½	2	24	50
Issued to Connecticut National Guard,	120	161	32	23	22	1	..	..	..	7	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	52	2	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	1	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	50	
Expended,	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Issued to Governor's Guard,	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	12½	..	..	..	..	..		
Total issued and expended,	120	161	32	33	22	14	..	..	..	7	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	52	2	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	1	..	..	156	137	12½	33½	2	24	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Brig.-Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren, Quartermaster-General,	506	937	317	408	351	214	11	14	24	128	14	10	6	6	2	5	1	13	24	33	139	1	1	4	234	5	24	34	953	6	2	88	105	90	2732	310	1073	65	63	17	33	05	....	2	231	2	24	..





TABLE 3.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OCTOBER 1, 1896 TO JANUARY 6, 1897.

OCTOBER 1, 1896 TO JANUARY 6, 1897.										GUNS AND MORTARS.				ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.		HARNESS.		ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.		ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
										RIFLED		SMOOTH BORE.								MORTARS	TROPHIES.	MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
										6-pdr. Bronze, cal. 3.80.		12-pdr. Steel Prussian, cal. 4.58.		12-pdr. Bronze, cal. 4.62.		6-pdr. Bronze, cal. 3.67.		Rodman M. L., 10 inch.		Mortars, 10 inch.		12-pdr. Cast-Iron Guns.		9-pdr. Cast-Iron Guns.		6-pdr. Cast-Iron Guns.		6-pdr. Wrought-Iron Guns.		4-pdr. Bronze Guns.		6-pdr. Gun Carriages.		6-pdr. Caissons.		12-pdr. Gun Carriages.		12-pdr. Caissons.		12-pdr. Carriage for Steel Gun.		12-pdr. Field Howitzer Caisson.		12-pdr. Ship Carriages.		4-pdr. Ship Carriages.		Barbette Carriages and Chassis.		McClellan Saddles and Bridles.		Spurs, pairs.		Nose Bags.		Horse Equipments.		Horse Equipments. Governor's Staff.		Saddle Cloths.		Sponges and Rammers for 6-pdrs.		Sponge Heads, Rammers, and Staves for 12-pdrs.		Sponge Heads, Rammers, and Staves for 6-pdrs.		Sponge Bristle for 6-pdrs.		Sponge Covers for 6-pdrs.		Sponge Covers for 12-pdrs.		Worms and Staves for 6-pdrs.		Worms and Staves for 12-pdrs.		Platforms for Rodman Guns.		Platforms for Mortars.		Mortar Beds.		Implements for Sea Coast Battery, set.		Curry Combs.		Horse Brushes.		Hand Spikes for Field Guns		Tompions, brass, for 6 pdrs.		Tompions, brass, for 12 pdrs.		Tompions, wood, for Field Guns.		Paulins.		Tar Buckets.		Priming Wires.		Gunner's Haversacks.		Gunner's Gimlets.		Thumb-stalls.		Tow Hooks.		Wrenches for Gun Carriages.		Fuze Reamers.		Fuze Pouches.		Fuze Setters.		Lanyards.		Caisson Bolts.		Fuze Gouges.		Prolonges.		Sponge Buckets.		Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.		Gunner's Pincers.		Gunner's Shears, pairs.		Vent Covers.		Pole Pads.		Sights, set.		Pack Saddle.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Remaining on hand September 30, 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	13	16	1	2	3	6	6	4	3	2	2	2	4	4	1	22	22	22	2	2	10	10	24	9	14	4	46	18	8	11	17	2	5	16	2	5	2	6	1	3	5	6	1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Received from purchase,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																



TABLE 4.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 2.

OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO JANUARY 6, 1897.										SMALL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.																																								
										RIFLES.												SMOOTH-BORE.	BAYONETS.			REVOLVERS.		SWORDS.			ACCOUTREMENTS.																			
										Peabody Breech-loading Rifled Muskets, cal. .45.	Springfield B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45.	Whitney Rifled Musket, cal. .58	Mississippi Rifled Musket.	Norfolk Rifled Musket, cal. .58.	Flint-lock Rifled Musket.	Sharp's Rifle, 36 in. barrel.	Spencer's Rifle.	Colt's Revolving Rifle, cal. .56	Sharp's Carbine.	Windsor Rifle.	U. S. Magazine Rifle, cal. 30.	Flint-lock Muskets, trophies.	Flint-lock Musket, Breech-loader.	For Peabody B.-L. Rifled Muskets cal. .45.	For Springfield B.-L. Rifled Muskets, cal. .45.	For Flint-lock Muskets, trophies.	Colt's, cal. .45.	Colt's, cal. .38.	Artillery Sabres.	N.-C. S. Swords.	Field Officer Sabres, U. S.	Naval Knives.	Cutlasses, complete.	Cartridge Boxes.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Artillery Sabre Belts.	Artillery Sabre Belt Plates.	N.-C. Staff Sword Belts.	N.-C. Staff Sword Belt Plates.	N.-C. Staff Throgs.	Holsters.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Music Pouches.	Signal Kits, Company.	Signal Kits, Regimental.	Hunter's Hatchets.
Remaining on hand, September 30, 1896,	137	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	147	294	24	52	7	35	5	2	10	18	2,275	119	2,342	4,956	16	16	5	5	5	20	74	2,030	2,418	25	22	4	12	2	100	10	27	2	29	66	1	...	...
Received from Connecticut National Guard,	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	32	196	2,635	7	7	...	...	...	9	65	...	...	4	...	...	...	44	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Received from purchase,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-			
Received from loan returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Received from U. S. Government, War Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66		
Total to be accounted for,	141	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	149	295	24	54	7	35	5	2	10	18	2,470	151	2,539	7,592	23	23	5	5	5	53	139	2,030	2,418	25	26	4	12	2	100	10	27	2	83	70	1	2	66
Issued to Connecticut National Guard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	18	-	2,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	3	-	2	65			
Issued, expended,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Issued, sold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Issued, returned to manufacturer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total issued, expended, sold, and returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	22	-	5,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	3	-	2	65			
Transferred to Brig.-Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren, Q.-M.-Gen'l,	141	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	149	295	24	54	7	34	5	2	10	14	2,470	129	2,539	2,579	23	23	5	5	5	53	139	2,030	2,393	25	25	4	12	2	100	10	27	2	38	67	1	...	1





TABLE 5.

PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 3.

OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO JANUARY 6, 1897.	AMMUNITION.										TARGETS.		STATE DECORATIONS.						STATE PRIZES.				MISCEL- LANEOUS		
	FOR ARTILLERY.								FOR SMALL ARMS.				SHARPSHOOTER.				MARKSMAN, FIRST-CLASS.		STATE RIFLE MATCH.				STORES.		
	12-pdr. Shell for Steel Gun	12-pdr. Conical Shot, cal. 4.58.	Case Shot, 3-inch Guns.	10 inch Shot for Rodman Guns.	Friction Primers.	Powder, pounds.	Cartridge bags for 3-in. Guns.	Cartridge Bags, 12-pdr. Guns.	Time Fuzes.	Cartridges, Metallic Blank, cal .45.	Cartridges for Rifles and Revolvers.	Targets.	Target Patches.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	X Bars, Silver.	Bars, Gilt.	V Badges, Bronze.	X Bars, Silver.	Bars, Gilt.	Bronze Bust, 1st Prize.	Silver Cup, 2d Prize.	Individual Medals for Winning Team.	Long Service Medals.	Rifle Parts, Tools, Implements, Table and Kitchen-ware Lot.
Remaining on hand, September 30, 1896,	24	100	50	25	359	25	47	96	19	34000	47124	456	129000	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Received from purchase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	27	.....	
Received from Connecticut National Guard,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Total to be accounted for,	24	100	50	25	359	25	147	96	19	34000	47124	456	129000	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	13	27	1
Issued to Connecticut National Guard,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8040	18	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....
Issued to Adjutant-General's Office,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Total issued,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8040	18	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	12	27	.....
Transferred to Brig.-Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren, Q.-M.-Gen'l,	24	100	50	25	359	25	147	96	19	34000	39084	438	123000	2	1	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1





State of Connecticut.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

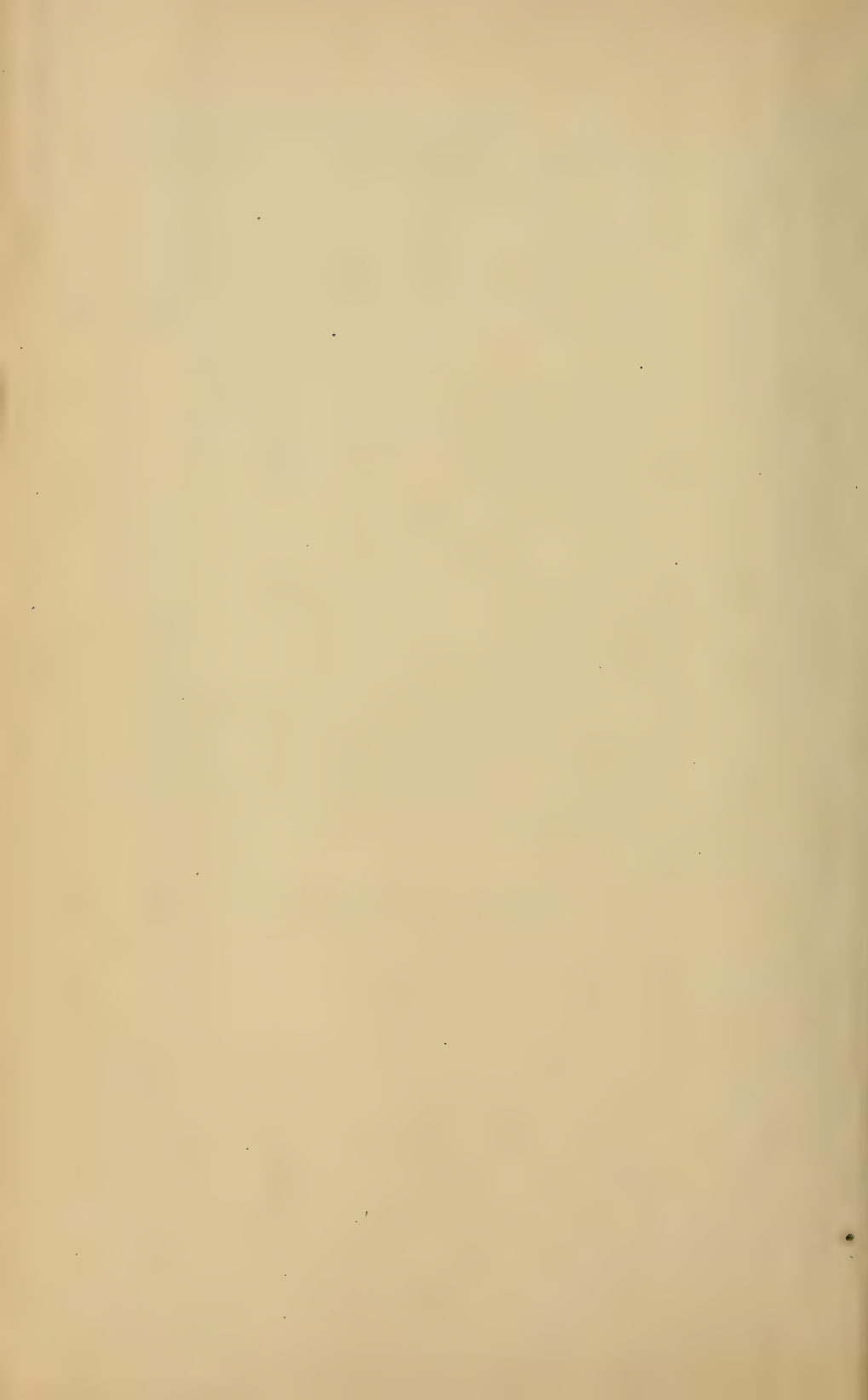
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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, LORRIN A. COOKE, *Governor:*

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Louis N. Van Keuren, Quartermaster-General, from January 6, 1897, to September 30, 1897, the end of the fiscal year, and have compared the same with the vouchers in said office, and find them correct, showing a balance to the credit of the State of one thousand forty-one and thirty-seven one hundredths dollars (\$1,041.37), which amount has been paid to the Treasurer of the State, as shown by his receipt therefor.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES, } *Auditors of*  
D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Public Accounts.*

HARTFORD, CONN., October 18, 1897.



State of Connecticut.

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QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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STATEMENT

OF

Receipts and Disbursements

FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD

BEGINNING JANUARY 6, 1897, AND ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

1897.	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sept. 30, To Cash expended —		
Care public property,	- - - - -	\$5,760.08
Hartford Armory,	- - - - -	1,765.79
New Haven Armory,	- - - - -	1,630.55
Bridgeport Armory,	- - - - -	1,955.00
New London Armory,	- - - - -	941.04
New Britain Armory,	- - - - -	1,074.07
Waterbury Armory,	- - - - -	755.16
Rifle Ranges,	- - - - -	1,214.12
Norwalk Armory,	- - - - -	810.75
Ammunition,	- - - - -	2,688.13
Uniforms,	- - - - -	2,739.51
Uniform Repairs,	- - - - -	583.97
Insurance,	- - - - -	833.75
Officers' Compensation,	- - - - -	206.72
Freight and Express,	- - - - -	476.70
Office Expense,	- - - - -	483.05
Arsenal Repairs,	- - - - -	47.69
Camp Expense,	- - - - -	12,869.45
Equipments,	- - - - -	715.93
Naval Militia,	- - - - -	2,218.33
Care of Arms,	- - - - -	68.97
State Decorations,	- - - - -	1,923.36
Niantic Camp Ground,	- - - - -	3,987.03
Armory Rents,	- - - - -	4,350.20
Contingent,	- - - - -	40.40
State Rifle Match,	- - - - -	24.00
		<hr/>
		\$50,163.75
To Cash Balance paid to State Treasurer,	- -	1,041.37
		<hr/>
		\$51,205.12

BRIG -GEN. LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

1897.

## RECEIPTS.

Sept. 30, By Cash received—

Orders of Comptroller, - - - - -	\$47,000.00
Order of Comptroller, Governor's Salute, -	15.05
Rentals of Armories, - - - - -	2,782.50
Sales, Condemned Property, - - - - -	285.00
“ Ammunition, - - - - -	196.76
“ Uniforms, - - - - -	12.97
“ Equipments, - - - - -	10.00
“ State Decorations, - - - - -	3.50
Payments by Officers for Missing Property, -	35.23
Camp Expense, (Sales R. R. Tickets, Hay and	
Sutler's Badges, - - - - -	831.91
Contingent, - - - - -	32.20

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\$51,205.12





# REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, Sept. 30, 1897.

*To His Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

*Sir* :—I have the honor to submit the following report of this department, from January 6, 1897, to the closing of fiscal year ending, September 30, 1897, also the report of my predecessor, Brigadier-General Wm. E. Disbrow, late Quartermaster General, from October 1, 1896, to January 6, 1897, both dates inclusive, thus completing a report of the transactions of this office for the entire fiscal year.

## THE STATE CAMP GROUND.

The Camp Ground, from a sanitary point of view has been greatly improved. A cement pipe drain has been laid the entire length of the Camp Ground (about 1900 feet), emptying into a suitable stand pipe, and from there carried into the Niantic river below tide level.

All the pumps on the line have been connected with this drain, thereby preventing any refuse water from passing back, thus absolutely preventing any possible contamination. The mess houses have had concrete floors laid, which enables the caterers to flush the same after each meal, adding greatly thereby to the health of the Guard while in camp. The cost of drain and pumps was \$742.54, and for mess house floors, \$2,641.20. A new roof costing \$518.50 was placed upon one mess house, and probably the coming year, one or more mess buildings will require like treatment.

New kitchens are needed and should be built before another

encampment. This and a little grading done and the State will have an excellent ground.

#### ARMS, EQUIPMENTS AND UNIFORMS.

The entire Guard is now equipped with the new Springfield rifles, our old Peabody's having been exchanged for the same. This has been accomplished after years of work at Washington, and our Congressional Delegation should receive due credit for their efforts in this direction.

Battery "A" should be equipped with modern guns, as the present outfit is old in every respect, and would be of little service if called into active use. The four sections of the Machine Gun Battery ought each to have at once the latest Gatling Gun. The entire Brigade has been furnished with new caps, and musician belts to all except the First Regiment.

#### STATE ARSENAL.

A new roof is needed on the main building. This department has for many years called attention to the age and condition of the State Arsenal. It would be of little use, in case of need, for the purpose intended and should be at once torn down and properly rebuilt, or a new site obtained nearer the Capitol, where if thought necessary, the offices of the different military departments might be located.

#### OWNED AND LEASED ARMORIES.

The seven armories owned by the State are in good condition.

The Bridgeport and New Haven armories have recently been thoroughly painted.

New armories have been leased in Danielson and Willimantic, in both instances obtaining much better accommodations than before, and the average condition of the fifteen armories leased by the State is much improved by the two changes above recited. Owing to the passage by the last legislature, of a relief bill to Mrs. Harriet Newton for \$2,500, in payment for injuries received while leaving the New Haven armory after attending a revival

meeting under charge of the Rev. B. Fay Mills, it was decided to hereafter exact a bond of \$5,000, with sureties whenever the armories were used by persons or organizations outside of the Guard. The necessity for proper rules and regulations governing armories is apparent, and the same are now being compiled by this office for your consideration.

#### RIFLE RANGES.

Most of the ranges have been repaired. The range at New Britain having been found dangerous, a new location was obtained which appeared to be safe, but recently complaints have been made, of like nature as the first, which if well founded will necessitate another change. At Bridgeport it was impossible to find a suitable permanent location, but a temporary range has been obtained. The only way to obtain the proper facilities, that will be enduring, for rifle practice is to abandon most of the ranges about the State, and use only one or two centrally located. The expense of transportation thus incurred will be quite largely offset as the constant changing and repairing, together with the cost of leasing of ranges is a large item.

Then again in cities it is well nigh impossible to obtain a range within reasonable access for the troops, and there is constant danger to life at many of the Ranges in smaller towns.

In event of an accident the cost to the State would be far in excess of transportation to some central point.

#### STATE DECORATIONS.

The cost is constantly increasing, and it is evident that qualification is not at a proper standard or the regulations are not properly observed. The cost for one (1) year including long service medals has been \$2,220.91.

#### TENTS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Six hundred and eighty-seven (687) Improved Common tents are in an unserviceable condition. These tents have been in service since 1887, are badly mildewed, and should be replaced without

delay. The balance of the tents are in good order. The mattresses now in use have been in service for ten years. New ones should be procured as soon as possible.

SOLDIERS' HEAD STONES AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.

There have been two hundred and thirty-six ( 236 ) headstones ordered which will cost \$3,540.

The funeral expenses for one hundred and fourteen ( 114 ) soldiers have been approved, costing \$3,990.

NAVAL MILITIA.

This branch of the service is gradually being brought to the proper standard so far as this department is responsible. It probably would be well to have their encampment held at Niantic, using the Camp Ground either before or after the National Guard, thereby saving considerable expense and obtaining equally as good results.

GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC POSTS, AND  
CAMPS OF SONS OF VETERANS.

By authority of the legislature, two Bronze Guns were issued to the Grand Army Post at Windsor Locks, and by like authority all guns charged to Grand Army Posts, Camps of Sons of Veterans have been dropped from property accounts of this department.

CAMP COOKE.

The Brigade was promptly transported from the armories in all parts of the State to Camp Cooke, being in quarters before ten o'clock and was returned with equal celerity, all of which was largely due to the efficiency of the railroads whose officials were courteous, attentive and prompt in every respect.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,

*Quartermaster-General.*



## PROPERTY RETURN.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
CLASS A. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

JANUARY 6, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1897

[illegible]

TABLE 1.

## PROPERTY R

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER  
CLASS A. CAMP AND GARRETT

[illegible]



ARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
HARRISON EQUIPAGE.

[illegible]



TABLE 2.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

## CLASS B. CLOTHING.

[illegible]











TABLE 4.

## PROPERTY RETURN.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, NO. 2.

[illegible]



TABLE 5.

PROPERTY RETURN.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 3.

JANUARY 6, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.	AMMUNITION.												TARGETS.	STATE DECORATIONS.																																
	FOR ARTILLERY.									FOR SMALL ARMS.				SHARPSHOOTER.				MARKSMAN, FIRST-CLASS.			MARKSMAN.																									
	12 pdr. Shell for Steel Gun.	12-pdr. Conical Shot, cal. 4.58.	Absterdam Shells.	Case Shot, 3-inch Guns.	10-inch Shot for Rodman Guns.	Friction Primers.	Powder, pounds.	Mortar Powder, pounds.	Cartridge Bags.	Time Fuzes.	Fuze Plugs.	Cartridges, Metallic Ball, for Rifles and Revolvers.		Cartridges, Metallic Blank, cal. .45.	Target Houses, Wood.	Target Butt-Plates, Iron.	Targets.	Target Patches.	Sharpshooter Badges, Gold.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	Sharpshooter Bars, Gold.	X Bars, Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	First Class Marksman's Badges, Gold.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	First Class Marksman's Bars, Gold.	X Bars, Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	Marksman's Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	Marksman's Bars, Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	Individual Medals for Winning Team, State Rifle Match.	Long Service Medals.	Gold Clasps for Medals.	Silver Clasps for Medals.		
Received from Brig.-Gen. Wm. E. Disbrow, late Q.-M.-Gen'l., -	24	100	..	50	25	359	25	....	243	19	....	39084	34000	..	..	438	123000	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Received from Connecticut National Guard, - - - -	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Received from U. S. Government, War Department, - - -	..	....	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received from purchase, - - - - -	..	....	50	....	1000	548	....	350	..	....	111000	33000	2	6	....	100000	4	14	20	48	13	33	65	125	1	5	17	177	2	7	49	228	123	316	1	16	264	.....	44	2	3	..	..	..		
Total to be accounted for, - - - - -	24	100	50	50	25	1359	573	100	593	19	200	153404	67000	2	6	438	223000	4	16	21	48	13	37	65	126	1	6	17	177	2	7	49	231	123	316	1	16	264	1	44	2	3	..	..	..	
Issued to Connecticut National Guard, - - - - -	..	....	50	....	1179	511	100	526	..	200	117309	46880	2	6	283	90450	3	14	20	47	13	32	64	124	1	5	17	177	2	1	45	224	123	313	1	16	264	.....	42	2	3	..	..	..		
Issued to State Capitol, - - - - -	10	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Issued, sold, - - - - -	..	....	..	..	..	30	62	....	13	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Issued, expended, - - - - -	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total issued, expended, dropped and sold, - - - -	10	....	50	....	1209	573	100	539	..	200	117309	47000	2	6	283	148000	3	14	20	47	13	32	64	124	1	5	17	177	2	1	45	224	123	313	1	16	264	.....	42	2	3	..	..	..		
Remaining on hand, September 30, 1897, - - - -	14	100	..	50	25	150	....	..	54	19	....	36095	20000	..	..	155	75000	1	2	1	1	..	5	1	2	....	1	..	..	..	6	4	7	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	.....	..	..	..		





TABLE 6.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 4.

[illegible]





TABLE 7.

PROPERTY RETURN.

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LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.  
CLASS C. QUARTERMASTER STORES.

[illegible][illegible]





Quartermaster-General.

[illegible]



Quartermaster-General.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN.																														
Quartermaster-General.																														
	Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. .45.	Springfield B. L. R. Bayonets.	Leggins (pairs).	Haversacks.	Hospital Knives.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Knapsacks.	Drums.	Drum Sticks (pairs).	Drum Slings.	Drum Covers.	Uniform Coats.	Trousers.	Blouses.	Helmets.	Helmet Cords.	Helmet Plumes.	Caps, Forage (complete).	Overcoats.	Sergt.-Major's Chevrons (pairs).	Q.-M. Sergt's Chevrons, Reg'l (prs.)	Commissary/Sergt's Chevrons (prs.)	Drum Major's Chevrons. (pairs).	Chief Musician's Chevrons (pairs).	Chief Trumpeter's Chevrons (prs.)	Hospital Steward's Chevrons (prs.)	First Sergeant's Chevrons (pairs)	Q.-M. Sergt's Chevrons, Co (pairs)
Brigade Headquarters, South Norwalk, Brig -Gen. Russell Frost,	1													5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5									
FIRST REGIMENT.																														
Regimental Headquarters, Hartford, Col. Charles L. Burdett,	8		14	15	5		29	29						41	42	42	41			41	38	6	2	2	2		4	2		
Co. A, Hartford, Capt. James C. Bailey,	62	62	65	65		62	65	65	65	2	2	2	1	64	63	65	65			65	65								2	4
Co. B, Hartford, Capt. John F. Moran,	57	60	63	65		61	65	65	63	2	2	2		63	65	65	64			65	63								2	2
Co. C, Rockville, Capt. Martin Lanbscher,	70	62	65	65		60	65	65	65	2	2	2		63	66	65	65			62	65								1	2
Co. D, New Britain, Capt. Sidney M. Leonard,	59	62	65	65		64	65	65	64	2	2	2		65	65	65	65			65	65								2	2
Co. E, New Britain, Capt. William W. Bullen,	61	62	64	65		64	65	65	65	2	1	2		65	69	67	65			64	65								2	2
Co. F, Hartford, Capt. Charles W. Newton,	68	68	65	65		65	65	65	64	2	2	2	1	64	63	68	69			64	64								2	4
Co. G, South Manchester, Capt. Harry W. Keeney,	61	61	65	65		62	65	65	61	2	2	2		66	66	66	65			67	64								2	2
Company H, Hartford, Capt. William E. Mahoney.	62	64	62	65		65	65	65	64	2	2	2		65	65	65	65			63	66								2	2
Co. I, New Britain, Capt. Charles H. Moore,	62	62	65	65		61	65	65	65	2	2	2	2	65	66	67	65			67	65								2	2
Co. K, Hartford, Capt. Henry H. Saunders,	63	63	65	65		65	65	65	65	2	2	2	1	65	65	65	65			65	65								2	2
Total,	633	626	658	665	5	629	679	679	641	20	19	20	5	686	695	700	694			688	685	6	2	2	2		4	2	19	24
SECOND REGIMENT.																														
Regimental Headquarters, Waterbury, Col. Lucien F. Burpee,	8		16		5		31	30						44	49	48	44			40	43	6	2	3	3	2	2	2		
Co. A, Waterbury, Capt. James Geddes,	68	60	65			64	68	68	64	2	3	2		70	68	71	65			66	65								3	3
Co. B, New Haven, Capt. Henry A. Kapitzke,	68	60	65			62	65	65	65	2	2	2		65	65	65	65			62	65								2	2
Co. C, New Haven, Capt. Jeremiah F. Donovan,	68	60	67			62	68	68	64	2	2	2		65	72	67	65			65	65								2	3
Co. D, New Haven, Capt. Arthur B. Smith,	68	60	62			61	68	68	65	2		2		65	66	65	65			64	66								2	2
Co. E, New Haven, Capt. George S. Wood,	68	60	61			55	68	68	65	2	2	2		64	66	67	65			65	65								2	3
Co. F, New Haven, Capt. Charles F. McCabe,	70	62	65			62	68	67	65	2	2	2		65	65	66	65			65	65								2	2
Co. G, Waterbury, Capt. Alfred J. Wolff,	68	60	65			62	68	68	63	2	2	2		65	72	70	65			65	65								2	2
Co. H, Middletown, Capt. Wesley U. Pearne,	67	62	65			59	68	68	64	2	3	2	2	67	69	66	65			71	65								2	2
Co. I, Meriden, Capt Charles B. Bowen,	74	66	65			66	68	68	60	2	5	2		65	65	65	65			65	65								2	2
Co. K, Wallingford, Capt. Robert E. Hall,	70	62	65			60	67	68	65	2	2	2		64	65	65	65			57	64								2	2
Total,	697	612	661		5	613	707	706	640	20	23	20	2	699	722	715	694			685	693	6	2	3	3	2	2	2	21	23

F CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SEPTEMBER, 30, 1897.  
INFANTRY.

	Helmets.	Helmet Cords.	Helmet Plumes.	Caps, Forge (complete).	Overcoats.	Sergt.-Major's Chevrons (pairs).	Q.-M.Sergt's Chevrons, Reg'l(prs.)	CommissarySergt's Chevrons (prs.)	Drum Major's Chevrons. (pairs).	Chief Musician's Chevrons (pairs).	Chief Trumpeter's Chevrons (prs.).	HospitalSteward'sChevrons(prs.).	First Sergeant's Chevrons ( pairs)	Q.-M. Serg't's Chevrons, Co (pairs).	Sergeant's Chevrons (pairs).	Corporal's Chevrons (pairs).	Trumpeter Devices (pairs).	Service Stripes (pairs).	Arm Brassards.	Blankets.	Bugles.	Cords and Tassels for Bugles.	Campaign Hats.	Color Sergeant's Chevrons (pairs).	Act.Hosp.Stew'ds Chevrons(pairs)	Hand Lifters.	Surgical Pump.	Hospital Pouches, filled.	Colt's Revolvers, cal. 38.	Holsters.	M. Ball Cartridges, cal. 45, sealed.	Arm Chests.	Overcoat Cases.	Blanket Cases.	Map Case.	Med. Officer's Orderly Pouches	Brigade Color.	Horse Equipments (sets).	Field Officers' Sabres and Cases.	Roll Top Desk.	Target Houses (wood).	National Colors (complete).	State Colors (complete).	Post Flags.	N.-C. Staff Swords (complete).	Canteens	Sabres (complete).	Music Pouches.	Hospital Knapsacks.	Surgical Instruments.	Leather Cases for Surg. Instrum'ts.	Medicine Chests.	Camp Desks.	Aiming Tripods.	Spurs (pairs).	Meat Ration Cans, Knives, Forks, and Spoons,	State Rifle Match Prize.	Thermometer.	Camp Oven.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
5	5	5	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	25	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	.	1	.	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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### THIRD REGIMENT.

Regimental Headquarters, New London, Col. Augustus C. Tyler,  
 Co. A, New London, Capt. Henry S. Dorsey, - - - - -  
 Co. B, Pawcatuck, Capt. Cornelius Bransfield, - - - - -  
 Co. C, Norwich, Capt. Charles A. Hagberg, - - - - -  
 Co. D, New London, Capt. Frank W. Rogers, - - - - -  
 Co. E, Willimantic, Capt. Charles Grady, - - - - -  
 Co. F, Danielson, Capt. William H. Hamilton, - - - - -  
 Co. G, Putnam, Capt. Arthur D. McIntyre, - - - - -  
 Co. I, New London, Capt. Eugene T. Kirkland, - - - - -

Total, - - - - -

### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Regimental Headquarters, Bridgeport, Col. James Sheridan, -  
 Co. B, Bridgeport, Capt. William Houlihan, - - - - -  
 Co. C, Stamford, Capt. Philip W. Prior, - - - - -  
 Co. D, South Norwalk, Capt. Albert J. Wilcoxson, - - - - -  
 Co. E, Bridgeport, Capt. John J. Glennon, - - - - -  
 Co. F, Norwalk, Capt. Reuben M. Rose, - - - - -  
 Co. G, Danbury, Capt. Vincent M. King, - - - - -  
 Co. I, Winsted, Capt. George M. Crossman, - - - - -  
 Co. K, Bridgeport, Capt. Frederick H. Masterson, - - - - -

Total, - - - - -

### SEPARATE COMPANY.

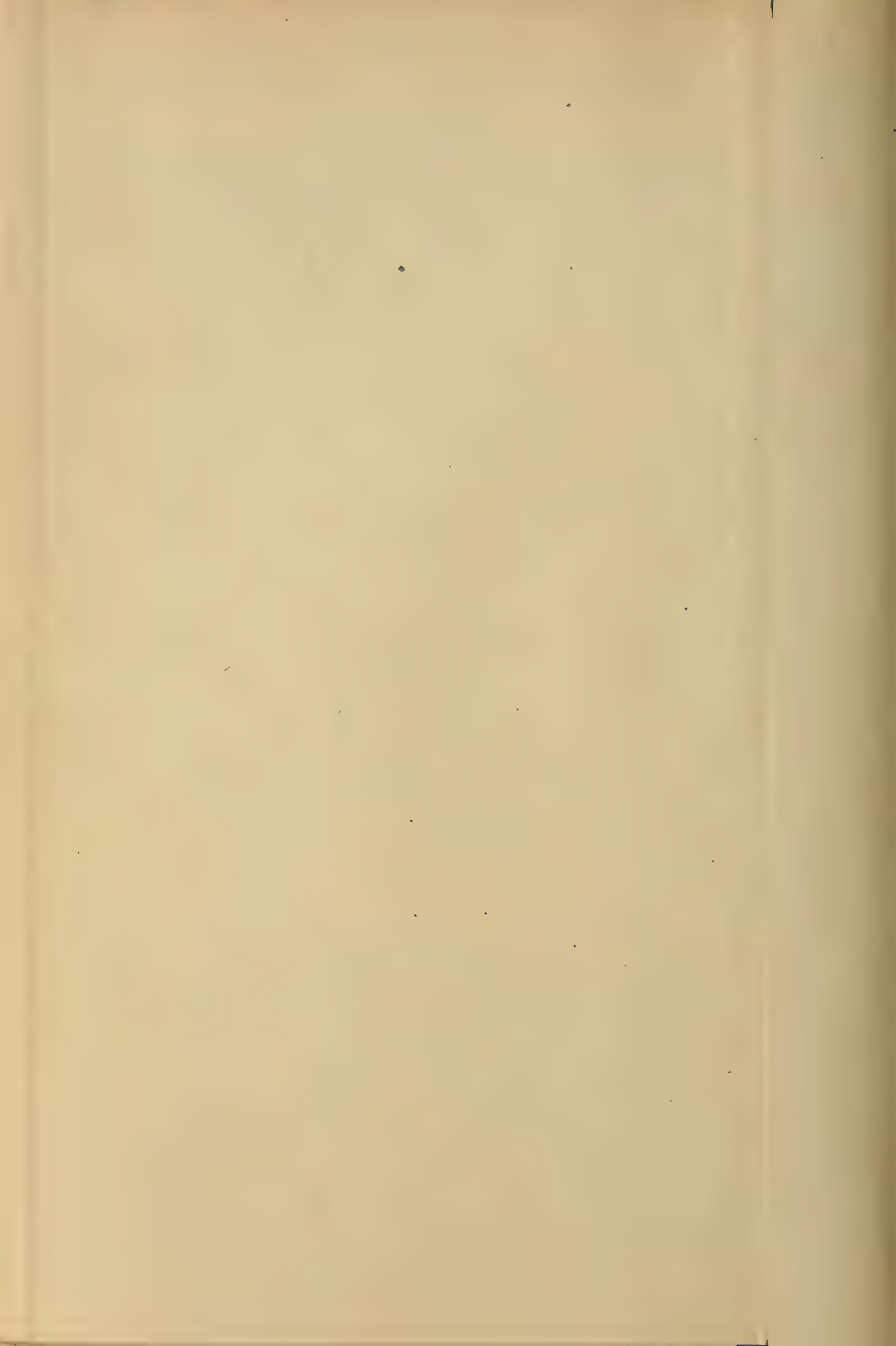
First Company, New Haven, Capt. Daniel S. Lathrop, - - -

Total Infantry, - - - - -

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70	62	64	....	62	68	68	64	2	2	2	..	65	65	65	65	...	63	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
68	60	65	....	61	68	68	65	2	2	2	..	72	73	69	70	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
67	59	64	....	62	68	68	58	2	3	2	2	63	71	67	62	...	56	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...		
67	59	65	....	65	68	68	64	2	2	2	..	65	64	65	65	...	70	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
72	64	65	....	65	68	69	65	2	3	2	..	65	78	83	65	...	66	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
68	61	65	....	62	67	67	62	2	2	2	..	64	60	63	65	...	113	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
67	59	60	....	56	68	68	61	2	3	2	2	65	63	67	63	...	50	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
545	474	517	....	5	491	574	575	500	16	19	17	4	559	572	583	555	...	575	534	6	2	2	2	..	3	2	17	15	5	
8	....	14	....	5	....	30	30	6	...	...	..	38	45	60	39	...	41	38	6	2	2	3	..	1	2	...	...	...		
70	62	65	....	62	68	68	65	2	3	2	2	65	66	68	65	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
70	62	65	....	64	68	69	65	2	2	2	..	65	65	65	65	...	71	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
64	56	56	....	58	68	68	64	2	2	2	..	65	54	58	65	...	56	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
70	62	65	....	64	68	68	63	2	2	2	2	63	62	65	63	...	61	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
70	62	65	....	61	68	68	65	2	2	2	2	65	65	65	63	...	65	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
69	61	65	....	62	68	68	65	2	2	2	1	64	67	65	64	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
69	61	65	....	62	68	68	65	2	2	2	..	65	68	65	65	...	68	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...		
71	63	65	....	63	68	68	65	2	2	2	2	65	68	65	65	...	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...		
561	489	525	....	5	496	574	575	523	16	17	16	9	555	560	576	554	...	566	548	6	2	2	3	..	1	2	18	17	...	
65	57	64	....	62	68	68	64	2	1	2	1	65	66	68	64	...	60	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		
2502	2258	2425	665	20	2291	2602	2603	2368	74	79	75	21	2569	2620	2647	2566	5	5	2575	2528	24	8	9	10	2	12	8	77	81	3



45	45	42	41	6	2	2	2	3	2	1	15	5	1	1	16	2	2	4	12	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	5	1	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1																					
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35	65	63	65						2	2	8	16		65	1	1	63		3	3	500	4	2	2		2																																
39	70	65	65						2	2	8	16		64	1	1	65		3	3	500	4	2	2		1																																
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35	65	70	62						2	2	8	16		65	1	1	65		3	3	500	3	2	1																																		
33	65	66	65						2	2	9	20	2	65	1	1	72		3	3	500	5	2	1		1																																
33	65	113	59						2	2	3	16		64	1	1	60		3	3	500	4	2	2		1																																
37	63	50	65						2	2	5	14	1	65	1	1	55		3	3	500	4	2	1																																		
33	555	575	534	6	2	2	2	3	2	17	15	55	127	3	15	511	9	9	506	2	2	4	36	36	4000	32	17	13	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	8	5	1	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1												
30	39	41	38	6	2	2	3	1	2			9	5	1	1	17	4	2	1	4	12	12				1	1	1	7	5	1	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
38	65	65	65						2	2	8	16	1	65	1	1	64		3	3	500	1	2	2		2																																
35	65	71	65						2	2	8	16	1	65	1	1	66		3	3	500	4	2	2		1																																
38	65	56	61						2	2	8	16	1	60	1	1	57		3	3	500	4	2	2		2																																
35	63	61	63						2	2	8	16		64	1	1	64		3	3	500	4	2	2																																		
35	63	65	62						2	2	7	15	1	65	1	1	64		3	3	500	4	2	2																																		
35	64	65	65						2	2	9	16		65	1	1	65		3	3	500	4	2	2		1																																
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65	65	74	65						3	3	6	12	2	65	1	1	65		3	3	500	5	2																																			
76	554	566	548	6	2	2	3	1	2	18	17	68	123	8	9	519	9	9	527	4	2	1	4	36	36	4000	29	16	12	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	7	5	1	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1											
68	64	60	63						2	2	8	16	1		1	1	63				500	4	1																																			
47	2566	5	5	2575	2528	24	8	9	10	2	12	8	77	81	311	615	40	35	52	2337	42	44	2442	5	8	5	1	16	154	154	18500	121	68	62	1	4	1	9	7	132	4	4	7	26	20	9	100	23	4	4	1	5	1	10	665	3	1	1





RETURN OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SEPTEMBER, 30, 1897.  
Brigade Signal Corps, Battery A, Machine Gun Battery, and Naval Militia.

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,  Quartermaster-General.																									Blouse Coats.	Trousers.	Blouses.	Forage Caps.	Campaign Hats	Overcoats.	First Sergeant Chevrons (pairs).	Sergeant Chevrons (pairs).	Corporal Chevrons (pairs).	Gauntlets (pairs).	Blankets.	Signal Service Devices (pairs).	Woven Web Belts.	Leggins (pairs).	Colt's Revolvers.	Holsters.	Bugle Cord and Tassel.	Signal Kits.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Army Signal Torches.	Flag Cases (canvas).	Special Telephones.	Hatchets.	Field Glasses.	Heliographs.	Field Map Cases.	Military Compasses.	Shelter Tents (complete).	Dispatch Pouches.	Tin Cups.	Oil Cups.	Meat Cans, Knives, Forks, & Spoons.	"A" Tents (complete).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Third Section, New London, Lieut. William F. M. Rogers, - - - - -																									9	18	9	8	9	9	.....	3	4	9	10	18	9	9	10	10	.....	1	10	10	2	8	.....	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	.....	1	10	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Total Artillery and Machine Gun Battery, - - - - -																									4	4	16	4	4	19	18	8	8	5	16	13	4	8	2	8	4	4	8	24	4	4	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	18	20	37	21	40	22	12	3	3	31	120	129	116	116	118	117	115	81	4	2	2	6	18	23	113	114	40	40	16000	4	6	4	5	118	48	8	5	3	4	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
																									Hammocks and Lashings. Hammock Clews. Clothes Bags. Signal Flags. Knives, Forks, Plates and Spoons. Boatswain's Whistles. Petty Officers' Badges. Watch Marks. Mattresses. Signal Flag Cases. Canvas Jumpers. Canvas Trousers. Canvas Hats. Watch Caps. Neckerchiefs. Navy Knives. Lanyards. Drums. Drum Sticks (pairs). Bugles and Cords. Drum Covers. Lee Magazine Rifles. Bayonets. Colt's Navy Revolvers. Holsters. Blue Shirts. Blue Jerseys. Pea Jackets. Blue Trousers. Navy Caps Mess Jackets. Woven Waist Belts (complete). Bayonet Scabbards. Knapsacks. Legging (pairs). Gun Slings. Cartridge Boxes. Waist Belts and Plates. 1-pdr. R. F. Hotchkiss Guns. Cage Stands. Top Carriages. Deck Circles. Carriages and Limbers. Chests for Drill Cart. Ponchos. Petty Officers' Coats. Petty Officers' Vests. Trousers, Denim. Jumpers, Denim. Springfield Rifles, cal. 45. Arm Chests. Cap Ribbons. Ammunition Haversacks. Cutlasses (complete). Blankets. Overcoat Cases. Haversacks. Single Sticks. Canteens and Straps Fencing Helmets. Fencing Plastrons. Fencing Foils. Fencing Masks. Fencing Gloves (pairs). Drum Slings. Ensigns.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
NAVAL MILITIA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Naval Battalion Headquarters, New Haven, Commander, Edward G. Buckland, - - - - -																									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1st Division, New Haven, Lieut. Daniel M. Goodridge, - - - - -																									66	134	68	4	64	2	48	220	68	1	148	148	72	72	67	55	60	2	2	2	280	80	43	40	74	63	71	74	67	74	78	78	79	74	79	41	36	2	2	2	4	2	2	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE 9.

# RETURN OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF CONNECTICUT

## Brigade Signal Corps, Battery A, Machine Gun

**LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,**

**Quartermaster-General.**

**BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.**

First Section, Hartford, Lieut. Arthur B. Jenkins, - - - - -

Second Section, New Haven, Lieut. James K. Blake, - - - - -

Third Section, New London, Lieut. William F. M. Rogers, - - - - -

Fourth Section, Bridgeport, Lieut. Edward W. Challenger, - - - - -

Total, - - - - -

Blouse Coats.	Trousers.	Blouses.	Forage Caps.	Campaign Hats	Overcoats.	First Sergeant Chevrons (pairs).	Sergeant Chevrons (pairs).	Corporal Chevrons (pairs).	Gauntlets (pairs).	Blankets.	Signal Service Devices (pairs).	Woven Web Belts.
10	17	10	11	10	10	2	1	6	10	11	20	10
9	11	13	11	11	9	.....	2	3	9	9	13	9
9	18	9	8	9	9	.....	3	4	9	10	18	9
10	18	8	9	9	9	.....	2	4	9	9	18	9
38	64	40	39	39	37	2	8	17	37	39	69	37

3-Inch Iron Guns (complete).

Gatling Guns (complete).

Sponges.

Sponge Covers.

Sponge Buckets.

Sponges and Rammers.

Watering Buckets.

Tar Buckets.

Lanyards.

Priming Wires.

Thumbstalls.

Handspikes.

Prolonges.

Sights.

Fuze Cutters.

Fuze Wrenches.

Vent Covers.

Worms and Staves.

Gunnors' Glimlets.

Gunnors' Haversacks.

Gunnors' Pincers.

Fuze Saws.

Fuze Pouches.

Tompson's.

Tow Hooks.

Vent Pouches.

Sight Pouches.

Pendulum Sight Pouches.

Paulins.

Artillery Harness (double sets).

Nose Bags.

Whips.

Halters.

Spurs, (pairs).

McClellan Saddles and Bridles

F CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD. SEPTEMBER, 30, 1897.  
ry A, Machine Gun Battery, and Naval Militia.

1st Sergeant Chevrons (pairs).	Sergeant Chevrons (pairs).	Corporal Chevrons (pairs).	Gauntlets (pairs).	Blankets.	Signal Service Devices (pairs).	Woven Web Belts.	Leggins (pairs).	Colt's Revolvers.	Holsters.	Bugle Cord and Tassel.	Signal Kits.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Army Signal Torches.	Flag Cases (canvas).	Special Telephones.	Hatchets.	Field Glasses.	Heliographs.	Field Map Cases.	Military Compasses.	Shelter Tents (complete).	Dispatch Pouches.	Tin Cups.	Oil Cups.	Meat Cans, Knives, Forks, & Spoons.	"A" Tents (complete).
2	1	6	10	11	20	10	10	12	12	1	5	11	12	2	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	10	....	1	11	....
...	2	3	9	9	13	9	12	11	11	.....	4	10	10	.....	8	.....	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	.....	....	10	....
...	3	4	9	10	18	9	9	10	10	.....	1	10	10	2	8	.....	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	.....	1	10	2
...	2	4	9	9	18	9	10	11	11	.....	1	10	10	.....	8	.....	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	10	....	10	....
2	8	17	37	39	69	37	41	44	44	1	11	41	42	4	32	2		4	8	4	4	24	37	10	2	41	2

	Worms and Goggles.
	Gunnors' Gimlets.
	Gunnors' Haversacks.
	Gunnors' Pincers.
	Fuze Saws.
	Fuze Pouches.
	Tompions.
	Tow Hooks.
	Vent Pouches.
	Sight Pouches.
	Pendulum Sight Pouches.
	Paulins.
	Artillery Harness (double sets).
	Nose Bags.
	Whips.
	Halters.
	Spurs, (pairs).
	McClellan Saddles and Bridles.
	Bugles.
	Cords and Tassels for Bugles.
	Blankets (U. S.).
	Uniform Coats.
	Trousers (pairs).
	Helmets.
	Blouses.
	Caps.
	Overcoats.
	Helmet Plumes.
	Helmet Cords.
	Chevrons, First Sergeant (sets).
	Chevrons, Q.-M. Sergeant (sets).
	Chevrons, Veterinary Sergt. (sets).
	Chevrons, Trumpeter (sets).
	Chevrons, Sergeant (sets).
	Chevrons, Corporal (sets).
	Sabres.
	Sabre Belts and Plates.
	Revolvers.
	Holsters.
	M. Ball Cartridges, cal. 45 (sealed).
	Overcoat Cases.
	Packing Cases.
	Harness Cases.
	Artillery Guidons.
	Campaign Hats.
	Saddle Blankets.
	Springfield Rifles. cal. 45.
	Leggins (pairs).
	Gauntlets (pairs).
	Pole Pads.
	Service Stripes (pairs).



BATTERY A.

Battery Headquarters, Guilford, Capt. Barlow S. Honce,	-	-	-	-
First Platoon, Guilford, Lieut. George T. Fowler,	-	-	-	-
Second Platoon, Branford, Lieut. William J. O'Brien,	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-

MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

First Section, Hartford, Lieut. John D. Bonner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Section, New Haven, Lieut. Robert G. Morley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Section, New London, Lieut. James D. Gaffney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Section, Bridgeport, Lieut. Franklin S. Edwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Artillery and Machine Gun Battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

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NAVAL MILITIA.					
Naval Battalion Headquarters, New Haven,	Commander,	Edward G. Buckla	-	-	-
1st Division, New Haven,	Lieut. Daniel M. Goodridge,		-	-	-
2d Division, Hartford,	Lieut. Felton Parker,		-	-	-
Engineer's Division, New Haven,	Lieut. Thomas W. Mather,		-	-	-
Total,			-	-	-

							Hammocks and Lashings.
							Hammock Clews.
							Clothes Bags.
							Signal Flags.
							Knives, Forks, Plates and Spoons.
							Boatswain's Whistles.
							Petty Officers' Badges.
							Watch Marks.
							Mattresses.
							Signal Flag Cases.
							Canvas Jumpers.
							Canvas Trousers.
							Canvas Hats.
							Watch Caps.
							Neckerchiefs.
							Navy Knives.
							Lanyards.
							Drums.
							Drum Sticks (pairs).
							Bugles and Cords.
							Drum Covers.
							Lee Magazine Rifles.
							Bayonets.
							Colt's Navy Revolvers.
							Holsters.





TABLE 10.

RETURN OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS. SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

[illegible]



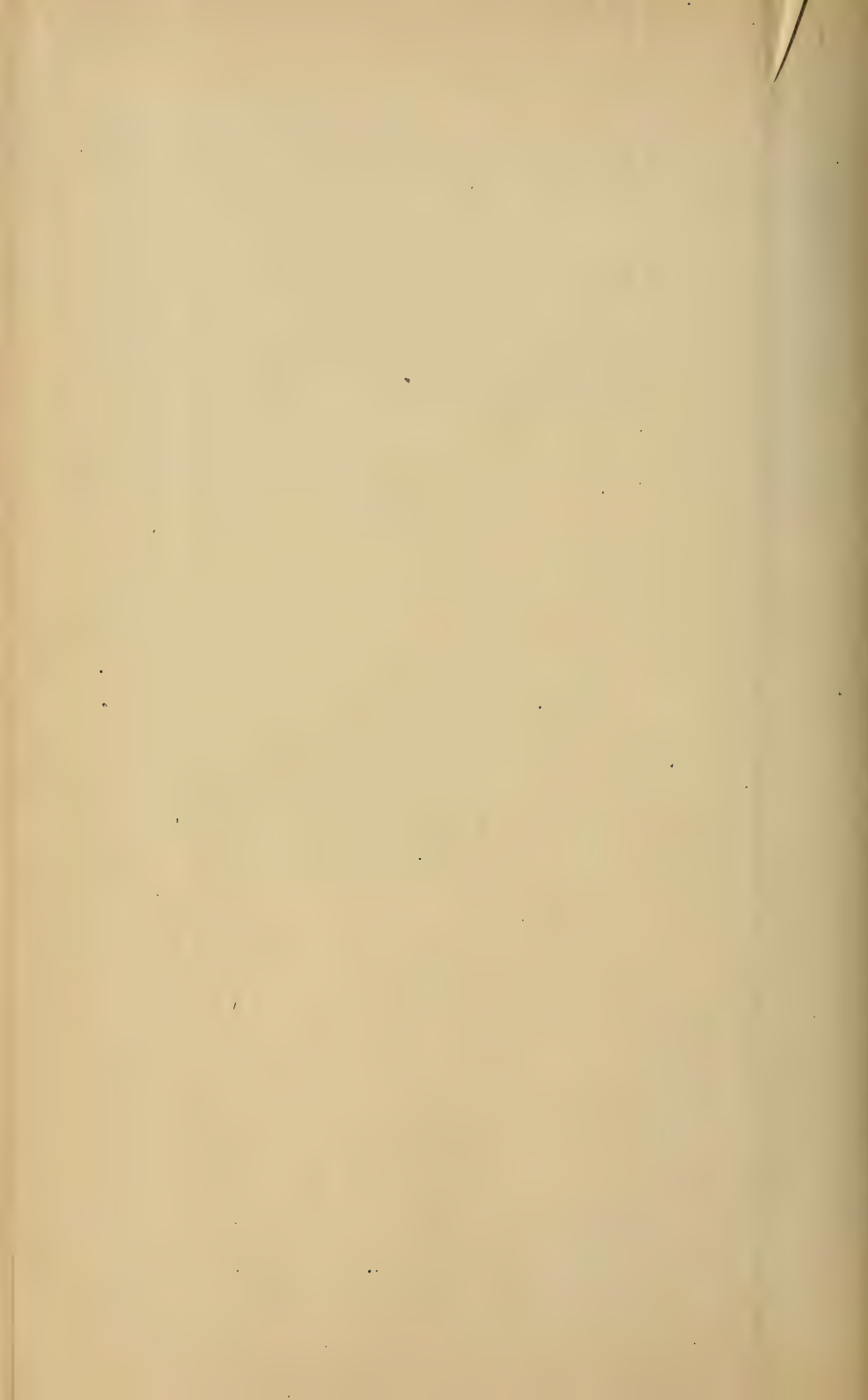




TABLE 11.

## PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ISSUED AND LOANED TO THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.		ORDNANCE STORES.		SEA COAST BATTERY AT NIANTIC, ERECTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.	NAVAL STORES.		Property of the United States Govern- ment in the possession of the First Divi- sion Naval Militia, at New Haven, and issued direct to that organization.
2500	Blankets, woolen.						
3050	Blouses, made, without Buttons.						
3200	Caps, Forage, new pattern, without buttons.						
50	Chevrons, Sergeant.						
100	Chevrons, Corporal.						
154	Coats, Foot, made.						
2000	Leggins, (pairs.)						
3	Overcoats.						
854	Trousers, Foot, made.						
1	Trouser Stripes, (pairs) Sergeant.						
303	Trouser Stripes, (pairs) Corporal.						
11	Drums.						
7	Cases.						
101	Slings.						
2	Colors, Camp.						
2	Colors, National, Infantry, silk complete.						
3	Flags, Garrison.						
21	Flags, Post.						
27	Flags, Storm and Recruiting.						
1	Flags, Hospital.						
2	Ambulance (litters).						
24	Hand Litters.						
275	Mattresses.						
10	Stoves, Conical.						
50	Stovepipe, joints.						
850	Tents, Common.						
350	Tents, Common, Poles, ridge.						
700	Tents, Common, Poles, upright.						
10	Tents, Conical Wall.						
10	Tents, Conical Wall Poles.						
10	Tents, Conical Wall Tripods with Straps.						
3	Tents, Hospital.						
3	Tents, Hospital Flies.						
3	Tents, Hospital Poles, ridge.						
6	Tents, Hospital Poles, upright.						
48	Tents, Shelter Halves.						
48	Tents, Shelter Poles.						
225	Tents, Wall.						
375	Tents, Wall Flies.						
275	Tents, Wall Poles, ridge.						
550	Tents, Wall Poles, upright.						
2604	Pins, large.						
21,939	Pins, small.						
240	Pins for Shelter Tents.						
166	Trumpets.						
275	Trumpet Cords and Tassels.						
1	Bedsteads, iron, with woven wire bottoms.						
500	Pack Saddle, Morris Improved, complete.						
39	Chairs, barrack.						
1956	10 inch Projectiles.						
1	Springfield Rifle, cal. .45.						
9	U. S. Magazine Rifle, cal. .30.						
9	Field Officers' Sabres.						
200	Chamois Cases for Field Officers' Sabres.						
60	Wiping Rods, wood.						
110	Headless Shell Extractors.						
12	Screw Drivers.						
3	Tumbler Punches.						
66	Spring Vises.						
66	Blanket Bags.						
66	Blanket Bag Shoulder Straps, (pairs).						
715	Blanket Bag Coat Straps, (prs).						
715	Meat Cans.						
715	Knives.						
715	Forks.						
715	Spoons.						
48	Pistol Holsters.						
94	Books of Instruction, Spring- field Rifle.						
7	Cases Gun Packing.						
2	Rodman M. L. Guns, 10 inch, with barbette carriages, chassis, and platforms, complete.						
4	Mortars, 10 inch, with beds and platforms, complete.						
1	Implements for Battery, set.						
145	Hammocks.						
290	Hammock Clews.						
145	Hammock Lashings.						
4	U. S. Ensign No. 8.						
170	Single Sticks.						
30	Colt's Revolvers, D. A. cal. .38.						
30	Holsters for Revolvers.						
1	Standard Cutter, 30 ft.						
1	New York's Whale Boat, 29 ft.						
1	Chicago's Steam Whale Boat No. 159.						
1	Chicago's Barge.						
1	Chicago's First Cutter.						
40	Cutlasses.						
40	Cutlass Scabbards.						
40	Cutlass Belts.						
40	Cutlass Throgs.						
20	Cartridge Boxes.						
70	Leggins, (pairs.)						
150	Clothes Bags.						
70	Canteens.						
70	Canteen Straps.						
1	U. S. S. "Wyandotte."						
1	Cutter, 28 ft 6 in.						
1	Whale Boat, 29 ft. 5 in.						
1	Whale Boat, 24 ft. 6 in.						
1	Dingey, 13 ft 3 in.						
1	Steam Cutter, 30 ft. No. 154.						

TABLE 11.

## PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

2500	Blankets, woolen.
3050	Blouses, made, without Buttons.
3200	Caps, Forage, new pattern, without buttons.
50	Chevrons, Sergeant.
100	Chevrons, Corporal.
154	Coats, Foot, made.
2000	Leggings, (pairs.)
3	Overcoats.
854	Trousers, Foot, made.
1	Trouser Stripes, (pairs) Sergeant.
303	Trouser Stripes, (pairs) Corporal.
11	Drums.
7	Cases.
101	Slings.
2	Colors, Camp.
2	Colors, National, Infantry, silk complete.
3	Flags, Garrison.
21	Flags, Post.
27	Flags, Storm and Recruiting.
1	Flags, Hospital.
2	Ambulance Guidons.
24	Hand Litters.
275	Mattresses.
10	Stoves, Conical.
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850	Tents, Common.
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3	Tents, Hospital.
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166	Trumpets.
275	Trumpet Cords and Tassels.
1	Bedsteads, iron, with woven wire bottoms.
500	Pack Saddle, Morris Improved, complete.
39	Chairs, barrack.
1956	10 inch Projectiles.
1	Springfield Rifle, cal. .45.
	U. S. Magazine Rifle, cal. .30.

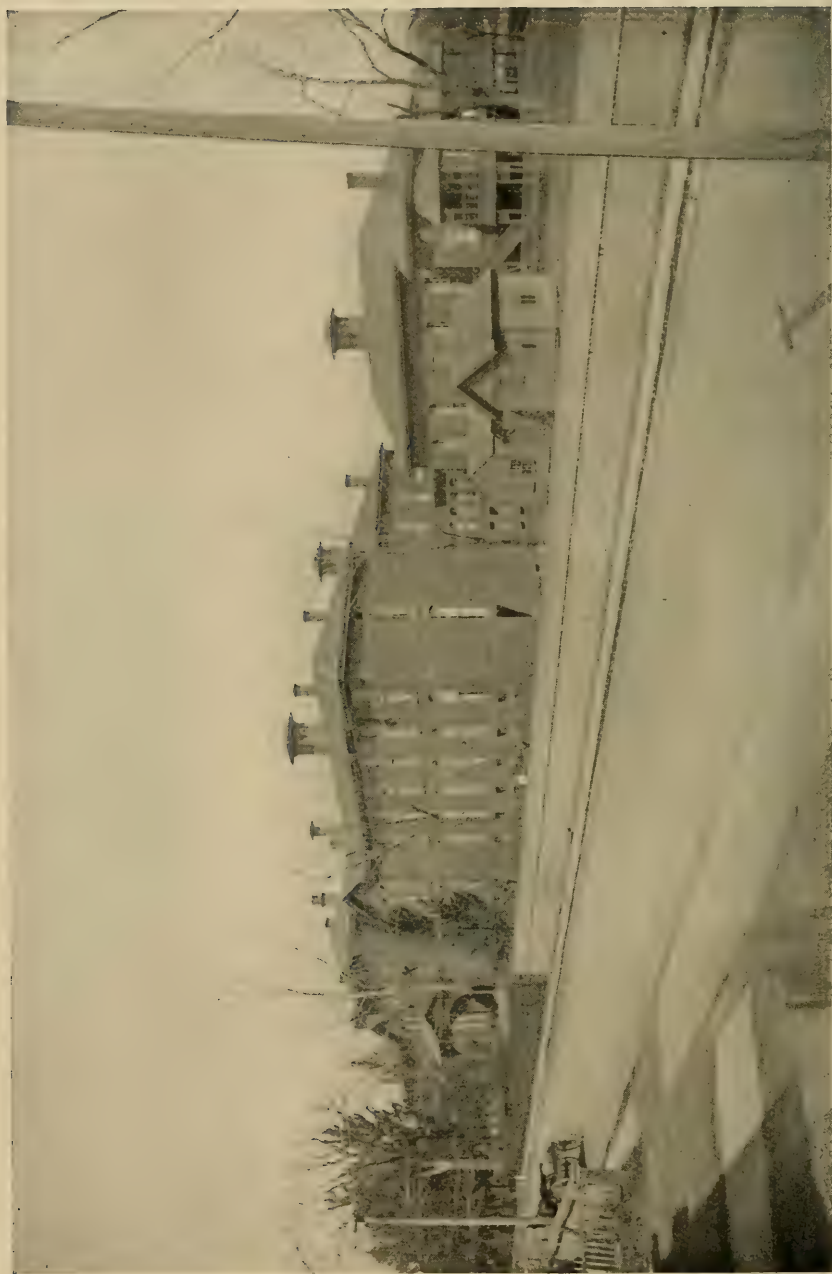
ISSUED AND LOANED TO THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

		ORDNANCE STORES.	SEA COAST BATTERY AT NIANTIC, ERECTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.		NAVAL STORES.	Property of the United States Govern- ment in the possession of the First Divi- sion Naval Militia, at New Haven, and issued direct to that organization.
U. S. magazine rifle, cal. .80. Field Officers' Sabres, Chamois Cases for Field Officers' Sabres.	9					
Wiping Rods, wood.	200					
Headless Shell Extractors.	60					
Screw Drivers.	110					
Tumbler Punches.	12					
Spring Vises.	3					
Blanket Bags.	66					
Blanket Bag Shoulder Straps, (pairs).	66					
Blanket Bag Coat Straps, (prs).	66					
Meat Cans.	715		Rodman M. L. Guns, 10 inch, with barbette carriages, chassis, and platforms, complete.	2		
Knives.	715		Mortars, 10 inch, with beds and platforms, complete.	4		
Forks.	715		Implements for Battery, set.	1		
Spoons.	715		Hammocks.	145		
Pistol Holsters.	48		Hammock Clews.	290		
Books of Instruction, Spring- field Rifle.	94		Hammock lashings.	145		
Cases Gun Packing.	7		U. S. Ensign No. 8.	4		
			Single Sticks.	170		
			Colt's Revolvers, D. A. cal. .38.	30		
			Holsters for Revolvers.	30		
			Standard Cutter, 30 ft.	1		
			New York's Whale Boat, 29 ft.	1		
			Chicago's Steam Whale Boat No. 159.	1		
			Chicago's Barge.	1		
			Chicago's First Cutter.	1		
			Cutlasses.	40		
			Cutlass Scabbards.	40		
			Cutlass Belts.	40		
			Cutlass Throgs.	40		
			Cartridge Boxes.	20		
			Leggins. (pairs.)	70		
			Clothes Bags.	150		
			Canteens	70		
			Canteen Straps.	70		
			U. S. S. "Wyandotte."	1		
			Cutter, 28 ft 6 in.	1		
			Whale Boat, 29 ft. 5 in.	1		
			Whale Boat, 24 ft. 6 in.	1		
			Dingey, 18 ft. 3 in.	1		
			Steam Cutter, 30 ft. No. 154.	1		









HARTFORD HOSPITAL.—SOUTH WINGS.

# 42<sup>D</sup> ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Executive Committee**

OF THE

## HARTFORD HOSPITAL

INCLUDING THE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

AND THE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

---

HARTFORD, CONN.

Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company

1897



# OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

*Elected at the Annual Meeting December 9 and 16, 1896.*

---

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *President.*  
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Vice-President.*  
WARD W. JACOBS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

## Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.  
THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

## Committee on Finance.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,  
HENRY A. REDFIELD,  
HENRY C. DWIGHT.

## Auditors.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,  
HENRY A. REDFIELD.

## Librarian.

WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D.

## Directors.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.,  
\*ROLAND MATHER,  
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,  
HENRY C. ROBINSON,  
HENRY K. MORGAN,  
THOMAS SISSON,  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,  
HENRY A. REDFIELD,  
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.,  
HENRY C. DWIGHT,  
JAMES J. GOODWIN,  
G. PIERREPONT DAVIS, M.D.,  
MILES B. PRESTON, Mayor, *ex officio.*

---

\*Deceased.

Medical and Surgical Staff.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *Chairman.*  
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D., *Secretary.*

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

GEORGE C. JARVIS, M.D.,  
G. PIERREPONT DAVIS, M.D.,  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,  
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

HORACE S. FULLER, M.D.,  
WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D.,  
JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D.,  
EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D.

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeons.

WILLIAM T. BACON, M.D.,  
SAMUEL B. ST. JOHN, M.D.

Gynecologist.

PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.

Orthopedic Surgeon.

ANSEL G. COOK, M.D.

Pathologist.

CHARLES C. BEACH, M.D.

Bacteriologist.

PHILIP BUNCE, M.D.



## Vice-Presidents and Directors for Life. — \$500.

BARTHOLOMEW, GEORGE M.  
 BEACH, GEORGE  
 CHENEY BROTHERS  
 COLT, SAMUEL C.  
 COLT, MRS. SAMUEL  
 COOLEY, FRANCIS B.  
 DAVIS, DR. AND MRS. G. PIERREPONT  
 DAY, THOMAS M.  
 FERGUSON, REV. HENRY  
 FOSTER & CO.  
 FOX, MOSES  
 FRANKLIN, MRS. ANNA L.  
 GOODMAN, AARON C.  
 GOODWIN, REV. FRANCIS  
 GOODWIN, JAMES J.  
 HUNT, HOLBROOK & BARBER  
 JARVIS, RICHARD W. H.  
 MORGAN, HENRY K.  
 PECK, CORNELIA C.  
 PHILLIPS, DANIEL  
 POPE, ALBERT A.  
 ROBINSON, HENRY C.  
 RUSSELL, GURDON W., M.D.  
 TUTTLE, SAMUEL I.  
 WOODRUFF & BEACH.

## Directors for Life. — \$200.

BARNEY, MRS. LAURA DUNHAM  
 BATTERSON, JAMES G.  
 BISSELL, HIRAM  
 BUNCE, JONATHAN B.  
 CAMP, MRS. SUSIE H.  
 CLARK, MRS. GEORGE H.  
 DAY, CAROLINE E.  
 DAY, JOHN C.  
 DUNHAM, AUSTIN C.  
 HILLYER, APPLETON R.  
 HILLYER, CLARA E.  
 HOWARD, JAMES L.  
 KELLOGG, EBENEZER N.  
 LINCOLN & CO.  
 MUNSILL, MARY J.  
 PORTER, JOSEPHINE E. S.  
 REDFIELD, MRS. HENRY A.  
 REDFIELD, HENRY S.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM C.  
 SHIPMAN, NATHANIEL  
 SISSON, THOMAS  
 WELLES, MRS. JOHN S.

Members for Life. — \$50.

ALLEN, JEREMIAH M.	HILLIARD, ELISHA C.
BACON, DR. WILLIAM T.	HILLS, GEORGE F.
BARNARD, HENRY	HOLLANDER, ABRAHAM
BEACH, CHARLES M.	HOOKE, EDWARD B., M.D.
BIDWELL, PITKIN & Co.	HOPKINS, WILLIAM R.
BLANCHARD, HOMER	HOWARD, MRS. CHARLES F.
BOARDMAN, WILLIAM F. J.	HOWE, MRS. DANIEL R.
BRABAZON & MCGOWEN	HOWE, HARMON G., M.D.
BRINLEY, EDWARD H.	HUBBARD, CHARLOTTE H.
BRAINARD, LEVERETT	HUNN, GEORGE A.
BUCK, REV. GEORGE	HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO
BUDDE, AUGUSTUS W.	INGALLS, PHINEAS H., M.D.
BURR, ALFRED E.	JACOBS, WARD W.
CAMPBELL, JAMES, M.D.	JEWELL, CHARLES A.
CARPENTER & BARTLETT	JEWELL, P. & SONS
CLARK, FRANKLIN	JOHNSON, HORACE
COLLINS, ATWOOD	JUDD, EDWIN D.
COOK, HAPGOOD & Co.	LEE & DEANE
DAVISON, MRS. SUIVA T.	MANDLEBAUM, JACOB
DAY, GEORGE H.	MAYER, DAVID
DENNIS, RODNEY	M McNARY, JAMES M. B.
DIMOCK, IRA	MORRIS, JONATHAN F.
DUNHAM, EDWARD	MUNSILL, GAIL B.
DUNHAM, MARY	NICHOLS, JAMES
FISHER, HUBERT	NORTHAM, CHARLES H.
FITCH, PATTEN	PATTERSON, CALDWELL
FORREST, CHARLES R.	PERKINS, MRS. EDWARD H.
FRANCIS, WILLIAM	PERKINS, MRS. GEORGE C.
GEER, ELIHU'S SONS	POWELL, JAMES B.
GLAZIER, A. JUDSON	PULSIFER, NATHAN T.
GLEASON & WILLARD	ROBERTS, MRS. GEORGE, SR.
GOODRICH, STEPHEN & Co.	ROBERTS, MRS. HENRY
GOODWIN, MRS. LESTER H.	ROCKWELL, FRED C.
GREENE, JACOB L.	ROGERS, WILLIAM, MANUF'G Co.
GRIFFING, ROBERT A.	ROOD, DAVID A.
GROSS, CHARLES E.	RUSSELL, MRS. GURDON W.
GOLDSCHMIDT, HERMAN	SMITH, CHARLES B.
HALL, JAMES P.	SMITH, THOMAS M.
HANSEL, HARRIET DAY	STEBBINS, LUCIUS
HARBISON, HUGH	SUGDEN, WILLIAM E.
HEUBLEIN, G. F. & Bro.	TAINTOR, ALICE

TALCOTT, CALEB M.  
TAYLOR, SAMUEL  
TERRY, MRS. STEPHEN  
THOMSON, JAMES M.

WELLES, JAMES G.  
WELLS, EDWARD W.  
WHITING, CHARLES B.  
WOOLLEY, G. W. & W. P.

**Members for Five Years.—\$25.**

AMES, CHARLES L.  
BEACH, MRS. J. WATSON  
BRACE, EMILY M.  
BRAINARD, LUCY A.  
BULKLEY, MRS. GEORGE L.  
CADY, ERNEST  
CLARK, MARTHA P.  
COLLINS, MRS. ATWOOD  
DAY, MRS. KATHARINE B.  
FRANKLIN, WILLIAM B.  
HAAS, LOUIS B.  
HIRTH, JOSEPH

INGALLS, MRS. MARY H.  
JARVIS, MRS. GEORGE C.  
LAWRENCE, CHARLES H.  
MOORE, MRS. GEORGE W.  
NILES, FRANCES Z.  
OLMSTED, MRS. HANNAH L.  
RICH, EDNA E.  
ROOT, MRS. MATILDA C.  
RYAN, PATRICK J.  
SHEPHERD, MRS. GEORGE R.  
WEBSTER, JOHN C.  
WHITE, J. HURLBURT

**Member for One Year.—\$10.**

HICKS, MISS M.

**Elected Members.**

HASTINGS, PANET M., M.D.  
SWIFT, ROWLAND  
MATSON, WILLIAM L.  
REDFIELD, HENRY A.  
PARSONS, JOHN C.  
ELMORE, SAMUEL E.  
CLARK, WILLIAM B.  
STORRS, MELANCTHON, M.D.  
CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.

BURR, FRANKLIN L.  
ROOT, JOHN G.  
DWIGHT, HENRY C.  
CLARK, CHARLES HOPKINS  
SKINNER, WILLIAM C.  
WOODWARD, P. HENRY  
BULKELEY, MORGAN G.  
BUNCE, EDWARD M.  
WARNER, CHARLES DUDLEY









BIRD'S EYE VIEW.—NORTH WINGS.

# HARTFORD HOSPITAL.



## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

*At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1897.*

---

### Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.

THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

### Superintendent.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

### Resident Physician.

THOMAS W. CHESTER, M.D.

### Assistant Physician.

ALBERT M. ROWLEY, M.D.

### Resident Surgeon.

HOWARD FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.

### Assistant Surgeon.

WILLIAM S. REOCH, M.D.

---

### Matron and Lady Superintendent of Training School.

MISS KATHERINE EMORY.

### Night Matron.

MISS ELIZABETH M. FRIEND.

### HEAD NURSES.

MISS CONSTANCE A. HOLDEN,

MISS FRANCES AULD,

MISS CAROLINE TOBEY,

MISS CARLOTTA MUNOZ.

### Teacher of Cooking School.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYERS.

### Apothecary.

HENRY W. FULLER.

### Clerk.

JAMES W. S. TOBEY.

### Housekeeper.

MISS EMMA E. BEEBE.









CORRIDOR.—MALE SIDE.

## THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital.

*To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:*

The Executive Committee have the pleasure of presenting to you the following as the Forty-second Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1897. Included in its pages are the Treasurer's Report to you, in full, and the Superintendent's Report to us of the Hospital and the Old People's Home, the Lady Superintendent's Report to us of the Training School for Nurses, and the Reports of the House Medical and Surgical Staff to us of the medical and surgical work of the Hospital during the past year; also other interesting data pertaining to the institutions under our care.

We are pleased to assure you that the past year's work in the care of the sick and injured within our wards, will bear comparison with any other year, and that the grade of work done is of high class, and will compare favorably, considering our facilities, with the best hospital work in the country. We have aimed particularly to improve the personal care of the patient by increasing our working force of nurses and attendants, and by so systematizing the work as to facilitate its accomplishment in the best manner. Especially have we endeavored to make the night care of the wards all that it should be; every person connected with the Hospital understands that our solicitude is for the care of the sick within its wards, and that each one is expected to use his best endeavor to alleviate the pain and distress of the individual as far as lies

within his power. We have been ably supported by all officers, physicians, and nurses.

The greatest number of patients any one day was 166, the average for the year being the same as last year, 144. The total number of admissions was 1,558; the total number of weeks occupied being 7,530. The average residence of patients was 4.48 weeks. The total number under care during the year was 1,682. The cost per week was \$8.26 per patient. Comparing with last year, we have five less admissions, and ten less under care, an increase in the number of weeks occupied from 7,491 to 7,531; an increase of the average time of residence from 4.42 weeks to 4.48 weeks, and an increase of the average cost per week of each patient from \$7.84½ to \$8.26. The receipts from paying patients increased from \$15,096.90 to \$17,359.65. These are largely cared for in the private rooms of the Hospital, at a greater expense per capita than are the ward patients, and it follows that the more we have of this class, the greater will be the average cost of the whole per week. The private rooms of the Hospital are in great demand, especially for surgical work. But the increased receipts from this class more than make up for the increase in the expense of caring for them. The pay-roll has increased about \$1,000 during the year. The expenditure for meat, fish, and fowl has increased about \$1,100, which, in our judgment, was called for. The total expenditure increased from \$58,770.31 to \$62,261.41, as disbursed by the Superintendent, the total receipts by the same from various sources being increased from \$36,774.27 to \$38,242.53. The Treasurer's report of receipts outside of this shows an increase from \$17,717.09 to \$18,909.93. After deducting office expenses of the Treasurer and the insurance on the buildings, we have an actual loss of \$7,860.87 during the last year. The percentage of improvements and recoveries of total under care was 74¾, and of admissions during the year 80½, or 3 per cent. less than last year; the death rate of total under care being

about the same,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 187 having died during the year. Of this number, 16 were due to accident, and lived only a few hours after admission; 26 were hopeless cases, and lived but a short time, and 31 were due to consumption. Excluding this class of death, 73 in number, or  $4\frac{7}{10}$  per cent. of the total admissions, or about 39 per cent. of the total deaths, we have 1,485 admissions of patients having some chance of being benefited by treatment or operation, with a death list of 114, or  $7\frac{6}{10}$  per cent., or  $6\frac{8}{10}$  per cent. of all under care, or a recovery of 93 per cent. of all under care. The Hospital receives all classes of diseases, and is strictly a general hospital in this particular, which brings the death rate higher than in some other institutions not receiving contagious and incurable diseases.

The surgical work of the Hospital has been heavy, and gratifying in its results. There have been 508 operations performed during the year, including 76 laparotomies. Fifty-four cases of appendicitis have been operated upon, with five deaths, these generally occurring with hopeless cases on admission. In the Eye and Ear Department there have been 74 cases cared for in the wards of the Hospital, and 139 cases in the outdoor or dispensary department.

The orthopedic cases numbered 31. The gynecological wards have accommodated 136 cases, and 126 mothers and children have been cared for in the lying-in department. There have been 104 cases of typhoid fever treated during the past year in the medical wards of the Hospital, with seven deaths (two occurring from pneumonia). If the disease had been as prevalent as last year, we would probably have had 200 cases, which would have taxed our resources somewhat. We cared for 146 cases the previous year, with eight deaths.

#### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

The arduous duties of the visiting staff have been performed with customary promptness and painstaking



care, entirely without pay, and the staff should have the thanks of the officers of the institution and of the public. Dr. S. B. St. John has been appointed to the position of visiting oculist, with Dr. W. T. Bacon, who for many years has served alone in the position. Dr. Bunce was appointed bacteriologist, and has served in this branch of work for the past eight months. Otherwise there has been no change of the staff during the year.

#### HOUSE STAFF.

During the year Dr. Naylor and Dr. Sleeper have completed their two years' service. Dr. W. S. Reoch and Dr. Albert M. Rowley have been received as interns. At the close of the year the staff is as follows:

Dr. Thomas W. Chester, Chief of Staff and House Physician.

Dr. Howard Franklin Smith, House Surgeon.

Dr. William S. Reoch, Assistant House Surgeon.

Dr. Albert M. Rowley, Assistant House Physician.

Much depends upon the able discharge of the duties of the House officers in carrying out the directions of the visiting staff, and the thanks of the institution are due to these young men for the faithful work performed by them.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

We regret to have to announce the sudden death of the Superintendent in August while away for a short vacation. Mr. Leander Hall had faithfully discharged the duties of the office for twenty-four years. He was honored and respected as an able business man and a kind friend by all who knew him. During his administration of its affairs the Hospital had grown and developed from a small institution, to its present wide-reaching charity, much of which progress was due to his watchful care of the disbursement of its funds.

The position of Superintendent was filled by your committee on September 1st by the appointment of Mr. Benjamin S. Gilbert to that office. He has had a good

business training for the position, and we feel confident of his successful work in the future as he gains knowledge of the affairs of the institutions. Miss Linda A. J. Richards, the Matron and Lady Superintendent of the Training School, resigned August 1st, to take effect September 1st, to accept a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. We regretted the loss of Miss Richards, and fully appreciated her value as a very efficient woman in this position. The vacancy is ably filled by the appointment of Miss Kathrine Emory, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and a lady of wide experience in this line of work. Numerous changes have been made in the line of head nurses. Miss Elizabeth M. Friend now fills the position of Night Matron, and the head nurses are the Misses Auld, Holden, Tobey, and Munoz, the last two of whom are graduates from our own school of nurses. The clerical force in the office has been changed by the resignation of Mr. Conklin and the appointment of Mr. Tobey.

#### KENEY FUND.

The income from the Keney Fund has been applied to the partial support of 103 patients entirely supported by charity, occupying 262 weeks at the rate of \$7.55 per week.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Owing to the exceptional prevalence of mosquitoes during the wet summer, the Hospital has been partially fitted with screens, which work we intend to complete another summer. The former Superintendent's residence has been transformed into, and furnished as a nurses' pavilion. Although it only accommodates fourteen nurses, it relieves the Hospital very much. We have continued to buy the high white bed for the wards, which are gradually displacing the low dark bed throughout the Hospital.

We have removed all orderlies and clerks from the wards except when on duty, and they are now domiciled in the upper rooms in the executive part of the building.

This gives us a room for recovery from anæsthesia, an eye and ear clinic room, three dark rooms for eye cases, and two or three more private rooms, which were badly needed on the male side. All these changes required repairs in the rooms themselves, and we find at the close of the year that they have been quite an item of expense.

The kitchen has been fitted with a first-class steam table and other fixtures to facilitate the work.

The reception and the executive rooms have been renovated and refloored. The contagious pavilion has been thoroughly painted, the cracks filled, and the walls repaired. It is now as sweet and wholesome as it can be made.

#### REQUESTS AND DONATIONS.

With sincere gratitude, we announce the receipt of a bequest from John B. Corning of \$5,000, and from Charles M. Pond of \$5,000, and from William Alford Spencer \$500.

Kind friends have remembered the lonely and sick inmates of our Hospital by timely donations of fruit, flowers, clothing, books, choice foods, etc., a full list of which may be found appended to the Superintendent's report, and for which we wish to express our thanks. A word kindly spoken, a few flowers, a little fruit, a pleasant nod, is not difficult for any lady to present in person; but they sometimes help to pass over a crisis of disease or operation when our professional resources fail.

Your committee wish to express their thanks to the friends of the Hospital who have during the past year conducted religious services, and given religious consolation at the bedside and in the wards of the Hospital.

#### NECESSITIES.

Another year of unremitting toil and care has passed away, leaving its record of many lives saved and much good accomplished. All officers, physicians and nurses have stood by the work well without murmur or unjust

criticism. The Hospital at times has been full, and often some of the wards have been more than full. Notwithstanding the diminished number of typhoid fever cases, for which we are thankful, the number of inmates has been about the same as last year.

The work has been quite as laborious from the number and character of the operations. At no distant day we shall require both a male and a female ward to accommodate the additional needs of our city. We do now require a proper home for the accommodation of the nurses. As before stated, we have taken the former residence of the Superintendent for that purpose; but we have accommodations there for only fourteen, and we have forty in the school. We could not increase this number by more than two or three without sending them out of the Hospital to sleep. We are sorely hampered for room for our domestics, and see no way to increase the accommodations without building. A home for the proper housing of the Training School would cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The plans have been matured for such a building, but the funds for its erection we see no way to procure without the aid of some special bequest for the purpose. The nurses in the Hospital are a patient, hard-working class of people, whose physical and mental condition are temporarily under our supervision, and we cannot let this year pass without an additional plea for aid from our friends of charitable intention. The keynote of a well-conducted hospital lies in the good-tempered, well-drilled, ladylike, and healthy nurse. We ask your aid in endeavoring to make the environment of our school such as it should be, and in this manner help to produce this result in the individual.

The question of separation of patients suffering from phthisis from the medical ward of the Hospital is still before us. For eight months in the year there is no doubt in our minds but that the patient would make better progress, housed in a proper pavilion, on an elevation such as the Hospital farm at Cedar Hill. The best solution

of the difficulty may be the erection of such a building, inexpensive, light, airy, and cheerful, on this location. The gynecological and lying-in departments require more room, which can easily be given by the erection of another story above the children's ward, which building was so constructed as to admit of this being accomplished at comparatively small expense. This class of patients are particularly benefited by hospital residence, and are increasing in number from year to year. The other wards of the Hospital are used to some extent for their accommodation, but at much sacrifice of labor and proper environment.

Electric lighting of the Hospital has been discussed in all its phases, and the facts are before us that the cost of running is probably no more than for gas; that it is far more hygienic and safe; that it does not necessitate the presence of smoky walls and ceilings and their frequent repair, and, on the whole, gives much better service. The cost of the plant is the main factor in our hesitation to recommend its adoption.

We do not like to close the report without a plea for money to carry out these plans, and especially to increase the funded capital and thereby the income of the Hospital. We know of no charity which returns such a large income from funds invested as do those appropriated to the relief of the sick and injured among the poor and homeless.

#### WILDWOOD FARM.

The farm is now in a prosperous condition, and its produce and milk are of much value to the Hospital and Home.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY K. MORGAN,  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,  
THOMAS SISSON.







A MALE SURGICAL WARD.—WARD 2.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1896 report, . . . . .		\$1,609.58
Bequest of John B. Corning, . . . . .	\$5,000.00	
“ “ Charles M. Pond, . . . . .	5,000.00	
“ “ Wm. Alfred Spencer, . . . . .	500.00	
“ “ Susan R. Northam, West Virginia lands, . . . . .	280.00—	10,780.00
Donation of Wm. C. Russell, . . . . .	200.00	
“ “ Stephen Goodrich & Co., . . . . .	50.00	
“ “ “King's Daughters” of Simsbury, “ “ Miss M. Hicks for Training School Building, . . . . .	50.00—	300.00 18.00
Interest, net, . . . . .		16,107.29
Keney Fund, income, net, . . . . .		1,979.49
Rents, Wooster Street property, net, . . . . .	\$180.44	
“ Congress Street property, gross, . . . . .	850.08—	1,030.52
Received from Superintendent for board of patients at Hos- pital, . . . . .		38,242.53
Bills receivable, real, No. 1, H., . . . . .		929.00
“ “ “ No. 2, W., . . . . .		225.00
“ “ “ Watkinson Fund, . . . . .		400.00
“ “ “ Keney Fund, . . . . .		50,000.00
Bank Stocks, Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, in liquida- tion, 50 per cent. repayment of capital, 100 shares, . . . . .		5,000.00
Manufacturing Stocks, Gatling Gun Company, 60 shares sold, . . . . .		60.00
Old People's Home, loan paid, . . . . .		1,500.00
Watkinson Fund, income, . . . . .		236.50
Bills payable, . . . . .		11,000.00

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\$139,417.91

## HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Executive Committee's orders for		
General Expenses at Hospital, . . . .	\$62,261.41	
Portraits, . . . . .	510.00—	62,771.41
Bonds, Keney Fund, bought 15m. Port Reading		
R. R. 1st Mortgage, 5s,		
due January, 1941, . . . . .	15,000.00	
" " " bought 10m. West Chicago		
St. R. R. Tunnel Co. 1st		
Mtge., 5s, due Feb. 1909, . . . . .	10,000.00—	25,000.00
Bills receivable, real, Keney Fund, . . . .		25,000.00
Loans to Old People's Home, . . . . .		4,000.00
Bills payable, notes paid, . . . . .		16,800.00
Watkinson Fund Income, paid Miss C. M. Ely		
for Miss Buck, . . . . .	430.00	
" " " recording assign-		
ments of mortgages, . . . . .	3.00—	433.00
Congress Street property, repairs, etc., . .		207.37
Insurance on Hospital buildings and contents,		
one year, . . . . .	1,125.00	
" On buildings and contents at Wild-		
wood Farm, three years, . . . . .	118.65	
" On Superintendent's residence three		
years, . . . . .	15.00	
" On boilers, three years, . . . . .	150.00—	1,408.65
Expense, telephone, one year, . . . . .	30.00	
" Legal services, . . . . .	60.00	
" Cedar Hill Cemetery, for care of lot		
and monument of		
Junius S. Morgan, . . . . .	72.90	
" Recording assignments of mortgages, . .	2.00	
" Stationery and printing, . . . . .	20.75	
" Salary of Treasurer, one year to		
September 30, 1897, . . . . .	600.00	
" Incidentals, . . . . .	47.62—	833.27
Balance cash, . . . . .		2,964.21
		<u>\$139,417.91</u>



## TREASURER'S REPORT — CONTINUED.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

## ASSETS.

*Bank Stocks.*

Shares.		Book Value.	Market Value.
50	Ætna National, Hartford, . . .	\$5,000.00	\$7,250.00
200	American " " . . .	10,000.00	13,800.00
18	Charter Oak " " . . .	1,800.00	1,656.00
24	Hartford " " . . .	2,400.00	3,240.00
100	Mercantile " " in liquidation, . . .	5,000.00	3,500.00
200	National Exchange, " " . . .	10,000.00	12,000.00
22	Phoenix National, " " . . .	2,200.00	2,640.00
50	Merchants " New Haven, . . .	2,500.00	2,250.00
25	Second " " . . .	2,500.00	4,225.00
80	First " Norwich, . . .	8,000.00	8,000.00
50	Thames " " . . .	5,000.00	7,500.00

*Insurance Stocks.*

37	Ætna, Hartford, . . .	3,700.00	9,990.00
46	Connecticut Fire, " . . .	4,600.00	7,590.00
11	Hartford " " . . .	1,100.00	5,500.00
25	Orient, " . . .	1,250.00	2,150.00
12	Travelers, " . . .	1,200.00	2,880.00

*Railroad Stocks.*

40	New London Northern, . . .	4,000.00	7,000.00
37	New York, New Haven & Hartford, . . .	3,700.00	6,771.00
108	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, . . .	10,800.00	10,476.00
83	Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western (55.02 scrip), . . .	1,253.25	1,253.25
100	Erie & Pittsburgh, . . .	5,000.00	6,500.00
100	Ft. Wayne & Jackson, preferred, . . .	10,000.00	13,200.00
100	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, pref., . . .	10,000.00	14,000.00
40	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, . . .	4,000.00	6,720.00

*Miscellaneous Stocks.*

177	Broad Brook Company, . . .	4,425.00	3,540.00
5	Collins Company, . . .	500.00	575.00
100	Farnham Type-Setter Mfg. Co. (par \$2,500), . . .	1.00	1.00
28	Hartford Carpet Company, . . .	2,800.00	1,680.00
46	Hartford City Gas Light Company, . . .	1,150.00	1,840.00
10	New Britain " " . . .	250.00	300.00
9	Adams Express Company . . .	900.00	1,440.00
4	Cedar Hill Cemetery (par \$200), . . .	1.00	1.00
32	Spring Grove Cemetery Association (par \$800), . . .	1.00	1.00

*Bonds.*

	Book Value.	Market Value.
State of North Carolina, 4s, July 1, 1910, . . .	\$1,650.00	\$1,650.00-
City of Omaha, 5s, Sept. 1, 1907, . . .	10,000.00	10,800.00
Chic., Burl. & Quincy R. R., 5s, Sept. 1, 1903, . . .	2,000.00	2,160.00
" " " " 7s, July 1, 1903, . . .	1,000.00	1,150.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. South-Western Div., 6s, July 1, 1909, . . .	15,000.00	17,550.00
South Minnesota Division, 6s, July 1, 1910, . . .	5,000.00	5,900.00
Canada Southern Ry., 5s, Jan. 1, 1908, . . .	1,000.00	1,090.00
Det., Gd. Rapids & Western R. R. 4s, April 1, 1946 (par \$8,297.20), . . .	5,808.04	5,808.04
Det., Monroe & Toledo R. R., 7s, Aug. 1, 1906, . . .	10,000.00	12,200.00
Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R., 7s, July 10, 1907, . . .	3,000.00	3,480.00-
Kansas City, St. Jo. & C. B. R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1907, . . .	15,000.00	18,300.00
Milwaukee & Madison R. R., 6s, Sept. 1, 1905, . . .	10,000.00	11,300.00
New York & New England R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1905, . . .	16,000.00	18,880.00
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 4s, April 1, 1908, . . .	1,500.00	2,085.00-
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R., 4s, May 1, 1905, . . .	5,000.00	5,200.00
Bills receivable, real, No. 1, H., . . .	12,500.00	12,500.00
" " " " No. 2, W., . . .	5,100.00	5,100.00

*Real Estate.*

Hospital buildings and grounds, . . .	1.00	1.00
Original Old People's Home lot, . . .	1.00	1.00
Superintendent's residence, . . .	1.00	1.00
One-half interest in Wildwood Farm, . . .	1.00	1.00
Double house, 21 and 23 Congress Street, . . .	6,600.00	6,600.00
One-half interest in 51 and 51½ Wooster Street, . . .	2,500.00	2,500.00
West Virginia lands, . . .	1.00	1.00
Loans to Old People's Home, . . .	30,800.00	30,800.00
Cash, balance on hand, . . .	2,964.21	2,964.21

*Ellen M. Watkinson Fund.*

Bills receivable, real, . . .	5,200.00	5,200.00-
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*Cheney Brothers Fund.*

## BONDS.

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932, . . .	5,000.00	5,900.00
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*Mary J. Keney Fund.*

## BONDS.

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932, . . .	10,000.00	11,800.00
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*Moses Fox Fund.*

## BONDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$5,000.00), . . .	4,631.25	4,750.00-
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*Keney Fund.*

## BONDS.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
Port Reading R. R., 5s, Jan. 1, 1941, . . . . .	\$15,000.00	\$15,900.00
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Co., 5s, Feb. 1, 1909, . . . . .	10,000.00	10,100.00
Bills receivable, real, . . . . .	25,000.00	25,000.00

*Gurdon Fox Fund.*

## BONDS.

Chicago, R. I. & Pacific Ry., 5s, July 1, 1934, . . . . .	5,000.00	5,300.00
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000.00), . . . . .	3,685.00	3,800.00
	<u>\$370,974.75</u>	<u>\$435,241.50</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Fund, . . . . .		\$174,896.39
George Hall Fund, . . . . .		31,020.00
Harriet Hall . . . . .		18,800.00
Daniel P. Crosby . . . . .		5,000.00
Charles H. Northam . . . . .		5,000.00
Henry I. Wright . . . . .		10,000.00
Mary J. Keney . . . . .		10,000.00
Junius S. Morgan . . . . .		20,000.00
Keney . . . . .		50,000.00
Gurdon Fox, . . . . .		9,150.00
Miles A. Tuttle . . . . .	Free Bed,	1,000.00
Daniel Goodwin . . . . .	" "	2,000.00
Charles F. Pond . . . . .	" "	3,900.00
Nathan M. Waterman . . . . .	" "	3,000.00
Cheney Brothers . . . . .	" "	5,000.00
Moses Fox . . . . .	" "	5,000.00
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund, . . . . .		6,000.00
" " " " " income, . . . . .		3.12
Orthopedic Fund, . . . . .		187.24
Subscription for Training School Building, . . . . .		18.00
Bills payable, . . . . .		11,000.00
		<u>\$370,974.75</u>

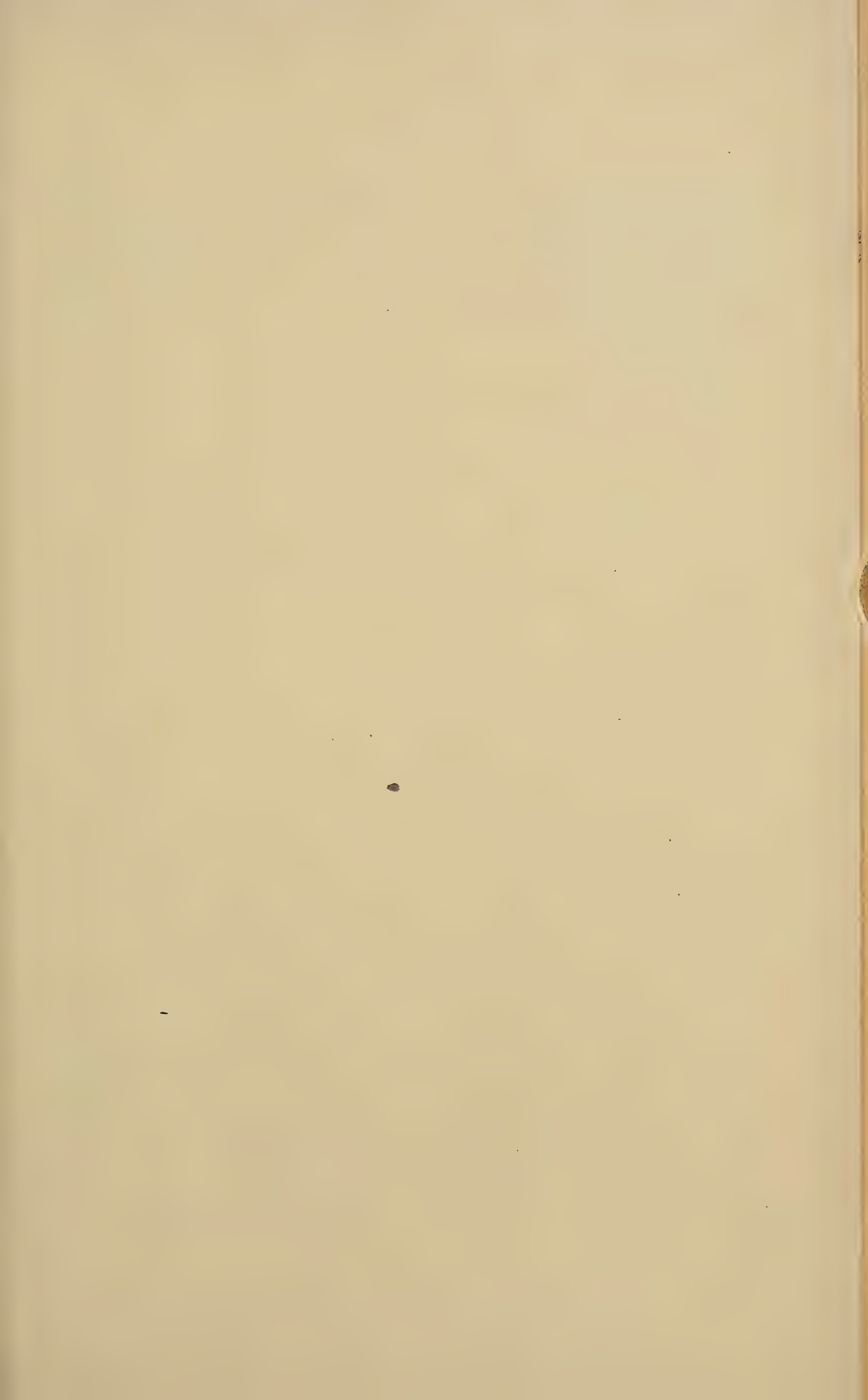
## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

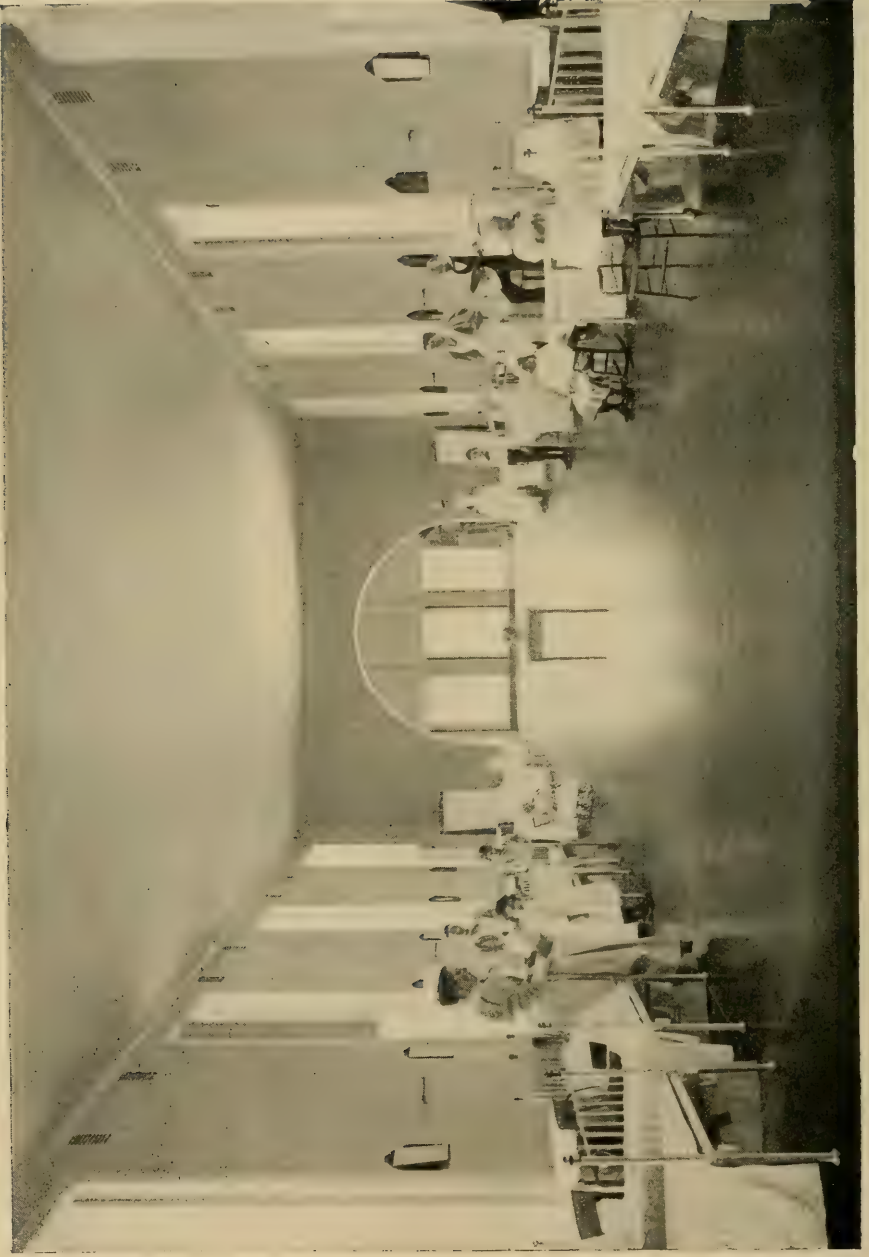
HARTFORD, CONN., November 12, 1897.

We hereby certify that we have this day examined the books of Ward W. Jacobs, Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, including the department of Old People's Home, compared vouchers for all cash-book disbursements made during the year ended September 30, 1897, and have checked his balance sheets.

We have also examined his lists of Assets, and find all of the several items as stated.

J. B. BUNCE, }  
H. A. REDFIELD, } *Auditors.*





CHILDREN'S WARD.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Executive Committee :*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit the following as the forty-second annual report of the management of the Hartford Hospital, consisting of a detail of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients, results of treatment, and other items as may be of interest.

The number of patients in the Hospital October 1, 1896, was 124—82 males and 42 females.

During the year 1,558 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 1,682 under treatment, 1,069 males and 613 females.

Of this number, 991 have recovered, 265 have improved, 78 not improved, 187 have died, and 161 remain under treatment—103 males and 58 females. Of the deaths, 16 were the results of accidents, and lived but a few hours after admission, 26 were hopeless cases, and lived but a short time; 31 were due to consumption.

There were 52 births—22 males and 30 females.

The whole number of weeks occupied was 7,530, of which citizens occupied 7,513, State beneficiaries  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and U. S. marine patients  $14\frac{3}{4}$ .

There have been 103 patients occupying 262 weeks supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation from the State of \$5,000 has partially supported 1,121 patients, at the rate of  $99\frac{1}{2}$  cents per week for each patient.

The number of State beneficiaries was 2.

The number of marine patients was 7.

The daily average of patients for the year was 144.

The greatest number any one day was 166, the least number was 113.

The average duration of patients was 4.48 weeks.

The average cost per week for each patient was \$8.26.

There have been 829 Americans, 702 foreigners, and 27 of unknown nativity.

Patients have been received from 76 different towns in the State.

*The HARTFORD HOSPITAL in account with B. S. GILBERT, Supt.*

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1896-7. To am't paid for —	1897. By am't received from —
Anæsthetics, . . . \$200.29	W. W. Jacobs, Treas., . \$62,261.41
Barn expenses, . . . 216.62	Board of patients from
Breadstuffs, . . . 1,598.95	various towns in the
Butter and eggs, . . . 2,647.86	State, . . . 15,630.92
Fruits and vegetables, . 1,817.80	Paying patients, . . . 17,359.65
Freights and cartage, . . 65.88	State beneficiaries, . . 12.86
Fuel, . . . . . 5,378.19	State appropriation, . . 5,000.00
Furniture, . . . . . 4,081.49	Marine patients, . . . 79.00
Gas, . . . . . 1,400.40	Services of nurses, . . . 78.00
Groceries, . . . . . 1,949.91	Sales, . . . . . 30.60
Ice, . . . . . 386.85	Registrar of births and
Instruments, . . . . . 374.17	deaths, . . . . . 51.50
Meat, fish, and fowl, . . 9,367.76	
Medicine, . . . . . 1,086.33	
Milk, . . . . . 3,639.61	
Miscellaneous, . . . . . 811.81	
Printing, stationery, etc., 896.88	
Repairs and Improve'ts, 3,401.40	
Salaries, . . . . . 19,430.30	
Surgical dressings, . . . 2,217.71	
Washing and soap, . . . 318.84	
Water, . . . . . 374.50	
Whisky, Wine, etc., . . . 597.86	
Total current expenses, \$62,261.41	
Amount paid Treasurer, 38,242.53	
<u>\$100,503.94</u>	<u>\$100,503.94</u>

*Detailed Statement of receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL from  
October 1, 1896, to October 1, 1897.*

Received from State Appropriation :

December 31, 1896, . . . . .	\$1,250.00
March 31, 1897, . . . . .	1,250.00
June 30, 1897, . . . . .	1,250.00
September 30, 1897, . . . . .	1,250.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

Received from various towns in the State :

December 31, 1896, . . . . .	\$4,256.08
March 31, 1897, . . . . .	1,091.09
June 30, 1897, . . . . .	5,658.94
September 30, 1897, . . . . .	4,624.81
	<hr/>
	\$15,630.92

Received from paying patients :

December 31, 1896, . . . . .	\$4,289.42
March 31, 1897, . . . . .	4,553.40
June 30, 1897, . . . . .	4,201.27
September 30, 1897, . . . . .	4,315.56
	<hr/>
	\$17,359.65

Received from State for care of Soldiers, . . . . .	12.86
Received from U. S. Collector for care of Seamen, . . . . .	79.00
Received from Services of Nurses, . . . . .	78.00
Received from sales, . . . . .	30.60
Received from Registrar of Birth and Deaths, . . . . .	51.50
	<hr/>

Total Receipts, . . . . .	\$38,242.53
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*Number of Patients who have Received the benefits of the HART-  
FORD HOSPITAL during the Year ending September 30, 1897.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital, October 1, 1896, . . . . .	82	42	124
Admitted during the year, . . . . .	987	571	1,558
Total, . . . . .	1,069	613	1,682
Of this number have been discharged :			
Recovered, . . . . .	619	372	991
Improved, . . . . .	171	94	265
Not Improved, . . . . .	44	34	78
Died, . . . . .	132	55	187
Total, . . . . .	966	555	1,521
Remaining October 1, 1897, . . . . .	103	58	161

*Monthly admissions from October 1, 1896, to October 1, 1897.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
October,	77	59	136	May,	92	40	132
November,	70	59	129	June,	90	50	140
December,	80	40	120	July,	75	46	121
January,	70	49	119	August,	87	28	115
February,	74	46	120	September,	90	57	147
March,	95	47	142				
April,	87	50	137	Total,	987	571	1,558

*Occupation of Patients.*

Artist,	1	Factory Operat.,	31	Peddlers,	5
Attendants,	2	Firemen,	6	Painters,	24
Actors,	2	Florists,	2	Polishers,	11
Agents,	9	Gardeners,	3	Policeman,	1
Burnisher,	1	Grinders,	7	Photographers,	3
Boiler-maker,	1	Gunsmith,	1	Quarrymen,	4
Bakers,	6	Hostlers,	12	Spinners,	2
Barbers,	3	Harnessmakers,	5	Stenographer,	1
Bartenders,	3	Housekeepers,	268	Slater,	1
Butchers,	6	Inventor,	1	Shoemakers,	9
Beltmaker,	1	Infants,	55	Seamstresses,	7
Blacksmiths,	10	Jewelers,	1	Seamen,	7
Brakemen,	11	Lather,	1	Stonecutters,	3
Bookkeepers,	2	Laundresses,	3	Saloon-keepers,	3
Buffers,	10	Librarian,	1	Schoolgirls,	13
Carriagemakers,	11	Lawyer,	1	Schoolboys,	15
Civil engineers,	2	Lineman,	1	Switchmen,	1
Clerks,	22	Laborers,	268	Salesmen,	10
Cooks,	15	Motorman,	1	Saleslady,	1
Cigarmakers,	10	Music teachers,	3	Students,	10
Compositors,	7	Machinists,	26	Superintendents,	4
Carpenters,	16	Moulders,	8	Soldier,	1
Conductors,	6	Merchants,	7	Tailors,	8
Coachmen,	7	Masons,	20	Tailoress,	1
Currier,	1	Mechanics,	27	Tinsmiths,	5
Domestics,	115	Messengers,	3	Teachers,	3
Draughtsmen,	3	Nurses,	13	Teamsters,	39
Dyer,	2	None,	134	Waiters,	7
Dressmakers,	8	Opticians,	2	Waitresses,	5
Druggists,	2	Patternmaker,	1	Weavers,	3
Engineers,	2	Plumbers,	4	Watchmen,	3
Electricians,	2	Piano tuners,	2		
Farmers,	57	Porters,	2		



*Residence of Patients.*

Ashford,	Glastonbury,	Stafford,
Avon,	Goshen,	Southington,
Andover,	Harwinton,	Suffield,
Burlington,	Huntington,	Saybrook,
Bridgeport,	Hartford,	Salisbury,
Bristol,	Haddam,	Somers,
Berlin,	Lebanon,	Stonington,
Bloomfield,	Litchfield,	So. Windsor,
Barkhamsted,	Morris,	Simsbury,
Coventry,	Manchester,	Sharon,
Canton,	Milford,	Tolland,
Canaan,	Meriden,	Torrington,
Chatham,	Middletown,	Thompson,
Colchester,	Mansfield,	Vernon,
Cromwell,	Middlebury,	Wallingford,
Clinton,	Newtown,	Watertown,
Derby,	Norwich,	Winchester,
Deep River,	New Britain,	Windsor,
Essex,	Newington,	Waterbury,
East Hartford,	New Haven,	Wethersfield,
East Windsor,	New Hartford,	West Hartford,
Enfield,	Portland,	Windham,
Franklin,	Plainville,	Windsor Locks,
Farmington,	Plymouth,	Willington.
Granby,	Rocky Hill,	
Groton,	Redding,	

*Nativity of Patients.*

Asia,	2	Ireland,	255	South America,	1
Austria	21	Italy,	49	Scotland,	15
Canada,	30	New Brunswick,	6	Sweden,	67
Denmark,	10	Norway,	3	Switzerland,	6
England,	60	Nova Scotia,	7	Turkey,	3
France,	7	P. E. Island,	2	Unknown,	27
Germany,	78	Poland,	20	United States,	829
Hungary,	1	Russia,	58	China,	1

Americans, 829. Foreigners, 702.

Unknown, 27.

Temperate, 1,296.

Intemperate, 262.

B. S. GILBERT,

*Superintendent.*

## DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors, we have received the *Hartford Daily Times*, the *Hartford Daily Courant*, the *Hartford Daily Post*, the *Hartford Daily Telegram*, and the *New York Medical Journal*.

### BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND PAPERS.

Miss D. Barbour, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. H. C. Judd, Mrs. H. K. Smith, Mrs. E. F. Harrison, Mrs. G. L. Chase, Mrs. N. O'Brien, Mrs. Miner, Miss E. A. Curtis, Miss Martha Schwab, Mrs. F. F. Small, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. G. A. Reynolds, Mrs. L. C. Callender, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. E. Cutler, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. W. J. Tolhurst, Mrs. Charles North, Mrs. L. H. Deming, Mrs. F. Quakenboss, Mrs. E. C. Terry, Mrs. J. D. Tucker, Mrs. E. M. Sawyer, Mrs. E. Carpenter, Mrs. B. W. Frisbie, Mrs. M. B. Bunce, Mrs. J. H. Root, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mrs. A. O. Roberts, Mrs. Bunce, Mrs. E. A. Frink, Miss A. F. Clarke, Mr. C. H. Adams, Mr. R. R. Foster, E. L. Warner, C. D. Francis, Pope Mfg. Co., Mr. C. F. Sweet, H. D. Brooks, Prof. Perry, Henry Roberts, J. L. Barbour, G. W. Russell, M.D., E. A. Smith, Conn. Club, Austin Bill, All Ready Circle King's Daughters, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, The N. A. Club, Sunshine Circle King's Daughters.

### CLOTHING, OLD LINEN, AND COTTON.

Miss Alice M. Hills, Mrs. H. G. Howe, Mrs. M. F. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mrs. A. T. Perry, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. A. K. Waterous, Mrs. C. D. Francis, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. G. E. Taintor, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Thomas F. Hill, Miss Woodruff, Mrs. G. W. Russell, Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Tracey, Mrs. C. R. Forrest, Mrs. S. C. Cooper, Mrs. Houser, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Porter, Mrs. Gillman, Mrs. B. Blumenthal, Mrs. BoSanke, Mrs. W. M. Hudson, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. J. S. Eldridge, Mrs. C. L. Bristol, Mrs. C. D. Francis, Mrs. T. W. Elsworth, Mrs. A. Allen, Mrs. Pitblado, Mrs. F. P. Chapman, Mrs. E. F. Harrison, Mrs. Goodwill, Mrs. W. B. Clark, D. F. Lincoln, Dr. G. P. Davis, Mr. J. C. Parsons, Mrs. John Allen,

H. A. Deming, Mrs. L. A. Shailer, Union for Home Work, Young People's Society Church of the Redeemer, 8 children's garments; Violet Circle King's daughters, 14 children's garments.

#### FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Mrs. Havemyer, Mrs. F. F. Small, Mrs. L. D. Fisk, Mrs. J. A. Porter, Mrs. Willis Judd, Mrs. J. S. Curtis, Miss Alice Bennett, Miss Helen M. Jackson, Mrs. John Coombs, Mrs. Benj. Miller, Mrs. R. Ballerstein, Mrs. R. O. Cheney, Mrs. H. A. Redfield, Wethersfield Flower Mission, D. W. Brooks, Yale Banjo Glee Club, Children of North West School, J. G. D. Newton, Brown, Thomson & Co., Geo. G. Williams, Mr. Henry A. Redfield, John R. Hills.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Through Mrs. M. J. Harris, Secy., Wethersfield, 25 new garments; Rev. Samuel B. Forbes, wheel-chair; Mrs. Frank Quackenbos, toys; Miss Edith Russell, paper dolls; Raymond Webster, toys and books; Mrs. A. G. Merritt, china set; Ernest and Cyrus Stevens, scrap-books for the children; Mrs. J. W. Allen, toys; C. Howard Young, bed rest; Misses Pardee, \$100.00 for surgical instruments; Mrs. J. H. Root, games for children; Mrs. Tracey, toys; Young People's Society Church of the Redeemer, 28 new garments; Mrs. Geo. W. Adams, orthopedic appliances; C. M. Fenn, 17 Anatomical Maps.

#### THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

Misses Pardee, \$10.00; W. A. Spencer, \$2.00; Ladies of the South Church Sewing Society, 1 quilt for the children; D. N. Barney, 2 boxes of oranges, 1 keg of Malaga grapes; Mrs. L. M. Glazier, books and toys; David Broderick, 1 turkey.

Many others have kindly left gifts of various kinds without leaving their names, some names may have been unintentionally omitted; to all, however, we are very grateful.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average for the year.	NO. EACH DAY.	
		Under care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Dead.			Greatest.	Least.
1860-1861,	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861-1862,	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862-1863,	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863-1864,	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	21
1864-1865,	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865-1866,	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866-1867,	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867-1868,	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868-1869,	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869-1870,	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870-1871,	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871-1872,	347	411	345	215	42	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872-1873,	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873-1874,	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874-1875,	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875-1876,	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876-1877,	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877-1878,	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878-1879,	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879-1880,	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880-1881,	649	752	660	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	83
1881-1882,	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882-1883,	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
1883-1884,	701	798	697	362	158	69	93	101	98	118	86
1884-1885,	747	848	746	392	177	81	85	102	114	139	92
1885-1886,	741	843	743	404	178	60	90	100	107	130	63
1886-1887,	770	870	760	402	162	66	117	110	108	139	83
1887-1888,	745	855	764	436	146	56	108	91	108	137	87
1888-1889,	845	936	831	496	148	61	117	105	111	143	83
1889-1890,	998	1,103	983	566	183	71	144	120	127	156	105
1890-1891,	928	1,048	946	522	195	82	145	102	110	132	83
1891-1892,	1,074	1,176	1,079	581	271	75	152	57	120	137	89
1892-1893,	1,169	1,266	1,155	645	254	97	159	111	122	145	88
1893-1894,	1,151	1,292	1,126	657	216	90	163	136	130	153	101
1894-1895,	1,295	1,431	1,133	854	233	74	141	129	138	160	102
1895-1896,	1,563	1,692	1,568	1,128	189	71	180	124	144	160	91
1896-1897,	1,558	1,682	1,521	991	265	78	187	161	144	166	113

TABLE OF DISEASES, INJURIES, ETC.,  
TREATED IN  
THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL

*During the Year Ending September 30, 1897.*

MEDICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Constitutional Diseases.								
Alcoholism, Acute,	..	10	2	10	..	..	1	1
"    Chronic,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Debility,	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Glycosuria,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gout,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Insolation,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lumbago,	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Marasmus,	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..
Opium Habit,	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rachitis,	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Rheumatism, Acute Articular,	..	17	6	17	4	2	..	..
"    Chronic,	2	8	1	..	5	1	2	3
"    Muscular,	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
"    Sub-acute,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatoid, Arthritis, Chronic,	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Diseases of Circulation.								
Anaemia,	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Apoplexy,	..	9	3	2	3	..	4	3
Arterial-Sclerosis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage,	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
"    Meningitis,	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Heart Dilatation,	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
"    "    and Tachycardia,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
"    Aortic Regurgitation,	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
"    "    Stenosis,	1	3	..	..	1	2	1	..



## MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of Circulation.—Continued.								
Heart, Fatty Degeneration,	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
“ Hypertrophy and Dilatation,	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
“ Mitral Regurgitation,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Dilatation,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Stenosis,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ Myocarditis,	..	5	2	..	4	1	..	2
“ “ and Tachycardia,	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Hemoplegia,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hemophilia,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Leukemia,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pericarditis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stenocardia,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Cutaneous System.								
Eczema of Arms,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Hand,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Leg,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
“ Papulosum,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Squamosum,	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..
Impetigo Contagiosa,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus Foliaceous,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Psoriasis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scabies,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Digestive System.								
Cholera Infantum,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Morbus,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dysentery,	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1
Dyspepsia,	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..
Enteralgia,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Enterocolitis,	..	2	3	3	..	..	1	1
Gastritis, Acute,	..	4	3	5	1	..	..	1
“ Chronic,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ Alcoholic,	..	2	2	3	1	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gastralgia,	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1
Jaundice, Catarrhal,	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Liver, Carcinomata of,	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
“ Cirrhosis,	..	1	7	3	6	..	4	1
“ “ Hypertrophic,	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
“ Multiple Abscess of,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesentery, Carcinomata of,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stomach, “ “	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..

## MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Nervous System.								
Cerebral Tumor, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chorea, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dementia Senile, . . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
Epilepsy, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Jacksonian, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" and Insanity, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Traumatic, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hysteria, . . . . .	..	..	5	2	2	1	..	..
" Puerperal, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxia, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mania, Acute, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
" " and Bed Sores, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Insolation, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" à potu, . . . . .	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
Meningitis, Cerebral, . . . . .	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..
" Basilar, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
" Cerebro-spinal, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Myelitis, Chronic, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Neurasthenia, . . . . .	..	2	9	6	3	2	..	..
" and Nephritis, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Neuralgia, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Neuritis, Alcoholic, . . . . .	..	4	..	2	1	..	1	..
" Multiple, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Peripheral, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paralysis, Agitans, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Bell's, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sciatica, Acute, . . . . .	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..
" Chronic, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Diseases of the Respiratory System.								
Bronchitis, Acute, . . . . .	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	2
" Chronic, . . . . .	..	3	2	..	4	1	..	..
" Capillary, . . . . .	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
" " and Asthma, . . . . .	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1
Emphysema, . . . . .	2	3	..	..	2	..	2	1
" and Bronchitis, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Empyema, . . . . .	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	1
Haemoptysis, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Laryngitis, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oedema of Lungs, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia, Broncho, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
" Catarrhal, . . . . .	..	1	4	1	3	..	3	..
" " and Phthisis, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" Lobar, Single, . . . . .	2	25	5	20	1	..	6	5
" " Double, . . . . .	..	6	1	3	1	..	3	..

## MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Cont'd.								
Pneumonia Lobar and Delirium Tremens,	..	4	1	2	..	..	3	..
“ “ “ Empyema,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pleurisy, Acute,	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
“ Fibrinous,	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..
“ Serous,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Sero-fibrinous,	2	6	5	9	4	..	..	..
Phthisis, Pulmonalis,	5	33	15	..	15	9	24	5
“ Fibrinous,	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	2
Tonsillitis, Follicular,	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	..
Tonsil, Hypertrophy of,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculosis, General,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diseases of the Urinary System.								
Nephritis, Acute,	..	9	1	5	2	..	3	..
“ Sub-acute,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ Chronic Diffuse,	1	6	..	..	3	..	4	..
“ “ Interstitial,	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
“ “ and Gastritis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
“ “ “ Anaemia,	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
“ “ “ Tachycardia,	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Pyonephrosis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Retention of Urine,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Renal Calculi,	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Infectious Diseases.								
Diphtheria,	..	8	3	10	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Intermittent Fever, Quotidian,	..	14	4	16	..	..	..	2
“ “ Tertian,	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	..
La Grippe,	1	5	3	6	..	..	..	3
Remittent Fever,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Rubeola,	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever,	..	4	4	5	..	..	1	2
Typhoid Fever,	37	62	22	95	..	..	5	21
“ “ and Capillary Bronchitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Lymphangitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Pneumonia,	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..
“ “ “ Pregnancy,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Typho-Malarial Fever,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Multiple Diseases.								
Alcoholism and Catarrhal Jaundice,	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Apoplexy and Cancer of Uterus,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver and Nephritis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Diabetes Mellitus and Psoriasis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentery and Malaria,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

## MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Multiple Diseases.—Continued.								
Pleurisy and Asthma, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia and Pericarditis, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Phthisis, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis and Malaria, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Nephritis, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
“ and Rheumatism, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
“ “ Endocarditis, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pregnancy and Nephritis, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism and Cirrhosis of Liver, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ Gastritis, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Senility, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Poisons.								
Aniline Poisoning of Feet, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arsenic, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carbolic Acid, . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Lead, Acute, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paris Green, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rhus Toxicodendron, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Strychnine, . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Unclassified Diseases.								
No Disease, . . . . .	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	..
Maligner, . . . . .	..	5	1	2	4	..	..	..
Total, including Gynecology and Obstet- rics, . . . . .	79	458	421	545	154	42	132	85
Total, not including Obstetrics and Gyne- cology, . . . . .	69	435	202	342	127	35	117	75

## OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Gynecology.								
Amenorrhea,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Cervix Uteri, Carcinoma of,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
"    Laceration of,	1	..	9	9	..	1	..	..
"    Laceration of Hypertrophy } and Incontinence of Urine, }	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cervix Uteri, Laceration of and Oöphoralgia	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dysmenorrhea,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
"    and Prolapsis,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Endometritis, Acute,	1	..	16	10	3	2	..	2
"    Chronic,	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	2
"    and Lacerated Perineum,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
"    "    Retroversion,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
"    "    Salpingitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Fistula, Recto-vaginal,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Menopause,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ovarian Cyst,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
"    Double,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
"    Carcinomata,	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
"    Fibromata,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Oöphoralgia,	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..
"    and Endometritis,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
"    Hypertrophy of Cervix,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Perineum, Laceration of,	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
"    "    and Cervix,	1	..	10	10	1	..	..	..
"    "    Hemorrhoids,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
"    "    Stricture of Rectum,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
"    "    through Spincter,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Pelvic Cellulitis,	..	..	8	6	2	..	..	..
"    "    and Oöphoralgia,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Prolapsus, Partial,	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
"    Complete,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pyosalpinx,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
"    Double,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
"    and Hysteria,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Salpingitis,	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
Uterus, Displacement of,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    Anteversion,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
"    Retroversion,	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..
"    "    and Adhesions,	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	2
"    Sub-involution,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
"    Fibromata of,	..	..	6	2	2	2	..	..
"    "    Multiple,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
"    Rupture of,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Vaginitis, Acute,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..



## OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES. — CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Obstetrics.								
Abortion, . . . . .	1	..	7	7	..	..	1	..
"    Threatened, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Mastitis, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Miscarriage, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, . . . . .	3	..	52	52	..	..	..	3
Pregnancy and Albumenuria, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
"    "    Contracted Pelvis, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
"    "    Placenta Preria, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
"    "    Phthisis, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperium, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Infants, Full Term, . . . . .	..	22	29	46	..	..	5	..
"    Still born, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
<hr/>								
Gynecology and Obstetrics, Total, . . . . .	10	23	219	203	27	7	15	10

T. WESTON CHESTER, M.D.,  
House Physician.

## SURGICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of the Head, Face, and Neck.								
Burn of Scalp (by X Rays), . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle of Neck, . . . . .	I	I	I	3	..	..	..	..
Caries of Axis and Atlas (Tuberc.), . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
Concussion of Brain, . . . . .	..	5	..	3	I	..	I	..
"    "    "    and Scalp Wound, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    and Internal Injuries, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
Contusion of Chin, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    Face, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
"    "    Neck, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
"    "    Scalp, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Bones of Face, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    Frontal Bone, Comp., . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    Inferior Maxilla, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    and Superior Maxillæ, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    Maxilla and Com- pound Disloca- tion of Clavicle, } . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    Nasal Bones, . . . . .	..	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
"    "    Skull, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
"    "    "    Base of, and Disloca- tion of Clavicle, } . . . . .	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
"    "    "    Compound, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    and Tibia and Fibula } Comp., } . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
Hare lip (Double), . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Bones of Face, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Superior Maxilla, . . . . .	..	I	I	I	I	..	..	..
Periostitis of Inferior Maxilla, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Glands of Neck, . . . . .	..	I	5	4	7	I	I	..
Wounds, Gunshot, of Face, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    Inferior Maxilla, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
"    "    "    Incised, of Face and Heel, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    Throat, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    Lacerated, of Face, . . . . .	..	2	..	I	I	..	..	..
"    "    "    Lip, . . . . .	..	I	2	3	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    Scalp, . . . . .	..	9	I	10	..	..	..	..
Injuries of Upper Extremities, Axilla, and Spine.								
Amputation of Arm, Traumatic, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
"    "    "    "    and Crush of Foot,—Tetanus, } . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Fingers, Traumatic, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	I	..
"    "    "    Hand, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Burn of Arm and Thorax, . . . . .	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
"    "    "    Hand, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..

## SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Upper Extremities, Axilla, and Spine.—Continued.								
Cellulitis of Hand, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Concussion of Spine, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Contusion " Arm, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " " and Hip, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Elbow, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
" " Shoulder, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thumb, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Elbow, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
" " Shoulder, . . . . .	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
" " Thumb, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fracture, Colles, . . . . .	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
" of Elbow, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " Humerus (Shaft), . . . . .	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
" " " (Smg. neck), . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
" " Radius and Ulna, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
" " Spine, . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
" " Ulna, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Frost Bite of Fingers and Toes, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemorrhage of Spinal Cord, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Metacarpal Bones, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Phalanx of Thumb, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Vertebrae (Lumbar), . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paralysis of Arm (Traumatic), . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Periostitis of Elbow, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
" " Phalanx, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scald of Hand, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sprain of Elbow, . . . . .	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
" " Wrist, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wounds, Gunshot, of Hand, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " Infected, of Arm, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " " Hand, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
" " Lacerated, of Hand, . . . . .	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	2
" " " " and Fingers, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " " Fingers, . . . . .	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1
" " " Wrist, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Injuries of Lower Extremities and Groin.								
Anæurism of Popliteal Artery, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Posterior Tibial Artery, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Burn of Leg, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bursitis of Knee, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Caries of Ankle, Tubercular, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Leg, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Foot, . . . . .	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Hip, . . . . .	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..

## SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Lower Extremities and Groin.— <i>Continued.</i>								
Contusion of Hip and Sprain of Ankle, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Thigh, . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
“ “ “ Knee, . . .	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
“ “ “ Leg, . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Crush of Foot, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Hand, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Leg, . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ and Arm, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ and Ribs, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Thigh, . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Deformity of Toe, . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dislocation “ “ (Chronic), . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Ankle, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ “ Femur (Chronic), . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ “ Fibula and Tibia, Comp., . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Hip, . . .	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
“ “ “ Knee, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Femur (neck), . . .	..	6	3	6	..	..	1	2
“ “ “ (shaft), . . .	4	9	2	9	2	..	1	3
“ “ “ Compound, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ and Dislocation of } Knee, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Fibula, . . .	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Potts of Leg, . . .	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Patella, . . .	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1
“ “ “ Comp. Commin., . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Tibia and Fibula, . . .	1	10	2	10	..	..	1	2
“ “ “ “ Comp., . . .	..	5	..	3	..	..	1	1
“ “ “ Double, Tibia and Fibula, } Comp., . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Tibia and Fibula, Comp., } with Tetanus, . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Tibia, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Frost Bite of Toes, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gangrene of Foot, Senile, . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
“ “ “ Diabetic, . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Lymphangitis of Leg, . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ “ Groin, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Femur, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Fibula, . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Tibia, . . .	1	5	..	3	1	..	..	2
Painful Stump of Leg, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sinus of Leg, . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Heel, . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sprain of Ankle, . . .	..	6	3	8	1	..	..	..

## SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
	Male.	Female.						
Injuries of Lower Extremities and Groin.—								
Continued.								
Sprain of Hip, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Knee, . . . . .	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
Strain “ “ . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Synovitis of Knee, . . . . .	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	1
Ulcer of Foot (Varicose), . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
“ “ Leg, Indolent, . . . . .	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Traumatic, . . . . .	1	4	2	5	1	..	..	1
“ “ “ Varicose, . . . . .	1	8	5	11	2	..	..	1
Varicose Veins of Leg, . . . . .	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Wounds, Incised, of Knee, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Leg, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Infected, of Knee, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Lacerated, of Leg, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ and Eye, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ Thigh, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Punctured, of Scrotum and } Thigh, . . . . . }	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ Gunshot, of Ankle, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Leg, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ “ Thigh, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Surgical Diseases and Injuries.								
Abscess of Abdomen, . . . . .	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	2
“ “ Axilla, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Back, . . . . .	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
“ “ Buttock, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ Groin, . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
“ “ Hand, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Ischio-Rectal, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
“ “ of Knee, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
“ “ Leg, . . . . .	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1
“ “ “ Diabetic, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ with Procidientia Uteri, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ Perinæum, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ with Stricture, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Psoas, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ of Thorax, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Adhesions, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis, . . . . .	1	35	16	42	..	..	4	6
“ “ with Fœcal Fistula, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Peritonitis, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Burn of Trunk, . . . . .	..	4	1	1	..	..	4	..
Contusion of Abdomen, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ and Thorax, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ Back, . . . . .	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..



## SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New Cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
General Surgical Diseases and Injuries. —								
Continued.								
Contusion of Nose and Mouth, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Thorax, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Arm, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contracture of Eschar, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Empyema, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Clavicle, . . . . .		6	..	5	..	..	..	1
“ “ “ Mania à Potu, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ Femur and Colles Fracture, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Humerus, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Pelvis and Internal Injuries, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Ribs, . . . . .	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Internal Injuries, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ Abdominal Wound, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ Sprain of Ankle, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fissure of Anus, . . . . .		2	1	2	..	1	..	..
Fistula in Ano, . . . . .	2	8	2	10	2	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Gluteal Abscess, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ “ Hemorrhoids, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Recto-Vesical, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hemorrhoids, . . . . .		10	3	12	1	..	..	..
Hernia, Inguinal, . . . . .		2	3	3	..	1	..	1
“ “ “ and Alcoholism, . . . . .		2	..	1	..	..	..	1
“ Scrotal, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Umbilical (Strangulated), . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Ventral, . . . . .		1	2	1	1	..	..	1
“ “ “ Strangulated, . . . . .		..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Necrosis of Tuberosity of Ischium, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Prolapse of Rectum, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scrofuloderma, . . . . .		..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sinus of Abdomen, . . . . .		1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Sprain of Back, . . . . .		2	2	3	1	..	..	..
Stricture of Oesophagus, . . . . .		..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Breast, . . . . .		1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Tumors, Carcinoma, of Breast, . . . . .	1	..	3	2	..	2	..	..
“ “ “ Intestine, . . . . .		..	2	..	..	1	1	..
“ “ “ Larynx, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Liver, . . . . .		..	2	..	..	2	..	..
“ “ “ Mediastinum, . . . . .		1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ Neck, . . . . .		..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ “ Omentum, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
“ “ “ Rectum, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cyst, Sebaceous, of Shoulder, . . . . .		1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epithelioma of Ear and Rectum, . . . . .		1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ “ Face (Recurrent), . . . . .	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..

## SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
	Male.	Female.						
General Surgical Diseases and Injuries,—								
<i>Continued.</i>								
Epithelioma of Lip, . . . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Tongue, . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Lipoma of Neck and Cataract, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shoulder, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Osteo-Sarcoma of Axilla, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Knee, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sarcoma of Breast, . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Buttock and Abdomen, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
"    "    Neck, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"    "    "    of Bladder, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wounds, Incised, of Abdomen, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
"    Punctured, of Chest, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Injuries of Genito-Urinary System.								
Cystitis, Acute, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
"    Chronic, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dermatitis of Scrotum, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele, . . . . .	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Phimosis, . . . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Prostatitis, . . . . .	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Pyonephrosis, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Urethra and Fracture of Os } Pubes, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Testicle, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Varicocele, . . . . .	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Vesical Calculus, . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases.								
Condyloma of Anus, . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
"    "    Testicle, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Epididymitis, . . . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Epididymo-Orchitis, . . . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Epididymitis-Prostatitis, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gleet, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
"    "    and Phimosis, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism, . . . . .	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Orchitis, . . . . .	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	..
Syphilis, Primary, . . . . .	3	6	3	..	10	1	..	1
"    "    and Pericarditis, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
"    Tertiary, . . . . .	..	7	2	..	7	1	1	..
"    Hereditary, . . . . .	3	1	2	..	6	..	..	..
Syphilitic Gumma, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
"    Nodule of Scalp, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

## SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female					
Venereal Diseases.—Continued.								
Syphilitic Necrosis of Sphenoid Bone, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ Ulcer of Leg, . . . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra, . . . . .	..	10	..	6	4	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Cystitis, . . . . .	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
“ “ “ “ Gleet, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Venereal Warts, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total, . . . . .	40	508	145	433	103	32	53	72

## ORTHOPEDIC CASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Orthopedic Cases.								
Ankylosis of Knee, . . . . .	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2
Genu Valgum, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Morbus Coxarius, . . . . .	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1
Potts' Disease of Spine, . . . . .	..	4	2	..	3	3	..	..
Rachitis and Double Genu Valgum, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Talipes Equinus, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
"    Valgus, . . . . .	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
"    Varus, . . . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
"    "    (Double), . . . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Torticollis, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Knee Joint Disease, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Total, . . . . .	5	21	5	13	8	4	2	4

## DISEASES OF EAR, EYE, NOSE, AND THROAT (INDOOR).

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Adenoids of Pharynx, . . . . .	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Blepharitis Marginalis, . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cataract, . . . . .	7	4	9	1	1	..	..	..
Catarrh, Nasal, Chronic, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Eyelids, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chalazion, . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Choroiditis, . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Conjunctivitis (Diphtheritic), . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" (Traumatic), . . . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
" and Iritis, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cyst, Sebaceous, of Eyebrow, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" " Orbit, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Deflected Septum of Nose, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Entropion, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Fissure of Eyelid, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hemorrhage of Retina, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hypermetropia, . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Iritis, Traumatic, . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Keratitis, . . . . .	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" and Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Trachoma, . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mastoiditis, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Opacity of Cornea, Traumatic, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia, Gonorrhœal, . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
" Neonatorum, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis Media, Acute, . . . . .	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Chronic, . . . . .	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Panophthalmitis, . . . . .	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..
Rhinitis Hypertrophic, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Strabismus (Internal), . . . . .	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..
Trachoma, . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Tumor of Eye, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Cornea, . . . . .	..	1	3	3	..	1	..	..
" " and Dermatitis of Face, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wounds, Lacerated, of Eyeball, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " " Eyelid, . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total, . . . . .	3	45	26	50	15	4	..	5

## DISEASES OF EAR, EYE, NOSE, AND THROAT (OUTDOOR).

	Male.	Female.
Adenoids of Pharynx, . . . . .	5	1
Astigmatism, . . . . .		1
Atrophy of Optic Nerve, . . . . .	1	
Blepharo Adenitis, . . . . .	1	
Blepharocystitis, . . . . .	1	
Blepharitis Marginalis, . . . . .	1	4
Cataract, . . . . .	1	2
Catarrh (Nasal), . . . . .	1	1
Chalazion, . . . . .		3
Choroiditis, . . . . .	1	1
"    and Staphyloma, . . . . .		1
Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal, . . . . .	1	9
"    Chronic, . . . . .	2	1
"    Granular, . . . . .	1	1
"    Phlyctenular, . . . . .	2	5
Deflected Septum, . . . . .	1	1
Dislocation of Lens, . . . . .	1	
Entropion, . . . . .		1
Foreign Body in Throat, . . . . .	1	1
Hypermetropia, . . . . .	1	2
Iritis, . . . . .	2	
Keratitis, Interstitial, . . . . .	2	1
"    Phlyctenular, . . . . .	3	5
Leucoma, . . . . .	1	
Myopia, . . . . .		5
Opacity of Cornea, . . . . .	1	
Ophthalmia Purulenta, . . . . .		
"    Tarsi, . . . . .		1
Otitis Media Purulenta Acuta, . . . . .	1	2
"    "    Atrophica, . . . . .	1	
"    "    Chronica, . . . . .	4	7
"    "    Subacute, . . . . .	1	3
"    "    Suppurative, . . . . .		10
Presbyopia, . . . . .		2
Pterigium, . . . . .		1
Ptoxis, . . . . .	1	
Retina Detached, . . . . .	1	
Retinal Hemorrhage, . . . . .	1	
Strabismus, . . . . .	2	1
Stricture of Lachrymal Duct, . . . . .		6
Tonsils Enlarged, . . . . .		5
Trachoma, . . . . .	4	3
Traumatism of Eye, . . . . .		1
Ulcer of Cornea, . . . . .	2	2
Total, . . . . .	49	90

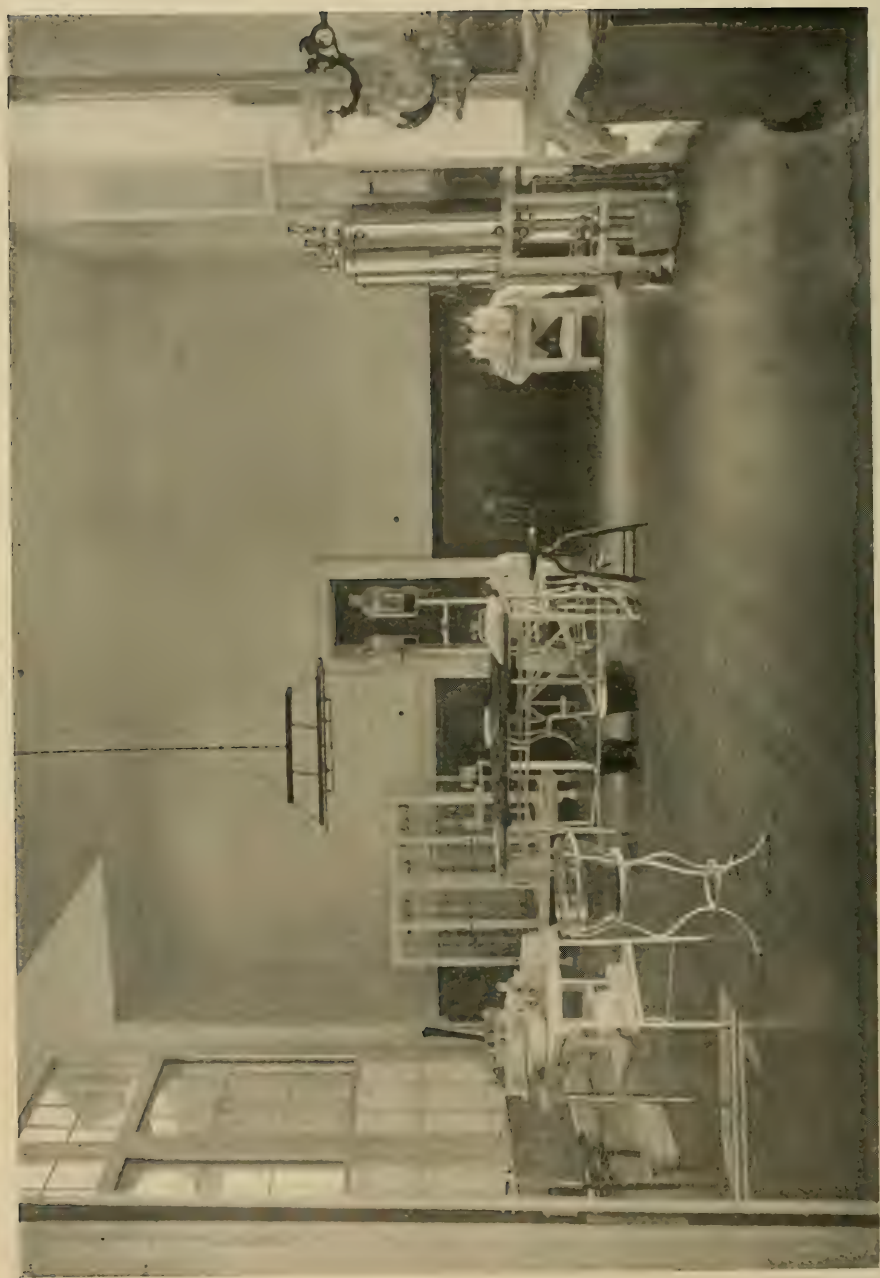


## SUMMARY OF SURGICAL PATIENTS.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1896.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1897.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Head, Face, and Neck, . . .	3	56	11	56	4	1	7	2
“ “ Genito-Urinary System, . . .	0	21	2	15	6	2	0	0
“ “ Upper Extremity, Axilla, and Spine, . . . }	0	65	9	53	7	1	5	8
“ “ Lower Extremity and Groin, . .	15	128	28	100	23	5	15	28
“ “ and Diseases; General, . . .	8	141	60	132	14	14	23	26
“ “ “ Venereal, . . .	11	53	8	27	34	5	3	3
“ “ “ Orthopedic, . . .	5	21	5	13	8	4	2	4
“ “ “ Eye and Ear (Indoor), . . . }	3	45	26	50	15	4	0	5
Total (Indoor), . . . . .	45	529	150	446	111	36	55	76
Eye and Ear (Outdoor), . . . . .	..	49	90	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all Patients Treated, . . . . .	..	578	240	..	..	..	..	..

HOWARD FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.,  
House Surgeon.





OPERATING ROOM.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Amputation of Arm, . . . . .	3	..	Curettling Ulcer of Leg, . . . . .	..	3
of Breast, . . . . .	1	3	Ulcer of Perineum, . . . . .	1	..
of Ear, . . . . .	1	..	Uterus, . . . . .	..	27
of Fingers, . . . . .	4	1	Uterus and Ligation of } Hemorrhoids, }	..	1
of Foot and Curetting } Shoulder, }	1	..	Uterus and Perineorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	4
of Leg, . . . . .	7	..	Uterus and Perineorrhaphy } and Trachelorrhaphy, }	..	3
of Leg (double), . . . . .	2	..	Uterus and Trachelor- raphy, }	..	5
of Shoulder Joint, . . . . .	3	..	Uterus for Secundines, . . . . .	..	1
of Thigh, . . . . .	1	..	Wound of Heel, . . . . .	1	..
of Thumb, . . . . .	2	..	Dressing Perineal Wound, . . . . .	1	..
of Toes, . . . . .	2	1	Dilating Urethral Stricture, . . . . .	3	..
Application of forceps in } labor, }	..	1	Urethral Stricture with } Int. and Ext. Ure- }	1	..
of plaster cast to arm, . . . . .	..	1	throto-my, }	..	..
of splint to inf. maxilla, . . . . .	1	..	Ectropion, . . . . .	1	..
Aspiration of Abdomen, . . . . .	5	..	Enucleation of Eye, . . . . .	4	3
of Bladder, . . . . .	3	..	Entropion, . . . . .	..	1
of knee-joint, . . . . .	1	..	and Pritchiasis, . . . . .	..	1
of Thorax, . . . . .	5	..	Examination of Bladder for } Calculus, }	1	..
Bowman's operation for } cystitis, }	..	1	of Eye, . . . . .	1	..
Breaking up Adhes'ns of Knee, . . . . .	2	..	of Fecal Fistula, . . . . .	..	1
Empyæmic Adhesions, . . . . .	..	1	of Fractured Femur, . . . . .	1	..
Canthotomy, . . . . .	1	1	of Rectum, . . . . .	1	..
Canthoplasty (double), . . . . .	1	..	of Sprain of Elbow, . . . . .	1	..
Castration, . . . . .	1	..	of Urethra, . . . . .	1	..
Cauterization of Back, . . . . .	..	1	of Vagina, . . . . .	..	1
of Condyloma of Arms, . . . . .	1	..	Excision of Carcinoma ) Breast (recurrent), }	..	1
of Cornea, . . . . .	..	2	of Clavicle Sternal End, . . . . .	1	..
of Prolapsed Rectum, . . . . .	3	..	of Chalazion, . . . . .	2	1
Circumcision, . . . . .	9	..	of Epithelioma Cervix Uteri, . . . . .	..	1
Colporrhaphy (Ant. and Post.), . . . . .	..	2	of Epithelioma Lip, . . . . .	2	..
of Post. and Perineorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	2	of Glands of Axilla, . . . . .	..	1
Costotomy, . . . . .	1	1	Glands of Neck (tubercu- lar), }	4	7
Curettling Abscess of Thigh, . . . . .	1	..	of Hydrocele of Cord, . . . . .	1	..
Abscess of Scalp, . . . . .	1	..	of Lipoma of Back, . . . . .	1	..
Abscess of Mastoid Bone, . . . . .	1	1	of Lipoma of Shoulder, . . . . .	1	..
Eye-lids for Trachoma, . . . . .	..	3	of Meningeal Cyst, . . . . .	2	..
Granulations of Middle Ear, . . . . .	..	1	of Needle from Foot, . . . . .	..	1
of Heel, . . . . .	1	..	of Patella with Curetting, . . . . .	1	..
Indolent Ulcer of Leg, . . . . .	..	1	of Sebaceous Cyst, . . . . .	2	..
Metatarsal Phalangeal } Joints, }	1	..	of Silver Sutures from } Tibia, }	1	..
Sinus of Abdomen, . . . . .	1	1	of Sup. Maxilla, . . . . .	..	1
Sinus of Heel, . . . . .	1	..	of Testicles, . . . . .	2	..
Sinus of Leg, . . . . .	..	3	of Tongue, . . . . .	2	..
Sinus of Neck, . . . . .	1	..	of Varicocele, . . . . .	3	..
Sinus of Tibia, . . . . .	..	1			
Tibia, comp. Fracture, . . . . .	1	..			
Tubercular Ankle, . . . . .	1	..			
Tubercular Ischium, . . . . .	1	..			

## TABLE OF OPERATIONS. — CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Excision of Varicocele and Circumcision,	1	..	Incision and Curetting Abscess of Knee Joint,	1	..
Exsection of Hip Joint, of Inf. Maxilla for Osteo-	1	..	and Curetting Abscess of Knee Joint (tubercular),	1	..
Sarcoma,	..	1	and Curetting Abscess of Neck,	3	2
of Knee Joint,	2	..	and Curetting Abscess of Perineum,	2	..
of Lipoma of Neck,	..	1	and Curetting Abscess of Side,	1	2
of Papilloma of Hand,	1	..	and Curetting Abscess of Thorax,	1	..
of Prolapsed Rectum,	1	..	and Curetting Infected Wound,	..	..
Extraction of Cataract, of Teeth,	6	4	and Curetting of Hand,	2	..
Genu Valgum (double),	1	..	and Curetting of Bubo,	1	..
Varum,	1	..	and Curetting Sinus of Leg,	2	..
Hare Lip,	2	..	and Curetting Sinus of Umbilicus,	..	1
Heriotomy, Femoral,	..	1	and Curetting Tibia for Bullet,	1	..
Inguinal,	4	1	and Curetting Vaginal Fistula,	..	1
Inguinal Congenital,	1	..	Laparotomy for Appendicitis,	31	18
Inguinal and Hydrocele,	1	..	for Appendicitis and Abdom. Adhesions,	..	1
Inguinal and Removal of Fibrous Tumor,	1	..	for Appendicitis and Ovariectomy,	..	1
Umbilical (strangulated),	..	1	for Abdominal Sinus,	..	1
Hysterectomy,	..	1	for Exploratory (Cancer Pylorus),	1	..
Incision for Abscess Back,	1	1	for Exploratory and Cotos-tomy,	1	..
of Abscess Cornea,	1	..	for Fecal Fistula,	1	1
of Abscess Leg,	2	1	for Hernia (Ing. Strangulated),	3	..
for Abscess Pelvis,	1	1	for Hernia (Ventral),	..	3
for Removal of Bullet,	2	..	for Intestinal Adhesions,	..	2
for Cellulitis of Foot,	1	..	for Intestinal Obstruction,	..	1
for Cellulitis of Leg,	1	..	for Ovariectomy,	..	3
for Cystotomy (sub.-pub.),	1	..	for Ovariectomy, double,	..	6
for Cystotomy (perineal),	1	..	for Pelvic Tumor,	..	1
of Eyeball for Panophthalmitis,	2	..	for Peritonitis,	1	..
for Fistula in Ano,	8	1	Ligation of Hemorrhoids,	5	1
Lachrymal Stricture,	1	1	and Cauterization of Hemorrhoids,	1	..
for Lymphangitis Arm,	1	..	of Hemorrhoids and Ischia,	..	..
Prepuce for Phimosis,	2	..	of Rectal Abscess,	1	..
for Sarcoma of Buttock,	2	..	of Pylpus of Rectum,	..	1
of Scrotum for Orchitis,	1	..	Meatotomy,	1	..
of Tonsil,	1	..	Osteotomy for Bowlegs,	2	..
and Curetting of Abscess of Axilla,	2	..	of Fibula,	1	..
and Curetting Abscess of Buttock,	..	1			
and Curetting Abscess of Back,	1	..			
and Curetting Abscess of Glenoid Fossa,	1	..			
and Curetting Abscess of Groin,	..	1			
and Curetting Abscess of Hip Joint,	1	..			



TABLE OF OPERATIONS. — CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Passive Motion of Elbow, . . . . .	1	..	Strabotomy, . . . . .	2	5
of Knee Joint, . . . . .	..	7	Suturing Lacerated Fingers, . . . . .	2	..
Perineorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	6	Lacerated Eye, . . . . .	..	1
with Trachelorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	1	Lacerated Wound of	1	..
with Colporrhaphy, . . . . .	..	1	Hand and Foot, . . . . .	..	..
with Ligation of Hemor-	..	1	Lacerated Wound of Head, . . . . .	4	..
rhoids, . . . . .	..	1	Lacerated Wound of	1	..
Phelps' Operation for Talipes, . . . . .	3	..	Thorax, . . . . .	..	..
Phlebotomy for Popliteal	1	..	Inf. Maxilla for Ununited	1	..
Varix, . . . . .	1	..	Fracture, . . . . .	..	..
for Varicocele, . . . . .	1	..	Radius and Ulna after	1	..
Plastic Operation for Burn	..	1	Fracture, . . . . .	..	..
of Arm, . . . . .	..	1	Ununited Wound after	..	1
on Rectum, . . . . .	1	..	Lap., . . . . .	..	1
on Hare Lip and Cleft	1	..	Symphiotomy, . . . . .	..	1
Palate, . . . . .	1	..	Talipes Equinus, . . . . .	1	..
Puncture of Tympanum for	1	..	(Phelps Operation), . . . . .	2	..
Otitis Media, . . . . .	1	..	Tapping Hydrocele, . . . . .	1	..
Reduction of Fracture of	2	..	Tenotomy of Biceps of Leg, . . . . .	1	..
Femur, . . . . .	..	1	Thoracoplasty, . . . . .	1	..
of Fracture of Humerus, . . . . .	..	1	Thoracotomy, . . . . .	4	2
of Fracture of Leg, . . . . .	1	..	Tonsilotomy, . . . . .	1	..
of Hernia, . . . . .	1	..	Torticollis, . . . . .	1	..
of Luxation of Inf. Maxilla, . . . . .	..	1	Trachelorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	6
of Luxation of Shoulder, . . . . .	3	..	and Hemorrhoids, . . . . .	..	1
of Luxation of Thumb, . . . . .	1	..	and Perineorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	6
Rectoplasty, . . . . .	2	..	Trephining for Fract. Skull, . . . . .	1	..
Recto Vaginal Fistula, . . . . .	..	1	Frontal Bone, . . . . .	1	..
Recto Vesical Fistula, . . . . .	1	..	for Tumor Brain, . . . . .	..	1
Rupturing Ligaments of	1	..	Tracheotomy, . . . . .	1	..
Ankle, . . . . .	1	..	Urethrotomy (Int. and Ext.), . . . . .	3	..
Sequestrotomy of Fibula, . . . . .	1	1	(Int.), . . . . .	2	..
of Inf. Maxilla, . . . . .	1	..	Ventral Fixation, . . . . .	..	3
of Tibia, . . . . .	3	..	Wiring Inf. Maxilla after	1	..
of Ulna, . . . . .	1	..	Gunshot Wound, . . . . .	..	..
Skin grafting, . . . . .	2	1	Tibia for Comp. Fracture, . . . . .	1	..
Stretching Sphincter Ani for	1	1			
Fissure, . . . . .	1	1	Total, . . . . .	308	200

Ether has been administered, . . . . .	345 times.
Chloroform " . . . . .	59 "
Cocaine " . . . . .	47 "
No anaesthesia, . . . . .	57 "

HOWARD FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.,  
House Surgeon.

# RULES

FOR THE

## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. All patients are admitted by permits from one of the Executive Committee, or from the Superintendent, who shall arrange the price per week, according to the circumstances of the case and accommodations required.

2. All permits are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, at their regular Hospital meeting.

3. Those who are able to contribute toward their support are received at an agreed rate.

4. The ordinary charge per week is \$6.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

5. Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations are charged according to circumstances.

6. Persons who are destitute of friends and means are provided for in various ways.

7. Those persons only who are carried directly from the place of accident are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee or Superintendent.

8. No person having venereal or contagious diseases are admitted into this institution (except by special permit).

*Copy of Bond.*

HARTFORD, CONN., 18 :

Upon the admission of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ into the "HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for \_\_\_\_\_ use, and pay the Treasurer of said institution \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per

week for board, medicine, and medical attendance ; cause said patient to be removed when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

*Principal.*

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

*Surety.*

#### RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every week-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and on Sunday, for the purpose of attending Divine worship, but on that day they must leave the wards when the services are ended.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron.

3. Visitors must deposit with the Superintendent or Matron any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient.

## ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

### ACT INCORPORATING HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may make purchases, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation ; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life ; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life ; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years ; and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual

meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of the year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

ART. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Approved, May Session, 1854.



RESOLUTION AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD  
HOSPITAL.

*Resolved*, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January Session, 1881.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. That, in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said Home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure, and may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contribution.

All the money and funds already, or which shall be, given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contrib-

uted for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, or for its use, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

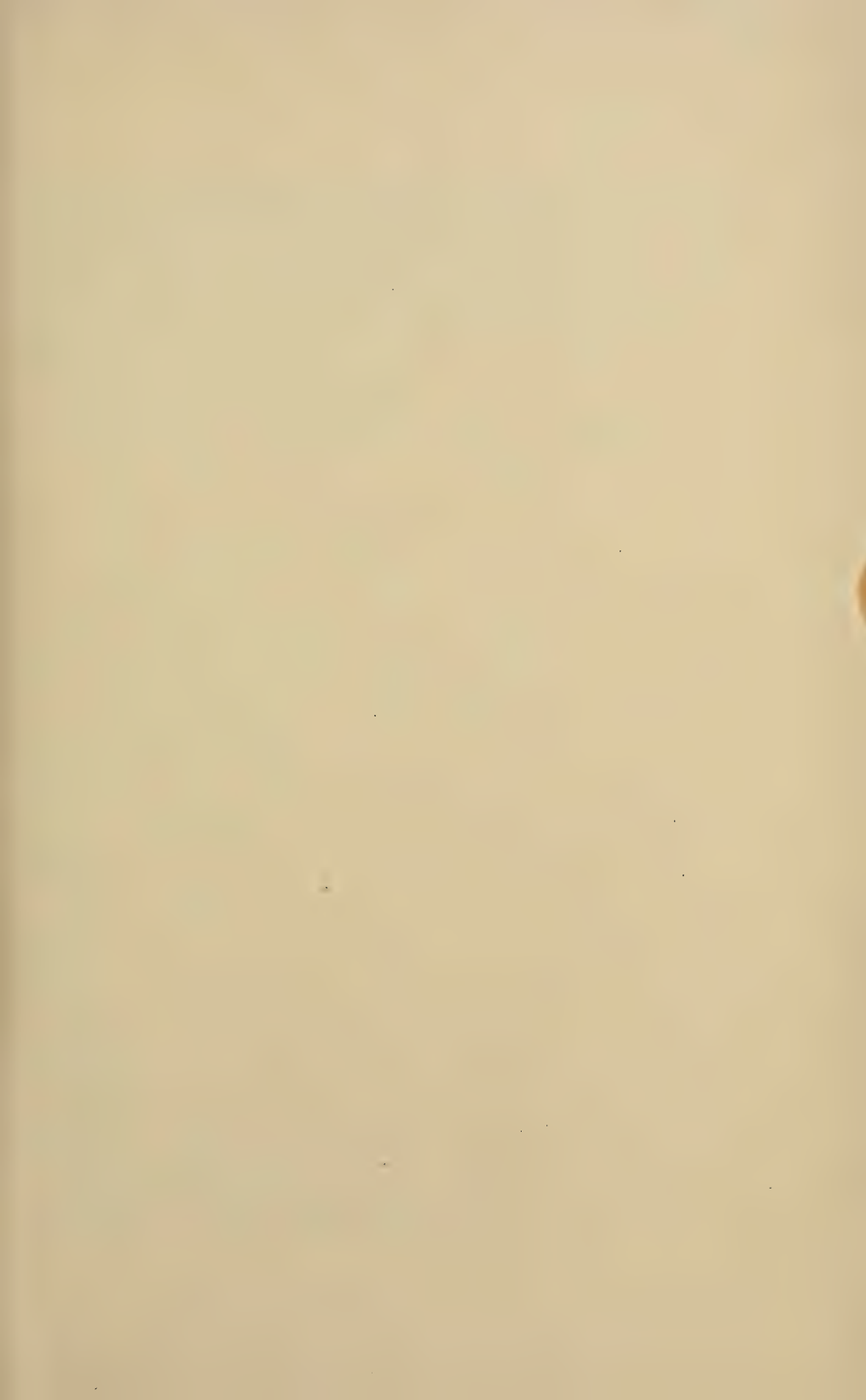
### FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of           dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of said institution.

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NOTE. — Five thousand dollars will endow a free bed in the  
HARTFORD HOSPITAL.







PAVILION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.



TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

# HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

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## OFFICERS.

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.  
THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

### SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

### MATRON AND LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

MISS KATHARINE EMORY.

### NIGHT MATRON.

MISS ELIZABETH M. FRIEND.

### TEACHER OF COOKING SCHOOL.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYERS.

### HEAD NURSES.

MISS FRANCIS AULD,  
MISS CONSTANCE A. HOLDEN,  
MISS CAROLINE TOBEY,  
MISS CARLOTTA MUNOZ.

# THE 20TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

*To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:*

The Executive Committee have the pleasure of presenting the following as the twentieth annual report of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, including the report of the Lady Superintendent to us and various other items of interest connected with the school.

The work of the nurses in the wards and the lecture room has been well done, and they have shown themselves attentive, obedient, and studious, in a marked degree. They have been taxed to the full limit of their strength at times, but in trying positions have generally shown courage and patience, and in the upper classes a degree of culture which is remarkable considering the short time of their pupilage. There are now thirty-five pupil nurses in the school. Thirteen will graduate on the first Wednesday in October with the highest honors, two of whom will be retained on duty in the Hospital as head nurses. The others will enter the list as private nurses. We are confident that no better class has ever been graduated from our school.

The visiting staff of physicians and surgeons have given the weekly lecture before the class and others who desired to attend, during the year. They are appreciated by the school and are essential factors in their course of education. We know that it is quite a task for a busy city physician to give the time and thought required for the preparation and the delivery of this course, and the thanks of the directors are due to the staff for their work in this direction.

Miss Linda A. J. Richards, the able lady superintend-

ent, resigned her position on August 1st to take effect September 1st to take a similar position elsewhere. We own disappointment at not being able to keep Miss Richards at the head of our school another year, and we are under obligations to her for instituting new methods of discipline and teaching and for her painstaking work. Her position was filled on September 1st by the appointment of Miss Katharine Emory, a lady of experience and reputation, and a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and who, we feel, is eminently fitted for the position.

The position of night Matron is filled by Miss Friend, who is an able teacher. The other positions of head nurses are filled by the Misses Auld, Holden, Tobey, and Munoz, all of whom are women of culture and experience. The wards now each have a maid who is under the direction of the head nurse.

Mrs. Ayer has given the lessons in cooking to the complete satisfaction of your committee. We are free to say that this branch of a nurse's education is in no way neglected in our school.

The graduating exercises will be held in the Picture Gallery of the Hospital on the first Wednesday in October, where we always welcome all friends of the institution. There will be addresses by our president, Dr. Russell, and by the Rev. Dr. Hartranft, with essays by the graduating class and the presentation of diplomas, and appropriate music.

The former residence of the Superintendent now accommodates fourteen of the forty-one women connected with the school, which gives us a little relief in the Hospital proper. But we are still crowded and the room now taken by the nurses is needed by the domestics in a large measure. We hope at no distant day to build a home for our school.

Respectfully,

HENRY K. MORGAN,  
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,  
THOMAS SISSON.

REPORT OF THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAIN-  
ING SCHOOL FOR NURSES TO THE EXECUTIVE COM-  
MITTEE OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL, FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1897.

*To the Executive Committee:*

The Training School opened its 20th year with thirty-one nurses. During the year the number has been increased to thirty-five. We now feel that we can care for the people who come to us and that without overworking the nurses.

The surgical service increases each year, as does the work in the Pavilion. We have added one nurse to our night force and for the past three months we have had a nurse at the Old People's Home. The health of the nurses has been better than last year, which is largely due to the increased number, thus making it possible to occasionally give an overworked nurse a day or two of rest. One nurse broke down and was dropped from the school for six months; one left at the end of three months, because she was afraid she would break down if she remained. One nurse was discharged for cause. Twenty-eight probationers have been admitted to the school; three were dropped at the end of the probation month. Thirteen nurses have been graduated. Two of the past year's graduates have returned to take charge of wards, and are doing excellent work for the Hospital and school. Twelve nurses and two head nurses have been moved into the house formerly occupied by the Superintendent of the Hospital, and we feel that we now have a nurses' home, even though it is much too small to accommodate all the nurses. Those who are out of the Hospital feel the benefit of the change, and we earnestly hope that before very long the Home may be made large enough for the entire school.



We now have ward maids in every ward. The school has done good work the past year, and we confidently hope for excellent results the coming year.

One hundred and sixteen have sent in application papers; forty-two have been accepted. We have so many applicants that we can make careful selection and have seldom to drop a nurse who has been accepted at the end of her probation month.

The night nurses are now provided with a hot meal during the night, and have it served in a pleasant dining-room entirely away from the wards.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE EMORY,

*Lady Superintendent of Training School.*

LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF  
THE TRAINING SCHOOL,

OCTOBER 1, 1897.

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PUPIL NURSES.

Miss Helen M. Jones,	Miss Maud M. Carter,
Miss Margaret D. Hunter,	Miss Mabel McNaughton,
Miss Elizabeth M. Abbe,	Miss Isabel F. Pascoe,
Miss Lena I. Pratt,	Miss Edith A. Roth,
Miss Mary H. Nutting,	Miss Sarah E. Blenkhorn,
Miss Frances A. Bingham,	Miss Katharine Jordon,
Miss Annie E. Shepherd,	Miss Alice Goodrich,
Miss Mary E. Snow,	Miss Martha S. Ball,
Miss Jane A. Dunn,	Miss Elizabeth Conner,
Miss Ida A. Kaufman,	Miss Alice Lee,
Miss Edith C. Child,	Miss Grace Wolcott,
Miss Margaret A. Doyle,	Miss Mary B. Smart,
Miss Sarah A. Wheeler,	Miss Bertha Davis,
Miss Sarah H. Ripley,	Miss Clara B. Case,
Miss Idella M. Pardee,	Miss Isabel F. Shannon,
Miss Lucy A. Bates,	Miss Ena J. Edwards,
Miss Katherine E. Boies,	Miss Josette Linn,

Miss Julia Cunningham.

## LIST OF GRADUATES.

### HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Mrs. Caroline A. House,  
Miss Hannah M. Callahan,  
\*Miss Amelia Cooke,

†Miss Lizzie T. Oliver,  
Miss Mary E. Crane,

Miss Kate E. Kinne,  
†Miss Alice M. Noble,  
†Miss Alice M. Delano,  
†Miss Georgette T. Rogers,

†Miss Mattie Kingsley,  
†Miss Mary I. Denison,  
†Miss Elizabeth L. Goodale,

†Miss Alice Ewen,  
†Miss Harriet M. Hosking,  
Miss Lucy A. Kirk,  
\*Mrs. Zoe M. Tucker,

†Miss Emma Strickland,  
†Miss Harriet E. Fuller,  
†Miss Maria A. Clark,  
\*†Miss Josie L. Hubbard,

Miss Lucy Way,  
†Miss Minnie L. MeLese,  
†Miss Emile M. Pugsley,  
Miss Mary E. Brown,

Miss Martha B. Parker,  
Miss Hattie E. Crocker,  
Miss Ella J. Holcomb,  
†Miss Gertrude E. Morley,  
Miss Emma L. Terrell,

1879.

Mrs. Annie Morrell,  
Miss Lydia S. Woodward.

1880.

Miss Ida F. Barnes.

1881.

Miss Annie C. Abbe,  
Miss Marion E. Kingsley,  
Miss Annie M. Wakefield.

1882.

Miss Lydia B. Roberts,  
Miss Jennie McLaughlin.

1883.

Miss Sarah M. Sheldon,  
†Miss Eliza C. Smith,  
Mrs. Charlotte F. Schultz,  
Miss Hannah L. Russell.

1884.

Miss Emma J. Osborn,  
Miss Jennie M. Beardsley,  
Miss Alice M. Gardiner.

1885.

Miss Mary A. Murphy,  
Miss Lillian C. Catlin,  
Miss Mary H. Patch.

1886.

Miss Minnie Hicks,  
\*Miss Elma A. Bennett,  
Miss Rebecca LaMonte,  
Miss S. Alice Griswold.

\* Died.

† Married.

## 1887.

\*Miss Carrie Swettenham,  
Miss Annie C. McNeil,  
Miss Annie Figgis,  
Miss Emma Carver,

Miss Jennie B. Methven,  
†Miss Nellie T. Manning,  
Miss Jennie McKean,  
Miss Juliette A. Parsons.

## 1888.

Miss Maria A. Wakefield,  
†Miss Hattie B. Smith,  
Miss Jennie McCollister,  
†Miss Jessie T. Jeffrey,

Miss Helen McCloy,  
Miss Delia L. Bridgeman,  
Miss Annie Black.

## 1889.

Mrs. Ida D. Lewis,  
†Miss Annie E. North,  
Miss Allie Cornelius,  
†Miss Henrietta E. Willet,

Mrs. Addie L. Lloyd,  
Miss Ella E. Gibbs,  
Miss Bessie C. Taber,  
Miss Rilla J. Perry.

## 1890.

Miss Alice M. Smith,  
Miss Jennie R. Field,  
Mrs. Addie R. Young,  
†Miss Alma A. Robinson,  
Miss Nancy R. Cornelius,

Miss Delia M. Smith,  
Miss Harriet A. Lorber,  
Miss Martha J. Wilkinson,  
Miss Isabella M. Snelling,  
†Miss Mary J. Barr.

## 1891.

Miss Mary M. Brown,  
\*Miss Emma J. Lyman,  
Miss Lillie Wind,

Miss Emma B. Richards,  
Miss Etta A. Straw,  
\*Mrs. Eva C. Swift.

## 1892.

Miss Annie E. Palmer,  
Miss Mary A. Rogers,  
Miss Minnie I. Bacon,  
†Miss Mary L. Marsh,  
Miss Mary A. Farnsworth,

Miss Jessie M. Randall,  
†Miss Mary J. Harrison,  
Miss Hattie E. Allen,  
Miss Lois S. Peck,  
†Miss Ella J. French.

## 1893.

Miss Lillian M. Alexander,  
Miss Janie McNeil,  
Miss Lois Pomeroy,  
Miss Annie E. Brazos,  
Miss Ellen S. Richardson,  
†Miss Minnie A. Havens,  
†Miss Lillian A. Dermont,

Miss Eleanor Campbell,  
Miss Carmel Cretcher,  
Miss Mildred E. Sherwood,  
Miss Emily A. Dalton,  
Miss Harriet Hendrick,  
Miss Eva Trenholm.

\* Died.

† Married.

## 1894.

Miss Margaret Cunningham,	*Miss Christine J. Rae,
Miss Eliza MacKean,	Miss Mary A. Rood,
Miss Julia E. Ferguson,	*Miss Fanny Nichols,
†Mrs. Lilly W. Stevens,	Miss Frances O. Mather,
Miss Mary E. Jennison,	*Miss Geneva Dunning,
Miss Sarah L. Harrison,	Mrs. Inez L. Fowler,
Miss Adelaide M. Throop,	Miss Arrête E. Jenkins.

## 1895.

Miss Josie M. Brown,	Miss Annie L. Lynde,
Miss Minnie P. Cheeny,	Miss Hattie I. Waterman
Miss Lottie Beck,	Miss Daisy Lewis,
Miss Bertha S. Holt,	Miss Anna A. Keller,
Miss Winnefred B. Hardiman,	Miss Florence E. Carman

## 1896.

†Miss Lillie D. Philips,	*Miss Grace W. Cushman
Miss C. E. Shermerhorn,	Miss Jessie K. Denison,
Miss Margaret Spitzli,	Miss Eliza Barker,
Miss Katherine D. Arthur,	Miss Mary F. Jons,
Miss Ruby E. Gates,	Miss Jane A. Bryson,
Mrs. E. K. Morehouse,	Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford.

## 1897.

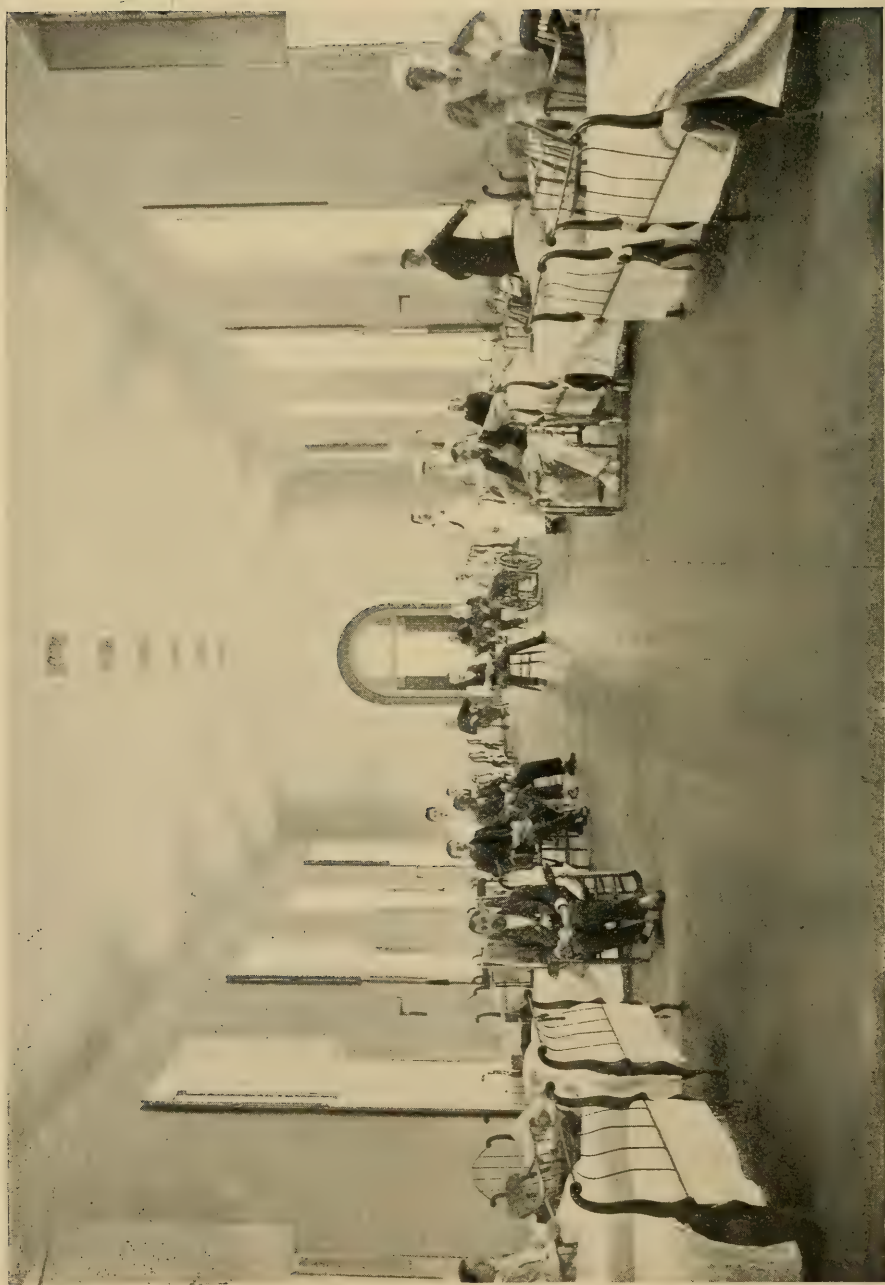
Miss Marie Mieliez,	Miss Mary J. Wright,
Miss Mary C. MacGarry,	Miss Mary C. Johnson,
Miss Emma L. Ward,	Miss Carlotta Munoz,
Miss Theresa M. Townsend,	Miss Grace C. Ballou,
Miss Caroline Tobey,	Miss Margaret M. Bramly
Miss Clara H. Hearle,	Miss Helen M. Jones.
Miss Jessie E. Knapp,	

\* Died.

† Married.







A MALE SURGICAL WARD.—WARD 5.

LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS DELIVERED TO THE  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES DURING  
THE PAST YEAR.

THURSDAYS, 4 P. M.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Sept. 24, 1896.	Dr. Knight,	Autopsy. Demonstration of anatomy.
Oct. 1, "	" "	The skeleton.
" 8, "	" "	The muscles.
" 15, "	" "	The nerves.
" 22, "	" "	Topographical anatomy.
" 29, "	Dr. Fuller,	Respiration, circulation, and blood.
Nov. 5, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
" 12, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
" 19, "	" "	Physiology of digestion.
" 26, "	Dr. Davis,	Air, ventilating, heating.
Dec. 3, "	" "	The sick room.
" 10, "	Dr. Root,	Infection and contagion.
" 17, "	" "	Sterilization of apparatus, clothing, excreta, and food.
" 24, "	" "	Management of diet.
" 31, "	Dr. Howe,	Emergencies.
Jan. 7, 1897.	" "	Emergencies.
" 14, "	Dr. Jarvis,	Anæsthetics, their administration.
" 21, "	" "	Nursing surgical cases. Shock. Collapse.
" 28, "	Dr. Downs,	The brain and its functions.
Feb. 4, "	" "	The abnormal mind
" 11, "	" "	Common form of insanity.
" 18, "	" "	Special nursing of the insane.
" 25, "	Dr. Beach,	Anatomy of the skin.
Mar. 5, "	" "	Care of the skin.
" 12, "	" "	Nursing sick children.
" 19, "	" "	Observation and signification of symptoms.
" 26, "	Dr. Ingalls,	Obstetrics.
April 2, "	" "	Obstetrics.
" 9, "	" "	Gynecology.
" 16, "	" "	Laparotomy. Preparation. Nursing.
" 23, "	Dr. Cook,	Fractures and splints.
" 30, "	" "	The foot. Orthopedic surgery.
May 7, "	" "	Administration of medicines.
" 14, "	Dr. Bacon,	Nursing of eye, ear, nose, and throat.
" 21, "	" "	Nursing of eye, ear, nose, and throat.
" 28, "	Dr. Campbell,	Fever nursing.
June 5, "	" "	Special nursing in contagious diseases.
" 12, "	Dr. Storrs,	Surgery of the brain.
" 19, "	" "	Surgery of the nerves.

LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS TO BE DELIVERED  
TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES  
DURING THE ENSUING YEAR.

THURSDAYS, 4 P. M.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Sept. 23, 1897,	Dr. Knight,	The skeleton.
" 30, "	" "	The muscles.
Oct. 7, "	" "	The nerves.
" 14, "	" "	Topographical anatomy.
" 21, "	Dr. Fuller,	Respiration and circulation of blood.
" 28, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
Nov. 4, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
" 11, "	" "	Physiology of digestion.
" 18, "	Dr. Davis,	Air and ventilation.
" 25, "	" "	The sick room.
Dec. 2, "	Dr. Root,	Infection and contagion.
" 9, "	" "	Sterilization of apparatus, clothing, excreta, and food.
" 16, "	" "	Management of diet.
" 23, "	Dr. Howe,	Emergencies.
" 30, "	" "	Emergencies.
Jan. 6, 1898,	Dr. Hall,	Anæsthetics, their administration.
" 13, "	" "	Nursing surgical cases. Shock.
" 20, "	Dr. Downs,	The brain and its functions.
" 27, "	" "	The abnormal mind.
Feb. 3, "	" "	Common forms of insanity.
" 15, "	" "	Special nursing of the insane.
" 17, "	Dr. Beach,	Anatomy of the skin.
" 24, "	" "	Care of the skin.
Mar. 3, "	" "	Nursing sick children.
" 10, "	Dr. Ingalls,	Obstetrics.
" 17, "	" "	Obstetrics.
" 24, "	" "	Gynecology.
" 31, "	" "	Laparotomy. Preparation. Nursing.
April 7, "	Dr. Cook,	Fractures and splints.
" 14, "	" "	The foot. Orthopedic surgery.
" 21, "	" "	Administration of medicines.
" 28, "	Dr. Bacon,	Nursing of eye, ear, nose, and throat.
May 5, "	Dr. Campbell,	Fever nursing.
" 12, "	" "	Special nursing in contagious diseases.
" 19, "	Dr. Bunce,	Surgery of the brain.
" 26, "	" "	Surgery of the nerves.
June 2, "	" "	Not announced.
" 9, "	Not supplied.	" "
" 16, "	" "	" "
" 23, "	" "	" "

PROSPECTUS

OF

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

1. The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving at the Hospital a two-years training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. The demand for hospital-trained nurses is great, and a well-trained nurse is practically sure of sufficient work after graduation.

2. Persons wishing to receive the course must apply to the Lady Superintendent of the Training School, when, upon approval of the Executive Committee, they will be received as pupil nurses in the school.

3. Candidates must be unmarried or widowed, over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age; they must present a certificate of sound health from their physician; also a certificate from some responsible person of their good character.

4. Applicants will be received for one month on probation, during which time they will be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but will receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the month or are found incompetent.

5. The Lady Superintendent of the school will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and will report to the Executive Committee the propriety of dismissing or retaining them at the end of the month for trial.



6. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

7. They will reside in the Hospital, and serve as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be assigned by the Lady Superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital, or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor. When in service they are expected to wear the Hospital uniform.

#### TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes :

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.

2. Application of leeches and subsequent treatment.

3. Administration of enemata, the use of the female catheter, and giving of baths.

4. The care of the patient's room, the principles of ventilation, and their practical application.

5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, managing positions, and preventing bed sores.

7. Emergencies and their treatment, bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.

8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.

9. That no part of the Hospital is clean if it can be made cleaner.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, drinks, and stimulants for the sick; all that pertains to night in distinction from day nursing; to report to the physician

accurate observations of the state of the secretions, excretions, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as to delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, conditions of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, and medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside, and in various other ways by the Matron and her assistants, and under their direction by the head nurses.

The pupils will pass through the various wards, serving and being taught. They will be supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid for their clothing and personal expenses ten dollars a month for the first and fourteen dollars a month the second year. This sum, with their education, is considered a full equivalent for their services. When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability and good character. The medal and diploma, or either, of any graduate of the Training School may be revoked for cause by the Executive Committee.

Copy of the paper to be filled out in the candidate's own handwriting and sent to the Lady Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.

Questions to be answered by the candidate :

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?

10. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?

11. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?

12. The names in full, with addresses, of two persons to whom you refer. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.

13. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training school?

14. Have you read, and do you clearly understand, the regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed) .....

Date.

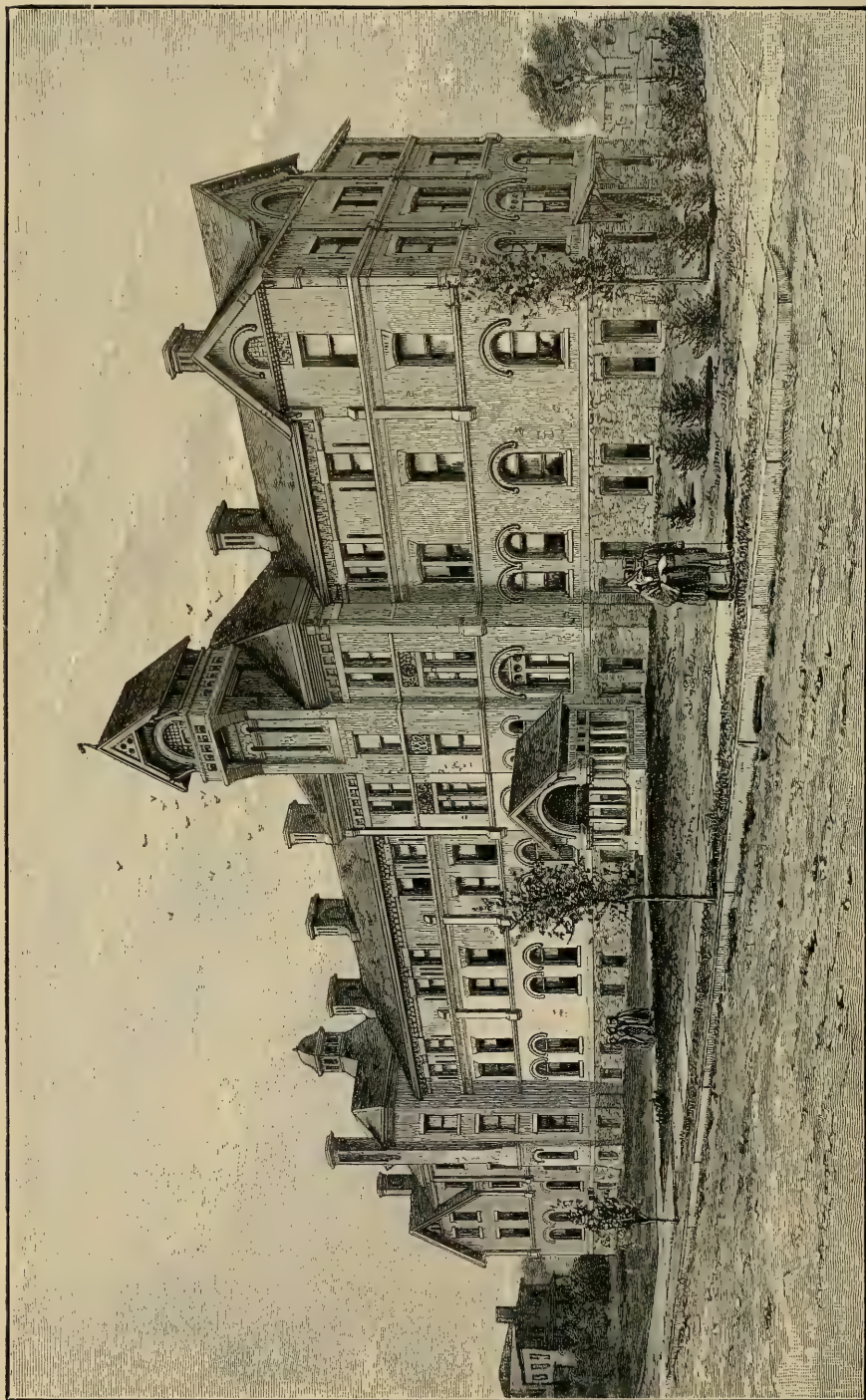
For information regarding the reception of pupils in the Training School, or copies of the above application, apply in writing or personally to the Lady Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.

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NOTE.— Five thousand dollars will endow a free bed in the  
HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

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OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.



# OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

# OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

## Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.

THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

## Superintendent.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

## Physician.

JOSEPH B. HALL, M.D.

## Matron.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. FOX.

## Assistant.

MISS CARRIE M. FOX.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

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*To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:*

Your Executive Committee hereby respectfully submit the following as the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Old People's Home ending September 30, 1897:

It has been the aim of your committee to give the inmates of the Home all necessary care to insure their comfort and well-being, and at the same time to keep the expenses as low as possible, and still attain our object, and dispense this charity in the manner designated by the founders of the institution. We could not accomplish this without reporting a deficit at the termination of this year, although it is not as large as in 1896.

The total expense account for the past year was as follows:

House expenses,	.	.	.	\$12,728.53
Insurance,	.	.	.	367.50
Total,	.	.	.	<u>\$13,096.03</u>

The receipts were as follows:

Board, etc.,	.	.	.	\$1,882.31
Interest,	.	.	.	410.97
Permanent fees,	.	.	.	3,000.00
Keney Fund,	.	.	.	2,500.00
Total,	.	.	.	<u>\$7,793.28</u>

This gives a net loss of \$5,302.75, which is more than \$3,000 less than last year, although the expenses at the Home were \$978.64 greater owing to necessary repairs. The halls throughout the Home have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and the rooms, as they were vacated, have also been done over. There remains much to do, but it was thought best to make only the absolutely necessary repairs this year. The walls and ceilings of the halls were very much cracked and discolored, and decidedly objectionable in appearance. We have given no permits for admission to the Home under one thousand dollars, as that sum seems in our minds to be as small as will in all probability reimburse the Home for the expense and care of the individual throughout his or her expectation of life. There have been many applications for admission, some of whom we would like to admit for a nominal sum were our income from invested funds sufficient to warrant us in doing so. We hope at no distant day to be able to extend a shelter and home to this class.

The movement of the population of the Old People's Home has been as follows: The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 60; males, 13, and females, 47. Permanent inmates, 56; boarders, 4.

Between the ages of 60 and 70, . . .	7
Between the ages of 70 and 80, . . .	31
Between the ages of 80 and 90, . . .	20
Over the age of 90, . . . . .	2

Five permits have been issued during the year.

Four permanent inmates have died during the year, as follows:

Amos M. Johnson, aged 80; residence, seven years and ten months.

Maria Connor, aged 80; residence, ten years.

Mary A. Goodwin, aged 78; residence, six years and three months.

Lee L. Keeney, aged 83; residence, five years and two months.

At the close of the year the total number of inmates was 63, — 51 females and 12 males, 57 permanent, and 6 boarders:

Between the ages of 60 and 70, . . .	11
Between the ages of 70 and 80, . . .	33
Between the ages of 80 and 90, . . .	17
Over the age of 90, . . . . .	2

Dr. Joseph B. Hall has been faithful in his professional attendance upon the old people, serving without pay, and has our thanks.

Religious services have been held in the building during the year through the kindness of Christian friends of the institution.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Miss Mary Clark — October 8, 1896, ice-cream and cake; Thanksgiving, ice-cream and cake; Christmas, ice-cream and cake, Christmas cards; Easter, ice-cream and cake, Easter cards; June 7th, carriage drive for all the inmates; June 10th, charlotte russe and chocolate eclairs; August 9th, ice-cream, cake, and chocolate eclairs. From Mrs. M. Munsill — January 22d, two barrels of apples, books, and papers. Wethersfield Harvest Home festival — Fruits, vegetables, jellies, and preserves. From Mrs. W. M. Hudson — Four pairs of stockings. From a "Friend" — Thanksgiving, \$5; Christmas, \$20; Easter, \$10; carriage hire, \$10. From Mrs. Samuel Colt — Christmas, two large turkeys. From C. S. Brewer & Co. — Christmas, one box of oranges. From Mrs. Smith — February 8th, seventeen pairs pillow-cases, sixteen sheets, and eight night-dresses. From J. R. Hills — February 16th, flowers. From H. R. Redfield — March 2d, one box of oranges. From Mrs. J. H. Root — March 18th, clothing. Flowers every Thursday from the Wethersfield Flower Mission; St. Andrew's Brotherhood, leaflets every Monday.

Through the kindness of the editors, we have received the *Hartford Daily Times*, the *Hartford Daily Courant*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and the *Observer*.



Entertainments — February 19th, Mr. W. H. Scoville with a phonograph; July 20th, excursion to Rainbow Park for all the inmates by the *Courant* Fresh-Air Fund; Christmas tree by the King's Daughters of the Universalist Church; February 10th, musicale by Misses Spieske, St. John, and Abrams; September 22d, musicale by King's Daughters of the Universalist Church.

Mrs. Fox continues to ably fill the position of Matron, and is assisted by her daughter, Miss Carrie Fox.

Appended to this report are those of the Treasurer to you and of the Superintendent to us, and various other items of interest.

In closing our report, we wish to emphasize the absolute need of sufficient endowment for this institution. If the friends would visit the Home and see for themselves what we are trying to do for these homeless people, we are sure that they would understand the pure beneficence of the plan, and would endeavor to aid us in establishing the Home on a firm financial basis.

Respectfully,

HENRY K. MORGAN,	} <i>Executive</i>
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,	
THOMAS SISSON,	

*Committee.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*The OLD PEOPLE'S HOME in account with BENJ. S. GILBERT, Supt.*

1896-7. To amount paid for	
Breadstuffs,	\$424.21
Butter and Eggs,	689.01
Burials,	154.00
Clothing,	10.00
Fruit and Vegetables,	659.10
Fuel,	1,483.51
Furniture,	186.75
Gas,	539.38
Groceries,	632.97
Ice,	50.00
Meat, Fish, and Fowl,	2,962.66
Milk,	837.50
Medicine,	1.81
Miscellaneous,	12.75
Repairs and Improvem'ts,	1,443.57
Salaries,	2,412.90
Washing and Soap,	52.26
Stationery,	3.00
Water,	165.00
Wood,	7.15
Total current Expenses,	\$12,728.53
Amount paid Treasurer,	1,882.31
	<hr/>
	\$14,610.84

1897. By amount received from	
W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,	\$12,728.53
Board of Inmates,	1,491.60
Board of Nurses,	13.90
Rent of Room to Nurses,	368.56
Sales,	8.25

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\$14,610.84

## TREASURER'S REPORT,

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR,

## RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1896 report, . . . . .	\$1,783.91
Bequest, Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund, . . . . .	6,000.00
Fund No. 2, from deceased inmates,	
Amos M. Johnson, . . . . .	\$290.00
Mary A. Goodwin, . . . . .	168.00—
Interest, net, . . . . .	\$458.00
Keney Fund, income, . . . . .	410.97
Received from Superintendent for board of inmates at	2,500.00
O. P. Home, . . . . .	
Permanent inmate fees, . . . . .	1,882.31
Bills payable, borrowed from Hartford Hospital, . . . . .	3,000.00
Savings Banks, drawn and paid to inmates, . . . . .	4,000.00
Trust funds for inmates, note paid, . . . . .	167.48
Estate John H. Most, option for purchase of land, . . . . .	250.00
Inmates' accounts to new year, . . . . .	50.00
	9,744.44
	<u>\$30,247.11</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance of inmates' accounts from 1896 report, . . . . .	\$7,865.72
Paid Executive Committee's orders for	
general expenses at O. P. Home, . . . . .	12,728.53
Savings Banks, deposited on account of various inmates, . . . . .	170.56
Bonds, Catherine Tuttle Fund — bought in, Lehigh Valley	
Terminal Ry., 1st Mortgage, 5s, due October 1, 1941, . . . . .	1,000.00
Estate John H. Most, attorney's fees, etc., . . . . .	18.00
Insurance on building and contents, one year, . . . . .	\$292.50
"    " boilers, three years, . . . . .	75.00—
Bills payable, loan paid, . . . . .	367.50
Trust funds uninvested, . . . . .	1,500.00
Balance cash, . . . . .	6,000.00
	596.80
	<u>\$30,247.11</u>

## OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

## ASSETS.

<i>Railroad Stock.</i>		Par Value.	Market Value.
Shares,			
10	St. Johnsb'y & Lake Champ'n (par \$500),	\$1.00	\$1.00
<i>Manufacturing Stock.</i>			
100	Farnham Tyre-Setter Manufacturing Co. (par \$2,500),	1.00	2.00
<i>Real Estate.</i>			
	Buildings and grounds,	1.00	1.00
	Half interest in Wildwood farm,	1.00	1.00
<i>Inmates' Trust Accounts.</i>			
	Savings bank deposits,	4,269.70	4,269.70
	Miscellaneous investments,	2,500.00	2,500.00
<i>Keney Fund.</i>			
Bonds.			
	Hartford Street Railway, 5s, May 1, 1916, .	25,000.00	25,500.00
	Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co., 5s, Feb. 1, 1945, .	25,000.00	25,250.00
<i>Charles E. Fox Fund.</i>			
Bonds.			
	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 5s, July 1, 1934, .	5,000.00	5,300.00
	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),	3,665.00	3,800.00
<i>Catherine Tuttle Fund.</i>			
Bonds.			
	Lehigh Valley Terminal Railway, 5s, Oct. 1, 1941, .	2,000.00	2,140.00
<i>Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund.</i>			
	Cash, .	6,000.00	6,000.00

*Miscellaneous.*

Estate of John H. Most, . . . . .	\$69.88	\$69.88
Profit and Loss Account, . . . . .	45,983.58	45,983.58
Cash, . . . . .	596.80	596.80
	<u>\$120,088.96</u>	<u>\$121,413.96</u>

**LIABILITIES.**

Fund account, No. 2, deceased inmates, . . . . .	\$11,394.52
Bills payable, Hartford Hospital, . . . . .	30,800.00
Anna L. Franklin Fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
Keney Fund, . . . . .	50,000.00
Charles E. Fox Fund, . . . . .	9,150.00
Catherine Tuttle Fund, . . . . .	2,000.00
Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund, . . . . .	6,000.00
Inmates' trust accounts, . . . . .	9,744.44
	<u>\$120,088.96</u>



## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

ARTICLE I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

ARTICLE II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz.:

Applicants over the age of sixty years will be required to pay \$1,000 on admission.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.\*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc.

Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said committee.

ARTICLE III. A probationary period of four months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

ARTICLE IV. Applications for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

ARTICLE V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Committee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

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\* If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

ARTICLE VII. Form of agreement: The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the city of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter, and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

## HOUSE RULES.

## ARTICLE I. — DUTIES OF MATRON.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

## ARTICLE II. — DUTIES OF INMATES.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising or finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges, and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each other's rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

## ARTICLE III. — VISITORS.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

## ARTICLE IV. — PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

## ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, directs otherwise.

## ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the in-

mates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The orders of the Superintendent and Matron, in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family, must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

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Five thousand dollars will endow a bed in the Old People's Home.

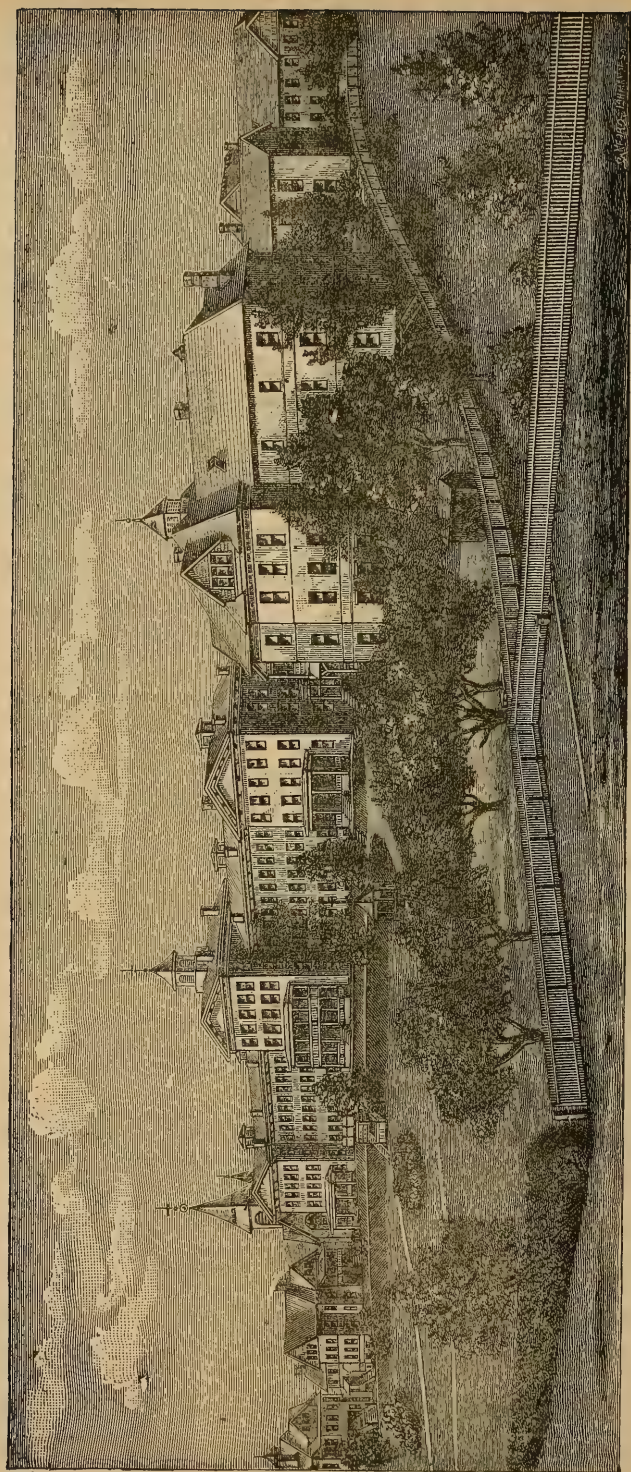












FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

# Connecticut School for Boys,

—AT—

MERIDEN, CONN.,

For the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

—TO—

His Excellency LORRIN A. COOKE,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.



MERIDEN :

PRESS OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

1897.

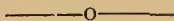




# TRUSTEES

## OF THE

### CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

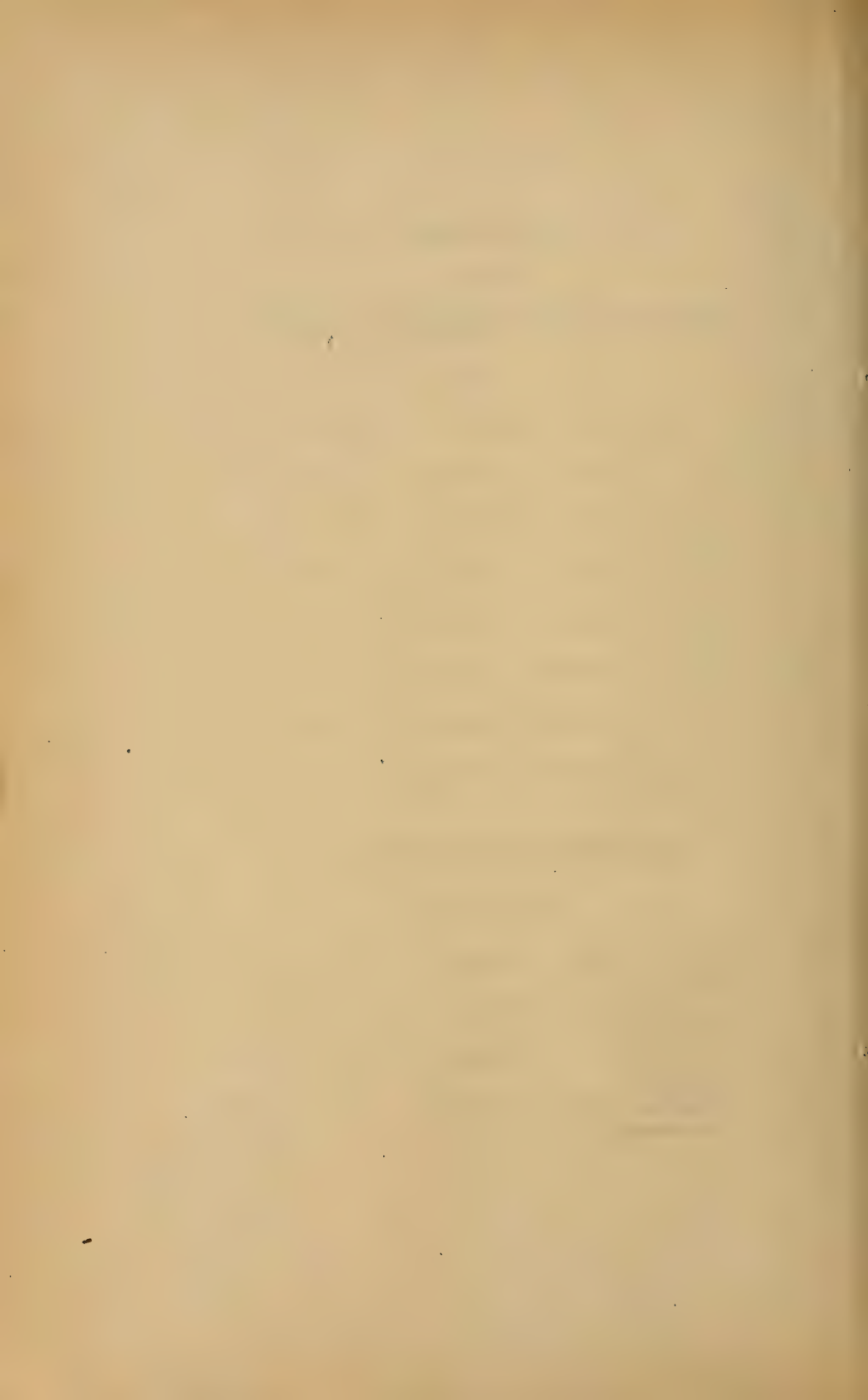


HON. J. S. LATHROP,	NORWICH,	NEW LONDON, COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,	WOODBURY,	LITCHFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. W. S. BEECHER,	NEW HAVEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. GEORGE O. BALCH,	ASHFORD,	WINDHAM COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. FRED DEPEYSTER,	PORTLAND,	MIDDLESEX COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	COLUMBIA,	TOLLAND COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. LEVERETT BRAINARD,	HARTFORD,	HARTFORD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1901.
HON. GEORGE RICHARDSON,	BRIDGEPORT,	FAIRFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1901.

### RESIDENT TRUSTEES.



HON. JOHN C. BYXBEE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1901.
HON. N. L. BRADLEY,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899.
HON. JOHN W. COE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1901.
HON. EUGENE A. HALL,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1901.



## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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### PRESIDENT,

HON. J. S. LATHROP.

### SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

HON. EUGENE A. HALL.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,

HON. J. S. LATHROP.

HON. J. C. BYXBEE,

HON. JOSEPH HUTCHINS.

HON. JOHN W. COE.

### COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGES,

HON. J. C. BYXBEE,

HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,

HON. N. L. BRADLEY,

HON. EUGENE A. HALL,

HON. JOHN W. COE,

SUPT. GEO. L. COBURN.

### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

HON. J. S. LATHROP,

HON. W. S. BEECHER.

HON. GEO. O. BALCH.

### SANITARY COMMITTEE,

HON. N. L. BRADLEY,

HON. LEVERETT BRAINARD,

HON. JOHN W. COE.

### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,

HON. W. S. BEECHER.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

HON. N. L. BRADLEY.

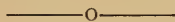
HON. FRED DEPEYSTER.

HON. EUGENE A. HALL,

HON. GEORGE RICHARDSON.



# OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.



SUPERINTENDENT,  
REV. GEORGE L. COBURN.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND BOOK-KEEPER,  
FRANK PERRIN,

MATRON,  
MRS. GEORGE L. COBURN.  
MRS. FRANK PERRIN.

TEACHERS IN CONGREGATE DEPARTMENT,  
PAUL C. BOOTH, MRS. M. F. DAYTON  
MISS EDITH FRENCH.

SUPERVISOR OF SOUTH DIVISION,  
THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR OF NORTH DIVISION,  
JOHN B. LAITY.

SUPERVISOR OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT,  
FRANK D. YOUNG.

SUPERVISOR OF TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
MRS. A. E. BURGESS.

HOSPITAL NURSE,  
MRS. A. J. SLOPER.

FARMER,  
H. W. KIBBE.

NIGHT WATCHMAN,  
ISSACHER CURRIER.



COTTAGE A.

SUPERVISOR—JOHN GALLAGHER.  
MATRON—MRS. JOHN GALLAGHER.  
TEACHER—MISS EMMA GALLAGHER.

COTTAGE B.

SUPERVISOR—J. A. SMITH.  
MATRON—MRS. J. A. SMITH.  
TEACHER—MISS NETTIE A. BROWN.

COTTAGE C.

SUPERVISOR—JOHN PARISH.  
MATRON—MISS MARY I. RAND.  
TEACHER—MRS. JOHN H. PARISH.

COTTAGE D.

SUPERVISOR—F. P. OWEN.  
MATRON—MRS. F. P. OWEN.  
TEACHER—MISS ANNIE OWEN.

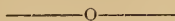
COTTAGE E.

SUPERVISOR—J. S. CRABB.  
MATRON—MRS. J. S. CRABB.  
TEACHER—MRS. LILLIAN DAVIS.

# REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

OF THE

## Connecticut School for Boys.



*To His Excellency LORRIN A. COOKE, Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

SIR:— The Trustees of the Connecticut School for boys respectfully herewith present their forty-sixth annual report.

The past year has not been marked by any striking features of difference from several preceding years.

The appended report of the Superintendent will furnish complete information concerning the financial condition of the school, the employees, the number of inmates, the improvements made during the past year, etc.

The General Assembly at its last session made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of replumbing, and for rebuilding the fences, and to pay several assessments ordered by the City of Meriden, at an expense of \$6,103.62, and contracts for replacing the enclosures adjoining the Main Building of the School have been made to be completed as early as November 1, 1897.

There remains yet much to be done to put the farm fences in good order but plans and instructions have been prepared and the work begun upon them. The discipline of the school, and the moral and religious training are carefully looked after by Superintendent Coburn and his corps of efficient officers.

While exercising a rigid economy in the management of the School we have given the boys food and clothing of the best quality.

The boys under the new law, grade out of the school on good behaviour. As the rule now is, a boy by uniform good conduct can leave the School on probation, at the end of eleven months after entering the Institution, but any boy can be called back to the School without process of law, if his conduct is such, after leaving it, as to make him an unprofitable member of society.

The whole number of boys received since 1851,	-	5,980
Number remaining in School Sept. 30th. 1896,	-	469
Number received between Sept. 30th. 1896 and Sept.		
30th, 1897.	-	166
Number discharged between Sept. 30th. 1896 and Sept.		
30th, 1897.	-	265

The Superintendent's report and the accompanying tables will give fuller information of the present state of the School and the plans for the future.

Much time has been given to the perfecting plans for the improvement of the property, both of the School buildings and the farm.

J. S. LATHROP.  
 GEORGE P. CRANE.  
 JOSEPH HUTCHINS.  
 JOHN C. BYXBEE.  
 FRED'K. DEPEYSTER.  
 EUGENE A. HALL.

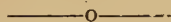
MERIDEN, CONN. Oct. 13, 1897.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 13th day of October, 1897.

EUGENE A. HALL.

*Notary Public.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



*To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Connecticut School for Boys.*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the law, I herewith present my Annual Report of the Connecticut School for Boys, for the year ending September 30, 1897.

It is a matter of no small study to ascertain the best methods for the management of between four and five hundred boys, with dispositions as varied as their personalities, and reach the best results in the development of that which is best within them. In many cases there is comparatively little to work upon. In others, what there is that might be developed, is, to a great extent, hindered and dwarfed by the prejudice and false sentiment that exists among many people of the State, toward the School, that tends to paralyze the labors and influence of those who are placed in charge of the boys.

Parents and friends come to the School intoxicated, and *demand* to be allowed to visit the boys, or *demand* the release of boys, regardless of rules or law. It is not an unusual thing to find that visitors have tampered with the boys in such a manner as to cause them to be defiant and rebellious to authority, and when spoken to for such a course, they become insolent in the presence of the boys, who are impressed with the idea that the parent is the only one who has any right with them. That class of people are largely responsible for many of the articles which appear in public print, and help to feed the prejudice of those who never visit us and know nothing of the work of the School.

In many instances the friends of the boys feel that *their* children have been unjustly dealt with in committing them to the School, and they appear here and berate the Superintendent and officers for holding their children who are innocent of committing wrong, and have been committed

wrongfully. They seem to forget, or utterly ignore the fact, that the Institution has nothing whatever to do with their commitment. They are placed here by authority of the Courts, in compliance with the Statute Law, and we are to deal with them in the best possible manner, to insure the greatest possible results for good. In some cases the parents of incorrigible boys who cannot be controlled at home, and are sent here, try to assert the right to their management while here.

With so many influences at work, both within and without ; both within the boy and without him, it is a problem of more than ordinary magnitude to solve. With apparently so little to build with in the material furnished ; so little to hope for from the outward appearance, many of these cases seem hopeless, yet through the mercy of an infinite God, hundreds and even thousands of this class of unfortunates are redeemed from sin and wrong. They awake to a better understanding of themselves and the conditions of life and go forth to become victors in life's battles, and honored citizens in the State.

#### DISCIPLINE.

There is a steady upward tendency in the discipline of the School as a whole. There are instances where improvement can, and undoubtedly will be made in due time, but here, as in all cases where an ideal, or real standard is set, it requires time to reach those altitudes which mark perfection.

In reviewing the year which is passed, there is very much for encouragement to all connected with the Institution, regarding discipline. There has been a general and uniform disposition to lift the School to the highest point of excellence and the results achieved have been very gratifying. Officers and teachers, and helpers of every grade, have evinced a spirit of honest pride in their work to make it yield the largest possible results. This spirit has been an inspiration to the boys, who have vied with one another to make the record of the past year one of the best, and while a *few*, only, have shown the tendency of an evil disposition, which they seem to think preferable to right, the large majority of the boys have deeply deprecated such behaviour, as reflecting upon the whole.

## INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the School, while comparatively in their infancy, are becoming more and more effective. There is at present in successful operation shoe-making, baking, painting, masonry, carpentry, printing, telegraphy and laundering. These are under efficient tutors and are making gratifying progress in their several departments. If, as suggested a year ago, a practical tailor was added to our corps of teachers, it would enable us to add another link to the chain of our useful trades, and give the boys a very different appearance in dress. In addition to this the so-called freedom suits could be made here which would be a saving to the State, as well as a source of instruction in trade experience which would undoubtedly be of great value to those who are employed in that department.

We believe these trades can be brought to a greater state of proficiency than at present, and hope at no distant day to see it realized.

## BOYS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

Whole number of boys received since the opening of	
the School, March, 1, 1854.	5980
Number remaining in School Sept. 30, 1896,	469
Number received between Sept. 30, 1896, and Sept. 30,	
1897.	166
Number discharged between Sept. 30, 1896, and Sept.	
30, 1897.	265
Number returned on old commitments,	73
Number in School Sept. 30, 1897,	443

The dismissal of a boy from the School is a matter of no small interest with us. Boys sent to us often come in a deplorable state, and after a sojourn of several months they go out to be received into homes and associations that tend to drag them back into a life of degradation. Many instances occur where parents have persistently striven to attain the release of their boys as soon as they obtain their honor badge; and some commence a systematic course of petitioning the Trustees, both as individuals and as a body, as soon as the boy is committed, for their release, which, when obtained, often proves the worst thing that could have been done for them-



"Evil communications corrupt good manners," is a truism that is often sadly proven when boys go out from the School to be thrown among old associates and evil surroundings.

In far too many instances when boys are released they return to degraded homes and dissolute companions, and soon lapse into evil practices that make the last state worse than the first. Like a fever patient who is discharged from a hospital, returning to the poisonous influences from which he came, it is little less than a miracle if he is not overtaken with disease that is liable to prove worse than the former, and it would seem that some precaution should be adopted whereby such boys should be looked after, and cared for and if the parents do not do as they virtually promise, then let some authorized person see that the boy *is* cared for by placing him in a proper home or return him to the School, as is done in some other states.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the School during the year compares very favorably with the previous year. The number of patients in the hospital who have required the attention of a physician has been small when we consider the whole number of boys in the Institution. Aside from those who were attacked with what was called "Malarial Dysentery," which at one time threatened to become epidemic, there has been comparatively little serious illness.

#### CONTAGIOUS WARD.

The contagious ward of the hospital has proven the wisdom and prudence of the Trustees in providing for emergencies, during the past summer, as well as the summer a year ago. Here, when anything like contagion appears, the patients can be isolated to a very great degree from the rest of the boys, and thereby we are able to arrest the spread of disease that would otherwise threaten the whole Institution. Of all the cases treated in the hospital during the past year only two remain, and these will probably soon be discharged as needing no further treatment.

#### PLUMBING.

During the past year the plumbing of the Institution has been completely and thoroughly overhauled, at a cost of six

thousand, one hundred and three dollars and sixty-two cents. The work was done by the Foskett & Bishop Company of New Haven, and will no doubt tend largely to improve the health of the Institution.

The old, unhealthy closets of the north and south divisions have been closed, and the new and modern ranges have been placed in use for the boys. The old bath tubs have been removed and the shower baths put in order, insuring a state of cleanliness and healthfulness that could not exist before.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs and improvements in and about the buildings of the Institution have been gradually going forward, yet in an Institution as large as ours, there is, and probably always will be, much that will need attention. A large amount of this work is done by the School, in a manner that is very creditable to both the instructors and the boys.

#### INSURANCE.

Since our last annual report it has been found necessary to renew the Insurance on the several buildings and the property of the Institution. This has been done through the four different agencies of this city, viz.: W. H. Squires & Co., Benj. Page & Co., Holt & Stevens, and A. H. & I. I. Gardner, amounting in all to about \$133,500, and is carried by some thirty different companies. In addition to the above, the Steam Boiler Insurance Company of Hartford carry \$3,000 on the three steam boilers.

#### FIRE HOSE.

A large portion of the hose about the buildings, used for fire purposes, was found defective, and, in a great degree, useless. Upon examination seven hundred feet were condemned and an equal amount purchased to replace it.

#### LIBRARY.

The constant demand for the books of the library is rapidly telling upon it, and almost monthly the books are giving out, from the wear and tear to which they are subject, and are retired from the shelves altogether. This is a seri-

ous loss to the School, and it is sincerely hoped that some measures may be devised whereby this valuable aid for the educational benefit of the boys may be strengthened and perpetuated as long as such helps are needed.

#### BAND.

It is a matter of regret that the instruments of our band like "the harp that once hung in Tara's hall" still remain silent. If the band could be restored, we feel confident that its former usefulness would soon become apparent, and the benefits that many a boy has received from the instruction obtained by the study of music in the band, would be repeated many fold.

#### APPROPRIATION.

By the aid rendered the School through the liberality of the last General Assembly, in appropriating ten thousand dollars for improvements, the Trustees have been able to put in a new and complete system of sanitary plumbing, of approved style, which will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value to the health of the Institution.

In addition to this they are able to place the much needed iron fences about the North and South Yards and also to renew some of the fences on and about the land of the State, which are greatly needed. Some of these are now in process of construction and repair and will be completed soon as possible.

#### FOOD.

As questions are often asked relating to the food furnished, it is proper that some mention should be made here on this subject.

The appearance of our boys is a sufficient voucher for the amount and quality of the food provided for them. In fact very many of the boys who come to us thin and pale, soon grow plump and fair and become hale and hearty upon the food and treatment they receive here. The food is good and healthful, well prepared, properly and plentifully served, and no one can reasonably find fault with what the State provides.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The religious instruction of the boys is somewhat varied in

its several forms, but in the main is about the same as has been maintained for some time past. There are two public services held in the Chapel on the Sabbath. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and preaching at 3.30 p. M. The services of the afternoon are conducted by some one of the clergymen of the city.

In connection with these are the Catholic services which are held weekly at the School on the Sabbath. Once in two weeks one of the Catholic clergy hold service for the Catholic boys in the South School room, in the main building, at nine o'clock A. M., and on alternate Sabbaths the Sisters of Mercy catechise the boys at two o'clock in the afternoon.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I most sincerely thank the Honorable, Board of Trustees for the interest they have shown in the Institution; for their counsel they have so kindly given; for the assistance so freely rendered, and for all the many favors shown in aid of the management of this great Institution, which has tended so largely to bring it to its present state of excellence.

I also thank the officers, teachers and assistants of every School to make it ideal in its peculiar line of work. position for their courtesy and faithfulness in their several departments, and the evident interest shown throughout the

In fact there is much to encourage in the marked improvement of the boys as a whole. It would be an unheard of experience in reformatory life, if there was not some who seem to ignore all that is done for them, and throw aside every influence that would aid them in attaining a noble manhood; who seem to have no higher aspirations than the "tough," and give little evidence of seeking anything higher than the low and brutal, yet we are happy in saying this class constitutes a very small number. The large majority of our boys are polite, cleanly and trustworthy, and give those who labor in their behalf great reason for encouragement.

Above all we would devoutly praise God who has brought us through the vicissitudes of another year in the School history, and saved us from epidemic, flame and flood, and whose unnumbered mercies have been ours richly to enjoy. Who

has taught us that no labor of love is in vain, and though we go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, we shall doubtless come again bringing our sheaves with us.

I respectfully refer you to the Treasurer's report for the financial condition of the Institution; also to the several reports and tables which contain much interesting information concerning the school and its work.

GEO. L. COBURN, *Supt.*

ERRATA.

Read—Int. on J. A. Dunn's note, 16.95





## EXHIBIT NO. I.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE  
CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM OCT. 1,  
1896, TO SEPT. 30, 1897.

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.	
Chair Shop, . . .	\$60.77	Balance, Oct 1st, 1896, . . .	\$370.61
Miscellaneous, . . .	124.95	From Chair Shop, . . .	4,522.60
Farm, . . .	1,398.08	State Treasurer, . . .	71,081.36
Traveling, . . .	259.56	“ “ special ap. . .	5,000.00
Library, . . .	81.81	Board, . . .	580.62
Postage, . . .	130.95	Miscellaneous, . . .	166 08
Freight, . . .	544.30	Farm, . . .	132.35
Telegraph and Telephone, . . .	116.90	Freight, . . .	374.32
Chapel, . . .	110.96	Telegraph and Telephone, . . .	6.60
House Furnishing, . . .	3,326.70	Printing Office, . . .	374.54
Repairs, . . .	5,374.96	Hospital, . . .	5.75
Laundry, . . .	734.85	Shoe Shop, . . .	17.40
Clothing, . . .	4,700.43	Returning Escape, . . .	11.00
Heating and Light, . . .	8,061.00	Int. on J. A. Dunn's note, . . .	16.96
Hospital, . . .	623.81		
Shoe Shop, . . .	1,063.06		
Returning Escapes, . . .	116.04		
Stationery and School Books, . . .	540.58		
Water, . . .	796.75		
Insurance, . . .	2,036.60		
Stable, . . .	1,832.67		
Printing Office, . . .	246.34		
Salaries, . . .	25,959.10		
Provisions, . . .	18,596.61		
New Plumbing, . . .	4,550.95		
Improvements (sewer ass't), . . .	955.00		
Farm Fence, . . .	286.68		
Bal. Sept. 30, 1897, . . .	29.77		
	<u>\$82,660.18</u>		<u>\$82,600.18</u>

MERIDEN, CONN., October 26, 1897.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers and found the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the Superintendent was twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents (\$25.82), and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was three dollars and ninety-five cents (\$3.95). Total balance on hand twenty nine dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$29 77).

FRANKLIN B. NOYES, } *Auditors of*  
D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Public Accounts.*

## EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN  
INMATES OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN  
MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening, . . . . .	5,980
Number in School Oct. 1, 1896, . . . . .	469
From Hartford County, . . . . .	36
New Haven County, . . . . .	56
Fairfield       " . . . . .	40
New London,   " . . . . .	14
Middlesex,     " . . . . .	1
Tolland,       " . . . . .	2
Litchfield,    " . . . . .	10
Windham,       " . . . . .	5
Boarders, . . . . .	2
Number received on old commitment, . . . . .	56
Number returned themselves, . . . . .	17-239
Total, . . . . .	708
Discharged in various ways, . . . . .	265
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1896, . . . . .	443

## EXHIBIT NO. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Six, . . . . .	1	11	12
Seven, . . . . .	1	34	35
Eight, . . . . .	1	83	84
Nine, . . . . .	11	200	211
Ten, . . . . .	14	558	572
Eleven, . . . . .	16	645	661
Twelve, . . . . .	16	864	880
Thirteen, . . . . .	29	923	952
Fourteen, . . . . .	34	1,020	1,054
Fifteen, . . . . .	40	1,050	1,090
Sixteen, . . . . .	1	359	360
Seventeen, . . . . .	2	42	44
Eighteen, . . . . .	0	19	19
Nineteen, . . . . .	0	5	5
Twenty, . . . . .	0	1	1
Total, . . . . .	166	5,814	5,980

## EXHIBIT NO. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft, . . . . .	43	2,378	2,421
Burglary, . . . . .	17	287	304
Vagrancy, . . . . .	19	377	396
Truancy, . . . . .	20	743	763
Stubbornness, . . . . .		51	51
Obtaining goods under false pretence, 1		22	23
Arson, . . . . .	3	42	45
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .		6	6
Sabbath Breaking, . . . . .		1	1
Malicious Mischief, . . . . .		73	73
Assault and Battery, . . . . . 1		63	64
Breach of Peace, . . . . .		63	63
Horse Stealing, . . . . .		17	17
Disorderly Conduct, . . . . .		13	13
Robbery, . . . . .		7	7
Trespass, . . . . .		19	19
Manslaughter, . . . . .		1	1
Forgers, . . . . .		7	7
Driving horses without permission,		43	43
Lascivious Carriage, . . . . .		4	4
Profane Cursing, . . . . .		4	4
Getting on Cars, . . . . .		3	3
Abusive Language, . . . . .		3	3
Common Drunkard, . . . . .		14	14
Misdemeanor, . . . . .		11	11
Fornication, . . . . .		1	1
Breaking Windows, . . . . . 2		15	17
Attempt to Kill, . . . . .		1	1
Attempt to Commit Rape, . . . . .		10	10
Rape, . . . . .		4	4
Disobedience, . . . . . 3		23	26
Placing Obstructions on Railroads,		8	8
Receiving Stolen Goods, . . . . .		1	1
Intoxication, . . . . . 1		22	23
Boarders, . . . . . 2		184	186
Incorrigibility, . . . . . 52		1,144	1,196
Assault, . . . . . 2		149	151
Total,	166	5,814	5,980

## EXHIBIT NO. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

	Past year	Previously	Total.
Hartford Superior Court, . . . .		39	39
New Haven, " " . . . .		74	74
Fairfield, " " . . . .		76	76
Litchfield, " " . . . .		29	29
Middlesex, " " . . . .		11	11
Tolland, " " . . . .		16	16
New London, " " . . . .	5	19	24
Windham, " " . . . .		9	9
New Haven Common Pleas Court,		1	1
Hartford Police Court, . . . .	22	700	722
New Haven " " . . . .	31	992	1,023
New London " " . . . .	3	95	98
Norwich, " " . . . .	2	145	147
Waterbury, " " . . . .	9	269	278
New Britain, " " . . . .	2	179	181
Bridgeport, " " . . . .	21	350	371
Meriden, " " . . . .	3	203	206
Stamford, " " . . . .	3	41	44
Norwalk, " " . . . .	4	15	19
Middletown, " " . . . .	1	47	48
Danbury, " " . . . .	8	45	53
Derby, " " . . . .	5	23	28
Wallingford, " " . . . .		7	7
Stafford, " " . . . .		3	3
Greenwich, " " . . . .		5	5
Ansonia, " " . . . .	2	8	10
Putnam, " " . . . .		7	7
Stonington, " " . . . .		4	4
Haddam, " " . . . .		3	3
Huntington, " " . . . .		3	3
New Canaan, " " . . . .		1	1
Willimantic, " " . . . .	1	3	4
Bethany Probate Court, . . . .		1	1
Justice Court various towns, . . . .	42	2,207	2,249
Boarders, . . . . .	2	184	186
Total,	166	5,814	5,980

## EXHIBIT NO. 6.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS WAYS BY WHICH THE BOYS  
HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL
Placed with Farmers, . . . . .	27	581	608
Placed at various trades, . . . . .	6	79	85
Sentence expired, . . . . .		942	942
Returned to parents and friends, . . . . .	224	4,208	4,432
Sent to deaf and dumb asylum, . . . . .		1	1
Sent to hospital, . . . . .		7	7
Return'd to Providence Reform School, . . . . .		5	5
Discharged to go to sea, . . . . .		7	7
“ selectmen, . . . . .		2	2
“ for defective mittimus, . . . . .		23	23
“ by order of court, . . . . .		17	17
“ by Legislature, . . . . .		3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence, . . . . .		33	33
Released to be tried for incendiarism, . . . . .		2	2
Died, . . . . .	1	86	87
Boarders dismissed, . . . . .	2	171	173
Released to be tried for assault, . . . . .	1	2	3
Released to be tried for burglary, . . . . .	2	2	4
Sent to Children's Home, . . . . .	2	3	5
To enlist in the army, . . . . .		26	26
Total, . . . . .	265	6,200	6,465



## EXHIBIT NO. 7.

## SHOWING PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

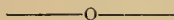
Connecticut, . . . . .	122
New York, . . . . .	12
Massachusetts, . . . . .	4
New Hampshire, . . . . .	1
Vermont, . . . . .	2
North Carolina, . . . . .	3
Washington, D. C. . . . .	1
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1
Pensylvania, . . . . .	1
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1
New Jersey, . . . . .	1
California, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	2
Ireland, . . . . .	3
Germany, . . . . .	2
Italy, . . . . .	2
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Russia, . . . . .	4
Scotland, . . . . .	1
Austria, . . . . .	1
Total.	166

## EXHIBIT NO. 8.

## PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

American, . . . . .	50
Irish, . . . . .	42
German, . . . . .	15
Norwegian, . . . . .	1
English, . . . . .	4
Italian, . . . . .	5
Scotch, . . . . .	4
Russian, . . . . .	8
Colored, . . . . .	21
Austrian, . . . . .	2
Swede, . . . . .	3
Canadian, . . . . .	10
Danish, . . . . .	1
Total,	166

## FARMER'S REPORT.



*To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.*

The following tables show the amount of products grown during the year ending September 30, 1897, and the estimated value of the same. Also, an inventory of stock and tools used on the farm.

### GROWN BY THE FARMER.

35 Tons of English Hay, . . . . .	\$630.00
4 Tons of Meadow Hay, . . . . .	40.00
2 Tons of Rowen Hay, . . . . .	24.00
15 Tons of Corn Fodder, . . . . .	120.00
12 Tons of Oat Hay, . . . . .	180.00
12 Tons of Hungarian Hay, . . . . .	216.00
100 Bushels Wind Fall Apples, . . . . .	50.00
35 Bushels of Pears, . . . . .	35.00
1 Bushels of Plums, . . . . .	1.50
Service of Stock, . . . . .	9.00
16 Calves three days old, . . . . .	16.00
800 Bushels of Potatoes, . . . . .	800.00
4,204 Dozen Sweet Corn, . . . . .	420.40
39,472 Quarts of Milk, . . . . .	1,973.60
	<hr/>
	\$4,515.50

### GROWN BY MR. JOHN GALLAGHER, COTTAGE A.

625 Heads Late Cabbage, . . . . .	\$31.20
165 Bushels Ripe Tomatoes, . . . . .	165.00
35 Bushels Green Tomatoes, . . . . .	26.25
234 Bushels Mangle Beets, . . . . .	93.60
138 Bushels Table Beets, . . . . .	103.50
	<hr/>
	\$419.55

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

## GROWN BY MR. J. A. SMITH, COTTAGE B.

574	Bunches Asparagus,	.	.	.	57.40
423	" Rheubarb,	.	.	.	21.15
1,359	Quarts Strawberries,	.	.	.	169.87
1,263	" Currants,	.	.	.	75.78
631	" Raspberries,	.	.	.	94.65
332	" Blackberries,	.	.	.	33.20
80	" Gooseberries,	.	.	.	9.60
1,537	Heads Cabbage,	.	.	.	76.80
					<hr/>
					\$538.45

## GROWN BY MR. JOHN H. PARISH, COTTAGE C.

331	Bushels Onions,	.	.	.	\$331.00
3,000	Bunches Onions,	.	.	.	150.00
420	Bushels Carrots,	.	.	.	210.00
40	" Parsnips,	.	.	.	24.00
					<hr/>
					\$715.00

## GROWN BY MR. F. P. OWEN, COTTAGE D.

198	Bushels Peas,	.	.	.	\$198.00
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## GROWN BY MR. J. S. CRABB, COTTAGE E.

179	Bushels String Beans,	.	.	.	\$134.25
75	Bushels Lima Beans,	.	.	.	37.50
					<hr/>
					\$171.75

## GROWN BY MR. T. H. MAGUIRE, SOUTH DIVISION.

30	Bushels Cucumbers,	.	.	.	\$18.00
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## GROWN BY JOHN B. LAITY, NORTH DIVISION.

400	Bunches Beets,	.	.	.	\$20.00
12	Bushels Peppers,	.	.	.	12.00
					<hr/>
					\$32.00

## GROWN BY THOMAS W. BATTEN, GARDENER.

Parseley	.	.	.	.	\$10.00
Radishes,	.	.	.	.	50.00

Cucumbers, (Early)	10.00
Tomatoes,	10.00
Lettuce,	5.00
Celery,	125.00
Cabbage (Early)	5.00
“ Plants 10,000	20.00
Pepper “ 500	20.00
Tomato, “	30.00

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\$285.00

\$2,377.75

Farmers, 4,515.50

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Total, \$6,893.25

Respectfully,

H. W. KIBBE, *Farmer*

## INVENTORY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, ETC.,

1 Two Horse Dump Cart,	\$50.00
1 “ “ “ “	25.00
1 Milburn Wagon,	50.00
1 Ox Cart,	20.00
1 Deering Mower,	25.00
1 One Horse Lawn Mower,	25.00
15 Lawn Mowers,	50.00
1 One Horse Hay Rake,	10.00
1 Advance Hay Tedder,	10.00
1 Cutaway Harrow,	5.00
1 Evan's Smoothing Harrow,	10.00
1 American Harrow,	40.00
1 A Harrow,	5.00
1 Iron Land Roller,	25.00
1 Lawn Roller,	10.00
2 Land Side Plows,	15.00
2 Swivel Plows,	20.00
1 One Horse Plow,	5.00
1 Shovel Plow,	5.00
2 One Horse Cultivators,	10.00
1 Breed's Weeder,	5.00
5 Wheel Barrows,	5.00
15 Hand Barrows,	8.50

16	Steel Rakes,	-	-	-	-	-	\$8.50
12	Lawn Rakes,	-	-	-	-	-	2.50
102	Corn Hoes,	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
1	Push Hoe,	-	-	-	-	-	.80
8	Spades,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
15	Manure Forks,	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
1	Turf Knife,	-	-	-	-	-	.25
2	Long Handle Shovels,	-	-	-	-	-	1.50
23	Short Handle Shovels,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
2	Long Handle Spades,	-	-	-	-	-	1.50
4	Grub Hoes,	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
1	Wood Scoop Shovel,	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
2	Steel Bars,	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
10	Axes,	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
2	Ice Axes,	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
10	Pair Ice Tongs,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
1	Pair " " with rope,	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
12	Ice Spuds,	-	-	-	-	-	3.75
4	Oil Cans,	-	-	-	-	-	.60
4	Weeding Forks,	-	-	-	-	-	.60
7	Grass Hooks,	-	-	-	-	-	1.40
11	Picks,	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
1	Sieve,	-	-	-	-	-	.75
12	Paris Green Sieves,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
4	Paris Green Machines,	-	-	-	-	-	16.00
7	Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	-	1.75
6	Saws,	-	-	-	-	-	3.75
1	Cross Cut Saw,	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
2	Pair Grass Shears,	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
1	Pair Clipping Shears,	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
1	Pair Trimming Shears,	-	-	-	-	-	.25
1	Water Barrel, Truck and Pump,	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
1	Syringe,	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
1	Watering Pot,	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
1	Drill Hammer,	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
2	Claw Hammers,	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
1	Pair Plyers,	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
3	Ladders,	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
150	Feet Garden Hose,	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
12	Baskets,	-	-	-	-	-	6.00

1	Coal Barrow,	-	-	-	-	.75
6	Hand Hay Rakes,	-	-	-	-	1.20
12	Weeders,	-	-	-	-	.60
23	Potato Hooks,	-	-	-	-	7.00
1	Pair Sheep Shears,	-	-	-	-	.50
12	Scoop Shovels,	-	-	-	-	6.00
4	Grub Axes,	-	-	-	-	2.00
2	Grind Stones,	-	-	-	-	3.00
5	Scythes and Snaths,	-	-	-	-	4.00
2	Platform Scales,	-	-	-	-	20.00
2	Wrenches,	-	-	-	-	1.00
2	Potato Diggers,	-	-	-	-	12.00
1	Stevens Fertilizer Sower,	-	-	-	-	40.00
1	Hay Cutter,	-	-	-	-	2.00
3	Chains,	-	-	-	-	3.00
3	Seed Drills,	-	-	-	-	15.00
11	Pitch Forks,	-	-	-	-	5.00
4	Potato Forks,	-	-	-	-	2.00
1	Ox Yoke,	-	-	-	-	3.00
1	Stone Hammer,	-	-	-	-	1.00
1	Top Buggy,	-	-	-	-	50.00
1	Light Open Buggy,	-	-	-	-	30.00
1	Three Seated Carryall,	-	-	-	-	35.00
2	Two Seated Carriages,	-	-	-	-	125.00
1	Surry,	-	-	-	-	35.00
1	Business Wagon	-	-	-	-	1.00
1	Chair Wagon,	-	-	-	-	100.00
2	Sleds,	-	-	-	-	8.00
1	Chair Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	25.00
1	Large Two Horse Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	25.00
1	Business Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	3.00
1	Two Seated Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	100.00
1	Cutter " "	-	-	-	-	50.00
4	Sets Single Harness,	-	-	-	-	60.00
2	" Heavy Double Harness,	-	-	-	-	40.00
1	" Light " "	-	-	-	-	25.00
	Blankets, Robes and Whips,	-	-	-	-	15.00

To,al,

\$728.00



## INVENTORY LIVE STOCK.

1	Pair Oxen,	-	-	-	-	150.00
20	Cows,	-	-	-	-	700.00
1	Bull,	-	-	-	-	25.00
4	Horses,	-	-	-	-	300.00
						<hr/>
						\$1,175.00
Brought Forward,						- - 1,474.95
						<hr/>
						\$2,649.95

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

—O—

*To the Superintendent of Conn. School for Boys.*

During the past year the school has been particularly free from any disease of a serious nature.

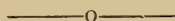
From a memoranda received from my predecessor together with my own records for the past three months, the period which I have served, I fail to find any epidemic of contagious disease except measles. This being a very mild form of the disease the boys soon recovered and the number of cases were limited by prompt isolation. It was caused by an epidemic which was prevalent in the city at that time.

With an average of 450 inmates it is remarkable as well as gratifying to report only one death and that from consumption. In consideration of the fact that a large number of the inmates belong to the profligate and indigent class of people there are many conditions of a hereditary nature which need constant treatment and render them peculiarly susceptible to the acquisition of other diseases. To a great extent those boys are the ones usually under treatment in the hospital. There is no doubt that the sanitary improvements of the Institution together with the regularity of eating, sleeping, etc, and strict isolation of all cases simulating contagion have been the means of bringing the rate of mortality to a minimum as well as limiting the amount of disease. The following is a classification of the diseases according to a memorandum received from April 1st, 1897, to November 1st, 1897.

Abcess,	16	Hernia,	2
Asthma,	1	Jaundice,	2
Cystitis,	1	Malaria,	81
Dyspepsia,	3	Measles,	18
Dysentery,	35	“ German,	15
Dropsy,	1	Phihisis Pulmonalis,	1
Eczema,	5	Rheumatism,	19
Epilepsy,	3	Scrofula,	2
Fever, (malarial,)	1	Tonsilitis,	12
Gastritis,	2	Wounds, (Incised,)	46
Granulated eyelids,	1	“ (Contusions and	
La Grippe,	20	Lacerated,)	6

HAROLD A. MEEKS, *M. D.*

## THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS.



The Connecticut School for Boys, for the delinquent and wayward, is beautifully located upon a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than a half mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes' walk from the railroad station.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and originally contained one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purpose it has already been largely appropriated. The balance of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near the center.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, an ice house, a bakery, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, wood house, etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is three hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, which is three stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the

main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room six store rooms, milk room, two large playrooms, two bath rooms, and two rooms for storage of coal. The kitchen is furnished with four large steam kettles for cooking purposes the steam being supplied from the boiler at the boiler house.

The bakery and bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and under the supervision of a practical baker.

The laundry is supplied with three of the Nonpareil washing machines of the largest size, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample. There are also conveniences for making starch and for preparing soap for the machines by steam.

The engine room contains a boiler of twenty-five horse power (not in use) and engine of fifteen horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry ; also for running eight sewing machines and the printing presses.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures and paintings of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for the boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all of the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes, and pleasant conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, a private office for the Superintendent, a reception room, a library room, three large school rooms with a seating capacity of one hundred boys each, two large wardrobe rooms for boy's Sunday clothing, one officer's sitting room, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, a large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seat-

ing capacity for 375 boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting rooms, bed chambers and closets for Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two sleeping halls.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging three-hundred and seventy-five boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six closets, conveniently located and with hydrants from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story, there is a large shop, where seventy-five boys labor at cane seating chairs. The shoe shop is also on this floor.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building, or Congregate Department of the School number about two hundred.

Five Cottages have been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are



three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms and fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room, handsomely seated and furnished, officer's private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys a hospital room, a teacher's room, a bath room, a room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping room for thirty boys, a bath room and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, are lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ, architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open, or Family Plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts, and bars and high fences.

The chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A piano stands on the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is a solid structure of brick and stone work, thirty-five by fifty-seven feet and is two stories high. The lower story is eighteen feet high, and contains a room for three boilers of sixty-horse power each, and a coal room that furnishes storage for three hundred tons of coal. The boiler room contains a receiving tank, force pump and apparatus necessary to supply the main buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well and in the most approved man-



ner, and to drive the machinery in the laundry and in the manufacturing departments. The chimney stack is eighty feet high, and gives an excellent draught in all kinds of weather. The upper story of the building contains a machine shop and living rooms for the engineer.

The farm buildings are commodious, and afford storage for all the carriages and smaller implements necessary for the farm and for the use of the Institution. The main barn is eighty-three feet in length by forty-two feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor, is used as a manure cellar and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and 2,000 bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains the stabling, running the entire length, arranged for the comfort and cleanliness of the stock, two rooms for such stock as need seclusion, a bedding room and bays for hay, which extend through the upper story to a height of twenty-five feet. The third story contains the driving floor, where the hay and fodder, as well as the grain, are well drawn and stored ; a feed room and rooms for the smaller farm tools. Above the floor is a large space for grain or hay. The building is capable of storing seventy tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Connected with this building by a carriage shed, is a horse barn thirty feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed. There is also attached to the main barn, a shed fifty-four by twenty feet, which furnish additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock is supplied, and for the bulky farm implements. Another building near thirty-three feet by twenty feet is used also for storing farm implements.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never-failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is conducted by a three-inch pipe to the buildings and furnished sufficient for cooking and

drinking purposes ; also all needed water for the barns and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets, and all general purposes the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the building in case of fire. The Institution has seventeen convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use ever occur.

#### GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

#### INDUSTRIES.

There are ten shops in the Institution that give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, twenty boys are employed. There are about two hundred boys who work at cane-seating chairs in one shop. A shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of some thirty or forty boys ; in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. From eight to ten boys at the greenhouse and on the lawns. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls, etc, all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

#### FOOD.

The dietary of the Institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people, still the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market garden. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, for which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish, or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter

or molasses, and on Sunday, pies are given for dinner, and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays, the tables are spread with all the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The deprivation, or a change of food, is never allowed as a punishment. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives and forks, spoons and casters. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

#### CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from all-wool blue cloth, and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in summer in lighter goods according to the season.

#### RECREATION.

All holidays are devoted entirely to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are given for play. On Saturday afternoon when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball or such games as may suit their tastes best. Many opportunities are given to attend appropriate amusements at the Opera house in the city, and frequent rehearsals, concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel.

#### RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sabbath; Sabbath School in the morning and preaching in the afternoon.

We use our own lesson leaves, following the "International Lesson" plan, in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanation, prayers, responsive exercises and music make a very interesting and profitable service.

The ministers from the several churches of the city preach in their turn at the Sunday afternoon service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each alternate Sabbath, and priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book, kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during that day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

#### SCHOOL.

All the boys attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The schools embrace eleven grades or divisions, which give every boy the opportunity to attend a class exactly adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy with an average mind, can, while at the school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

#### MUSIC

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about thirty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

#### SENTENCES.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the school during minority by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards without process, by paying three dollars per week quarterly in advance for their board.

#### DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a re-

sult, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

All boys that go out on leave of absence are required to communicate with the Institution once in six months, and by failing to do so, are at once looked after by the authorities of the School. A record is kept, as far as is possible, of every boy's conduct after he leaves the Institution.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution whenever the interest of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.



NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSION AND RETIREMENTS OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM  
ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1851	GIDEON WELLES, Hartford,	1853
1851	PHILEMON HOADLEY, New Haven,	1857
1851	E. S. ABERNETHY, Bridgeport,	1853
1851	A. N. BALDWIN, West Milford,	1855
1851	PHILO M. JUDSON, Norwich,	declined.
1851	ERASTUS LESTER, Plainfield,	1854
1851	HENRY D. SMITH, Middletown,	1853
1851	JOHN H. BROCKWAY, Ellington,	1852
1853	PHILIP RIPLEY, Hartford, died in office,	1863
1853	DAVID PATCHEN, Weston,	1854
1853	JOHN P. GULLIVER, Norwich,	1854
1853	JOHN S. YEOMANS, Columbia,	1856
1853	JAMES PHELPS, Essex,	1855
1854	FRED S. WILDMAN, Danbury,	1858
1854	MOSES PIERCE, Norwich,	1856
1854	JOHN GALLUP, (2d) Brooklyn,	1858
1855	SYLVESTER SPENCER, Litchfield, resigned,	1858
1855	ELIHU SPENCER, Middletown,	declined.
1856	MOSES CULVER, Middletown,	1858
1856	THOMAS CLARK, Coventry,	1860
1856	W. P. BENJAMIN, New London,	1876
1857	W. S. CHARNLEY, New Haven,	declined.
1858	E. W. HATCH, Meriden, resigned,	1859
1858	HORACE GAYLORD, Ashford,	1862
1858	DAVID P. NICHOLAS, Danbury,	1875
1858	THOMAS A. MILLER, Torrington,	1859
1858	BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Middletown,	1876
1859	HIRAM FOSTER, Meriden,	1873
1859	DANIEL G. PLATT, Washington, d. in office,	1871
1859	HENRY MCCRAY, Ellington,	1876
1862	ROSWELL BROWN, Hartford, d. in office,	1877



Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1862	WILLIAM SWIFT, Windham,	1866
1863	HENRY B. HUBBARD, Middletown,	declined.
1866	JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Brooklyn,	1874
1871	GEORGE LANGDON, Plymouth,	1875
1873	HIRAM A. YALE, Meriden,	1877
1874	S. B. COCKS, Huntington, resigned,	1876
1874	F. O. BENNETT, Willimantic, retired,	1882
1875	DELOS H. STEVENS, Barkhamsted, retired,	1889
1875	CHAS. FITZGERALD, Middletown, retired,	1891
1875	EDW'D W. SEYMOUR, Litchfield, retired,	1876
1875	GOODWIN COLLIER, Hartford, retired,	1876
1875	CHAS. L. ENGLISH, New Haven,	resigned.
1876	JOHN M. BREWER, Norwich, died in office,	1878
1876	G. H. PRESTON, M. D. Tolland, " "	1883
1877	VINCENT COYLER, Darien, retired.	1886
1877	JOHN L. HOUSTON, Thompsonville, retired	1897
1878	A. P. WILLOUGHBY, Norwich, retired,	1879
1879	CHARLES FABRIQUE, N. Haven, d. in office,	1889
1879	J. S. LATHROP, Norwich, retired,	1891
1879	THEODORE BIRD, Bethlehem, retired,	1891
1882	ALBERTUS S. BRUCE, Pomfret, retired,	1893
1883	CHARLES F. SUMNER, Bolton, retired,	1895
1886	JAMES K. BUTLER, Darien, retired,	1893
1889	JAMES N. STATES, New Haven, retired,	1895
1891	HERMAN HOFFMAN, New Preston, retired,	1895
1891	NATHAN D. BATES, Preston, retired,	1895
1891	JAMES DONOVAN, Middletown, retired,	1895
1893	SAMUEL THATCHER, Warrenville, resigned,	1894
1893	JOHN MCCARTHY, Danbury, retired	1897
1894	DAVIS A. BAKER, Warrenville, retired	1895
1895	J. S. LATHROP, Norwich,	still in office.
1895	W. S. BEECHER, New Haven,	"
1895	JOSEPH HUTCHINS, Columbia,	"
1895	FRED DEPEYSTER, Portland,	"
1895	GEO. O. BALCH, Ashford,	"
1895	GEO. P. CRANE, Woodbury,	"
1897	LEVERETT BRAINARD, Hartford,	"
1897	GEORGE RICHARDSON, Bridgeport,	"

## RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

1877	ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden, died in office,	1894
1877	CHARLES L. UPHAM,	" retired,	1891
1877	OWEN B. ARNOLD,	" "	1891
1887	D. S. WILLIAMS,	" "	1893
1891	SETH J. HALL,	" "	1897
1891	C. H. S. DAVIS,	" "	1897
1893	JOHN C. BYXBEE,	" still in office	
1894	N. L. BRADLEY,	" "	
1897	JOHN W. COE,	" "	
1897	EUGENE A. HALL,	" "	

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS  
OF THE  
**CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

—O—

Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.
1853 PHILEMON HOADLEY, . . . . .	1855
1854 SAXTON B. LITTLE, Ass't Supt. . . . .	1875
1855 ROSWELL HAWLEY, M. D., . . . . .	1859
1858 EDWARD W. HATCH, M. D., Died, Feb. 7,	1874
1874 SAXTON B. LITTLE, Acting Supt., July 1,	1874
1874 EDWARD INGHAM, . . . . . July 1,	1876
1876 S. B. COCKS, . . . . . Dec. 1,	1877
1877 J. W. BROWN, Acting Supt., Apr. 23,	1878
1878 GEO. E. HOWE, Died in office, Nov. 23,	1893
1893 MRS. F. M. HOWE, Apr. 11,	1894
1894 REV. SAMUEL THATCHER, Mar. 3,	1896
1896 GEO. L. COBURN, still in office,	

## FORM OF INDENTURE

ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

*To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys:*

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law, to the Connecticut School for Boys, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

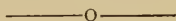
The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly, in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of                      months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all other inmates of said School.

(Signed)

## CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

### To Parents and Guardians



We take the pleasure of informing you that your                      was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of this School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the school. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the school is not good, the time for his receiving his probationary discharge will be increased. For further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison, but a school for detention and reform, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools in the State. They are provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath School and regular Chapel service, over which some minister of the Gospel from one of the city churches presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one hour of instruction each Sabbath from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys intrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in the School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but of course these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys all alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge," before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In cases of serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.



## AMENDMENTS TO LAW

### RELATING TO THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.



*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.*

*Section 1.* Whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment other than imprisonment for life. the Court, or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Connecticut School for Boys, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the Board of Trustees. And the Judges of the Criminal and Police Courts of the State, and Judges of the Peace, shall have power to commit to the Connecticut School for Boys: First, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the State, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; Second, any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parents or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; Third, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; Fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or his mother or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school,

*Sec. 2.* That every boy sent to the Connecticut School for Boys shall remain until he his twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the Superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

*Sec. 3.* That whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the School as can be properly accommodated it shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees to give notice to the Criminal and Police Courts of the fact, whereupon no boy shall be sent to the School by said Courts until notice shall be given them by the President of the Board that more can be received.

*Sec. 4.* If any person shall entice or attempt to entice away from said School, any boy legally committed to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said School, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or officer of the local police, or any officer or employee of said School, shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty, to arrest any boy, when in his power to do so, who shall have escaped from said School, and return him thereto.

*Sec. 5.* That the Trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed as herein described, during minority, at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity as they may see fit; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, or his parents or guardian, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn a trade, or to other employment, as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the President of the board shall, for such a purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said Board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy, and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indentures of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of the Connecticut School for Boys,

*Sec. 6.* In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the Trustees may, at their discretion receive such boys into the Connecticut School for Boys, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indentures of such boy. And if, in the opinion of the Trustees, any boy apprenticed out by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the Trustees may, at their discretion, return such boy to the School.

*Sec. 7.* Whenever a boy is dismissed from the School to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indentures, as in the foregoing section), he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the Board of Trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the School, when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said Board, the interest of the boy will be promoted by such return.

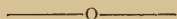
*Sec. 8.* All acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

## **An Act in addition to an Act entitled “An Act Concerning Education.”**

*Resolved by this Assembly:* That in the several Reform Schools in this State, equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates thereof, and that every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations such religious and moral instruction as said clergymen may desire, and the Trustees of said Institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said Institution, when and where such instruction may be given, and such instructions shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

Approved July, 25, 1874,

## BY-LAWS.



### MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

*Sec. 1.* There shall be a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the School in MERIDEN, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the July meeting shall be the annual meeting.

*Sec. 2.* Special meetings shall be called by the President of the Board at the written request of two members, provided that ample notice of such meetings shall be given.

*Sec. 3.* A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time.

*Sec. 4.* The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually at the regular meeting held in July, by the election, by ballot, of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee, to consist of five, and an Auditing Committee to consist of two members.

### PRESIDENT.

*Sec. 5.* It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Board, but in his absence, the Board shall appoint a chairman *pro tem*.

### SECRETARY.

*Sec. 6.* It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Board in a book provided for that purpose, which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any members; to prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the Board; to take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instruction as he may receive from the Board or Executive Committee.

## TREASURER.

*Sec. 7.* The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the moneys of the Institution, and keep a true and just account of the same. He shall pay no bills except on an order drawn by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Executive Committee, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a satisfactory bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Sec. 8.* It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make, or order the Superintendent to make, purchases for the School, to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditures for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the different departments of the School, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall once in each month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to the Superintendent or other officers, inspect the School buildings and all the departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat; they shall inquire into the behavior of all officers and employees and in a book, kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every meeting. They shall also at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the Superintendent and, if found correct, approve the same.

*Sec. 9.* There shall be as many meetings of the Executive Committee as the interests of the School require.

## OFFICERS.

*Sec. 10.* The following named officers of the School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required, viz: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, Bookkeeper, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the workshops, a Farmer and Supervisors.

*Sec. 11.* The several officers shall hold their appointment during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall



take effect until three months after being tendered in writing except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

*Sec. 12.* The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that their regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

The Superintendent shall have power to suspend any employee of the School, for cause, until the next meeting of the Executive Committee or Board of Trustees.

He shall keep a journal and make a record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, as far as important for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Treasurer of the Institution the bill for weekly board of inmates, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every part of the premises and have a watchful care over the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He, or the Assistant Superintendent, shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and shall examine their letters before being sent away.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health for want of sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet or

cold, or from other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Connecticut School for Boys, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At the October meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts up to the 30th day of September; also a full schedule of all property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

The Superintendent shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional service, morning and evening; have charge of the Sabbath School, and obtain such aid from the reverend clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys, in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his duties and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in July, he shall make a report, stating all facts respecting the reformatory influence effectively made use of in this Institution.

#### ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

*Sec. 13.* The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of the Superintendent during his absence or inability.

## MATRON.

*Sec. 14.* The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in her department.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

## TEACHERS.

*Sec. 15.* The Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission of the Superintendent.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus and fixtures provided for the same; and by strict personal examination, see that no injury or waste is suffered.

They shall assist in the Sabbath School, in the care of the boys on the Sabbath, in vocal music, and the principle teacher shall act as librarian for the boys.

## OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

*Sec. 16.* The overseers of the workshops shall take charge

of all tools used in their respective departments, and see that the same are carefully preserved and accounted for; shall see that all stock and material are worked with prudence and economy and are properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate account of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done and all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleaning, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops.

They shall have charge of the boys during the work hours in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place, and at such time as may be ordered by the Superintendent. They shall assist the teacher if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath School.

#### WATCHMAN.

*Sec. 17.* The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The watchman on duty shall, if required, perform a regular patrol throughout and around the building. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damages by fire, to prevent escapes, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

#### FARMER.

*Sec. 18.* The Farmer, under general or specific directions of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order and economical use of everything connected therewith, and shall use every means in his power to increase and preserve the products of the farm.

He shall take charge of work with, and be responsible for such boys as the Superintendent may detail to be employed on the farm, and must patiently and perseveringly instruct

them in the various kinds of farm work ; require of them prompt obedience, and must by example, together with constant and vigilant supervision, teach them to faithfully perform all duties required of them.

He shall see that all domestic animals are cared for in the best manner, well fed, properly cleaned and kindly treated.

He shall keep an accurate account of everything purchased, for the labor performed, and the amount of each kind of produce raised on the farm.

He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith.

#### THE LIBRARY.

*Sec. 19.* A library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, shall be kept at the School for the use and improvement of the inmates thereof.

The Superintendent, Librarian and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be a standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means, to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and conditions of the Library, with a full list of all the donations received for this object.

#### VISITORS.

*Sec. 20.* Visitors will always be welcome to visit the School between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday for the purpose of attending the religious exercises, but on that day they must leave immediately after the services are ended.

Parents will not be permitted to see their children oftener than once a month, unless by special permission of the Superintendent; and any article designed for any inmate must pass through the hands of the officer in attendance.

Visitors passing through the house or shops must not go among the boys, or address any conversation to them except by permission of the attending officer.

Any visitor who shall attempt to give any inmate tobacco



or other articles secretly, shall be altogether excluded from the premises.

Visitors shall not be permitted in or on the premises except attended by an officer of the Institution.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

*Sec. 21.* The distribution of time for each working day shall not be less than six hours for labor, four hours for school, and from four and one-half to five hours for devotional exercises, incidental duties and recreation.

The time of rising shall be half past five o'clock A. M. from the first day of March to the first day of November, and at quarter before six o'clock during the other four months. The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock P. M.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell.

No persons regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his or her duties without permission from the Superintendent, or his assistant, and the person getting such permission will be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Superintendent, to fulfill his or her duties during their absence.

It shall be incumbent on each officer to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed and they shall promptly report any failure therein. As the great object is *reform* the intercourse of all with the boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the School.

Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; any boy escaping by or through the neglect or carelessness of any officer, the whole or part of the expense incurred in his capture may be charged to such officer and deducted from his salary by order of the Trustees.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent: and no boy shall be kept or allowed to remain out of School without special permission from the Superintendent.

Any person having charge of the boys during their time



of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, mar or deface the buildings, fixtures or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises, and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a School for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore *all* are expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of the rules and regulations, and hold themselves ready at all times for any emergency to aid in preserving order, preventing escapes and maintaining the rules and discipline of the School, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline shall be that of the family, the school, the workshop and the farm, and not that of the prison. The inmates are to be watched over as pupils, and not guarded as prisoners or criminals; and there shall be no more restraint than shall be necessary to develop good, and repress bad qualities. Self-instruction, self-desire to labor and self-government shall be inculcated and encouraged as the best culture, as well as the most effective discipline.

Punishment shall be imposed as a public judgment, in manner and form to be prescribed by the Superintendent and never under the excitement of the moment. Its severity shall always be proportionate to the magnitude of the offence.

It shall consist of deprivation of play or marks of disapprobation or demerit, solitary confinement and the use of the rod, as resorted to in well regulated families. Personal chastisement shall only be inflicted for some high misdemeanor or repeated offence, and only on the order of the Superintendent, and in case of severe punishment, only in his presence or that of his assistant.

These By-Laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

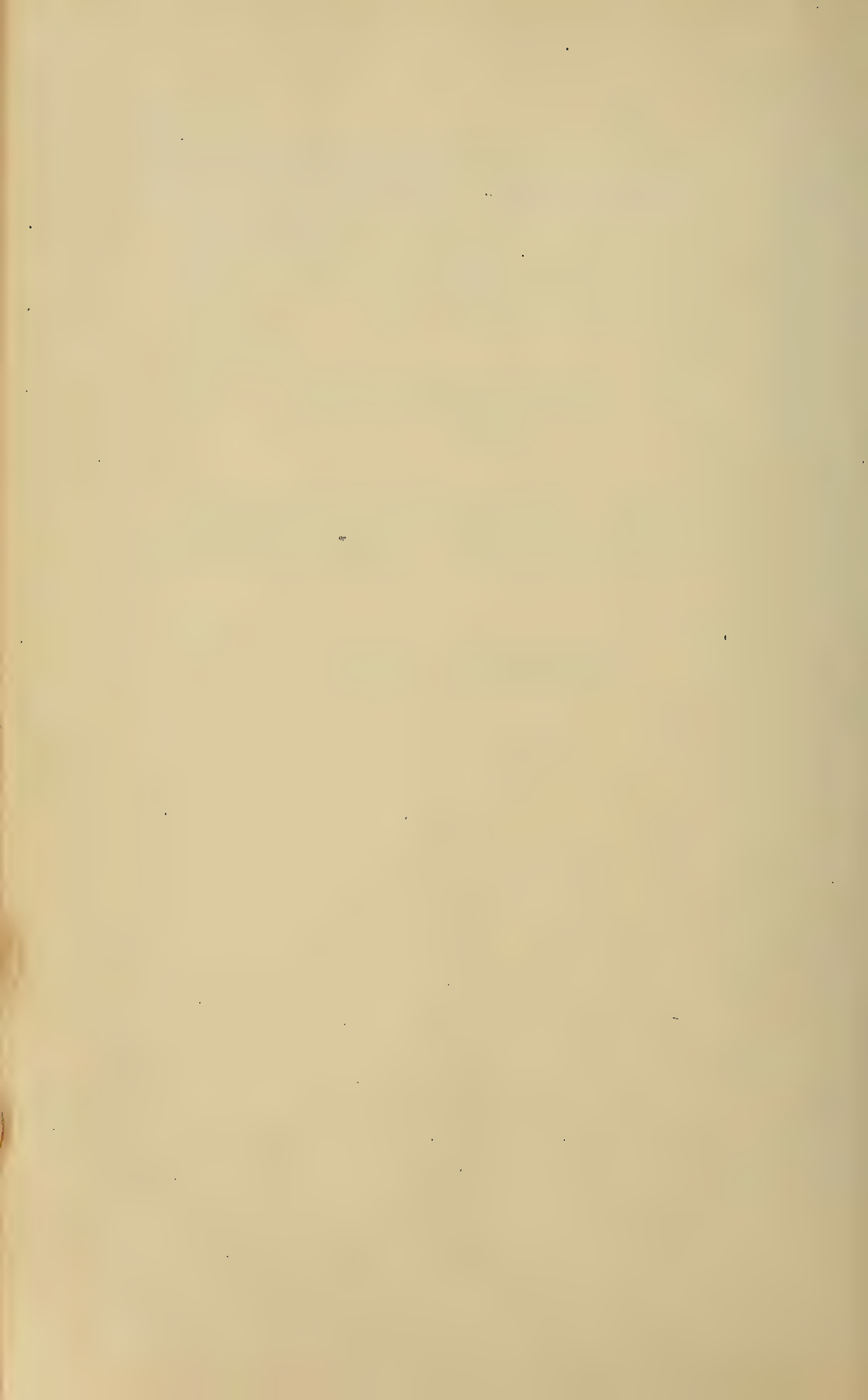
Amended July 14, 1886.



ANNUAL REPORT  
... OF ...  
CONNECTICUT  
SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES,  
LAKEVILLE, CONN.

  
1897.  


BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
PRESS OF THE MARIGOLD PRINTING COMPANY.  
1897.



## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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### PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. BURRALL.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HENRY GAY.      G. W. RUSSELL.      J. C. GODDARD.

### DIRECTORS.

Gov. O. VINCENT COFFIN, <i>ex officio</i> ,	
GEORGE B. BURRALL,	E W. SPURR,
HENRY GAY,	M. B. RICHARDSON,
G. W. RUSSELL,	GEORGE H. KNIGHT,
W. W. KNIGHT,	GEORGE P. McLEAN,
J. C. GODDARD,	T. L. NORTON.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. BURRALL,      J. C. GODDARD,  
M. B. RICHARDSON.

### TREASURER.

T. L. NORTON.

### SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M. D.

### AUDITOR.

E. W. SPURR.





## REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

---

*To His Excellency,*

GOVERNOR O. VINCENT COFFIN,

SIR :—In accordance with the law passed by the last General Assembly, the Directors of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles respectfully transmit to you the thirty-ninth annual report.

The number of children connected with the Institution during the year ending September 30, 1896, was one hundred and eighty.

The number of State beneficiaries was one hundred and forty-three. The number now present is one hundred and thirty-three. The amount received from the State for their support, including one hundred and four dollars for the care of a harmless lunatic, was sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and five cents as follows :

For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895,	.	.	\$ 4,030.90
For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1895,	.	.	4,138.63
For quarter ending March 31, 1896,	.	.	4,176.34
For quarter ending June 30, 1896,	.	.	4,344.18

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The total income for the year was, . . \$35,907.92

The balance of our income is derived wholly from tuitions from towns and individuals.

The appropriation made to the institution by the last Legislature has been used to enlarge our kitchen

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

### *To the Directors:*

I hereby submit the report of the operation of the Institution under my charge for the year ending October 1, 1896.

There have been connected with the Institution one hundred and eighty children. Our present number is one hundred and sixty-one.

During the year we have had seven deaths, two from status epilepticus, one from tuberculas gastro-enterriris, one from bulbar-paralysis, one from consumption, one from lateral sclerosis with valvular disease of the heart, one from inflammation of the bowels complicated with croupous pneumonia.

The report of the school work is as follows:

Number attending school, . . . . .	74
Reading, . . . . .	50
Chart, . . . . .	6
Primer, . . . . .	10
Second Reader, . . . . .	2
Third Reader, . . . . .	10
Fourth Reader, . . . . .	7
Fifth Reader, . . . . .	11
Arithmetic, . . . . .	48
Addition, . . . . .	15
Subtraction, . . . . .	12
Multiplication, . . . . .	9

Division, . . . . .	8
Fractions, . . . . .	6
Compound Numbers, . . . . .	6
Geography, . . . . .	18
Singing, . . . . .	52
Writing, . . . . .	46
History, . . . . .	4
Language, . . . . .	17
Number in Kindergarten Department, . . . . .	54
Using Gifts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, . . . . .	39
Paper folding, . . . . .	26
Stick laying, . . . . .	26
Weaving, . . . . .	41
Card sewing, . . . . .	40
Drawing, . . . . .	42
Plain Sewing, . . . . .	18
Fancy work, . . . . .	4

Comparing the reports of this institution one year with another there can be but little change noted. Theories for the better care and training of the feeble minded are easily formed, especially by lookers on, but the most energetic and enthusiastic of workers among this class is forced to admit that day after day, month after month and year after year of hard, untiring effort must be made before any definite degree of improvement can be seen.

Results cannot be hurried with the feeble minded. No cramming system is possible within institution walls. Here a little and there a little is the most we can hope for.

Physical improvement is usually immediate. A simple suitable diet, regular hours and exercise, observed in most instances for the first time, have the usual re-

sult and our children at once seem more hopeful cases, but mental gain, the formation of better habits, the creation of new interests, in fact of any interest whatsoever in many cases, is so slow, that it is only by comparing one year with another or even a series of years that progress can be noted. We cannot cure imbeciles in our institutions as we are often asked to do. We take good care of them, teach them, if possible, watch them constantly, cure evil habits if we can, and to the extent of at least the number in our charge we relieve families and communities of members who are always a care and often a menace to those associated with them.

The health of our institution family for the past two years has been good, a result I consider largely due to our fortunate location and surroundings. The overcrowded condition of our household could hardly exist with safety if we were less fortunately placed.

The record of our school work you will find is very much that of former years. There is the same patient work and unflagging interest on the part of the teachers—the same effort among the attendants of the various groups to give to each one of our charges that home care which has from its beginning until the present time been the especial characteristic of our institution methods.

When the institution was started, heat, light and ventilation were much less well understood than they are at present. The point then considered vital seemed to be that children of feeble mind should have a comfortable home, at least as comfortable as the average farmer furnished his family, and that, with individual teaching and training and constant medical oversight, was thirty-five years ago providing exceptional advantages for these or in fact any defective children.

This home then, for that was the main purpose of its founder, has been compelled by circumstances, to follow upon these simple lines from its beginning until the present time. Our children are comfortable, well cared for and well taught, but we have had to continue the crowded condition of the every day large family with this exception, that instead of sending our children off to school for a part of each day, we have practically had them taught at home.

What we need most urgently is a separate school building which will enable us to spread out in the dormitories, sitting and dining rooms, giving each child a little more breathing space, and better air to fill it, and also making it possible to accomodate comfortably a number of children from the waiting list, who must otherwise be denied admission until vacancies are created by death or dismissal.

But while there have been no radical changes in actual institution work to chronicle, great advancement has been made in creating intelligent public sentiment in favor of active measures working toward the prevention of idiocy and imbecility. The question is no longer what shall we do with the feeble minded among us? We have demonstrated that with intelligent state aid he can be cared for comfortably and economically, a market found for his labor, and the disgrace of reproduction prevented while he is a state charge. But the vital question now is what shall we do to prevent the appalling increase of idiocy and imbecility in the community at large? An increase which the census of 1890 shows to have been at least two thousand a year for the past ten years.

Institutions remedy in part the existing evil, but as a preventive force they can only operate through the



small per cent which they keep in custody for life. Legislation, public sentiment and institutions together can do much, and it should be a matter of state pride with every public spirited citizen that Connecticut leads, in being the first state to enact a public law which makes the marriage of the defective classes a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and which punishes equally whomsoever shall aid and abet such marriage.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, *Supt.*

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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Feeble-minded children, who are so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at an ordinary school, may be admitted by the Superintendent.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, are expected to make answer, in writing, to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

All pupils will be expected to come provided with a good supply of neat and substantial clothing, of dark color, and plainly marked with the child's full name.

There will be a vacation during the months of July and August, at which period all pupils must be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

In case of indigence, applications may be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, for aid from the State appropriation.

Where aid from the towns should also be afforded, application is made to the judge of probate of the district where the child resides. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Application for the admission of pupils, and all general correspondence, should be directed to Geo. H. Knight, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.







CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

REPORT  
OF  
THE DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON  
TO  
THE GOVERNOR,

For the fiscal year ending  
September 30, 1897.

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*Printed by Order of the General Assembly.*

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MERIDEN, CONN.:  
PRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING CO.  
1897.





# ROSTER OF OFFICERS

## OF THE

# CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

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### DIRECTORS,

JAMES W. CHENEY, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	South Manchester.
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, <i>Secretary</i> ,	-	-	Waterbury.
FRANK C. SUMNER,	-	-	Hartford.
EDMUND E. CROWE,	-	-	Norwalk.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	East Haddam.
EDWARD C. FRISBIE,	-	-	Hartford.
WILLIE O. BURR,	-	-	Hartford.

### WARDEN.

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, Hartford.

### DEPUTY WARDEN,

GEORGE E. BAISDEN, Rocky Hill.

### ASSISTANT DEPUTY WARDEN,

ALBERT PERKINS, Westville.

### CLERK,

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE, Hartford.

### ASSISTANT CLERK,

P. J. AHERN, Hartford.

### CHAPLAIN,

### PHYSICIAN,

LINVILLE J. HALL, Wethersfield.      EDWARD G. FOX, Wethersfield.

### STEWARDS,

LUCIEN M. HORTON, Hartford,

FRED'K J. COUDRAY, Wethersfield.

### HALL-KEEPERS,

JAMES H. BULKLEY, Rocky Hill,      E. A. FULLER, Andover.

### GATE-KEEPER,

HENRY G. RISLEY, Windsor.

### DAY GUARD ROOM OFFICER,

WILLIAM H. MILDRUM, Wethersfield.

OVERSEERS OF CONTRACT SHOPS,

JOHN S. DOOLITTLE, Hartford.	WILLIAM E. OFFICER, Hartford.
JAMES E. OFFICER, Hartford.	GEORGE T. SMITH, Hartford.
HENRY HOLMES, Wethersfield.	JOHN F. LEHR, Hartford.

OVERSEER OF MEN'S LAUNDRY AND STATE SHOP,

DANIEL F. MURPHY, Rockville.

CHIEF ENGINEER,

ELI W. GIDDINGS, Canaan.

STORE-KEEPER AND ELECTRICIAN,

JOHN F. REILLY, Hartford.

FRONT GUARD OFFICER,

WILLIAM B. DEBLOIS, Wethersfield.

HALL WATCHMEN,

JAMES H. CLARKIN, Hartford.	MARCUS G. WHITHAM, Middletown.
ALVIN S. HULL, New Haven.	JOHN P. DOUGHERTY, Manchester.
CHARLES E. UPTON, Hartford.	WILLIAM CARTER, Wethersfield.
JOHN R. ROBBINS, Rocky Hill	E. H. SHERMAN, Middletown.
CLARENCE MONROE, Wethersfield.	FRED'K KNIGHT, Wethersfield.

FARMER,

ROBERT L. FULTON, Wethersfield.

WALL WATCHMEN,

GEORGE STRONG, Wethersfield.	F. W. EDGETT, Wethersfield.
JAMES MEGGATT, Wethersfield.	

NIGHT GUARD-ROOM OFFICER,

ALBERT ADAMS, Wethersfield.

NIGHT HALL WATCHMEN,

EMERSON D. BABCOCK, Wethersfield.	JOHN MINOR, Westville.
THOMAS L. CHATFIELD, Wethersfield.	

HOSPITAL NIGHT WATCHMAN,

RALPH F. HILLS, Wethersfield.

NIGHT WALL WATCHMAN,

SCOTT MANCHESTER, Wethersfield.

MATRON,

ELIZABETH M. CUSICK, Hartford.

NIGHT MATRON,

M. J. DEMING, Wethersfield.

## State of Connecticut.

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### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

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*To His Excellency, LORRIN A. COOKE, Governor:*

SIR:—

The fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, was marked by a growth in the population of the Connecticut State Prison, by an expansion of the physical plant of the institution, and by changes in administrative methods.

The average daily prison population, far surpassing that of any previous year and exceeding that of 1896 by 27.5, was 432.5, but even this fat figure fails fully to represent the penal census of the State; for, owing to the limited cell room at the prison, convicts were detained at the county jails throughout the last half of the year, awaiting transportation to Wethersfield. The growth of the institution during the past five years, following a long period during which the population was substantially stationary, has been constant and at times rapid. Such an increase, which has now developed a condition of congestion, involves new problems in prison finance and administration, and begets additional responsibilities of management. A considerable addition of cell room, accompanied by greater facilities for the productive employment of convicts, is an urgent need of the early future.

Responding to the recommendation in the last annual report of this Board, the General Assembly granted an appropriation of \$13,000 for the erection of thirty-two additional cells in the west wing. The cells, built of steel upon the most approved plans and constructed in conformity to the thirty-two cells which were erected in the west wing in 1896, have been completed and are now occupied. In a measure they have relieved the congestion, but even at this writing over a score of criminals, for whom no accommodations are available, have been sentenced to prison and are temporarily confined in jail.

The General Assembly, in compliance with the recommendation which the directors made to your Excellency last year, also appropriated \$38,000 for the erection and equipment of an insane ward at the prison. The building, which adjoins the southeast corner of the main prison plant and whose arrangement has been carefully planned, is now undergoing erection, and the directors venture the confident belief that the structure will for many years be adequate to meet the growing demands of the State. The enforced custom of transferring insane prisoners to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, which is pregnant with objectionable features and which has long been cordially condemned by the officials of the two institutions, will upon the completion of the ward die an unmourned death.

The grading system, under which convicts are divided into three classes, in accordance with their antecedents, disposition and prison conduct, was inaugurated at the opening of the fiscal year, and it marks an important departure in penal administration in Connecticut. The honor of membership in the first grade is warmly appreciated, and the special privileges which are accorded to the prisoners of the first grade in the matter of food, correspondence, current literature and bi-weekly literary exercises are eagerly sought, highly prized, and, once attained, are rarely forfeited. After a year's test the directors feel justified in affirming the unqualified success of the grading system. It renders aid to the prisoner by supplying him with opportunities for self-help and with motives for sustained good conduct, and assistance to the administration by infusing into the convicts a more hopeful and obedient spirit, and thereby improving the discipline and reducing the percentage of punishments. Thus far it has not been the policy of the directors to promote to the first grade any who have suffered a previous conviction for felony. The discipline which has prevailed among the inmates has never been higher than since the grading system became operative, and the percentage of prisoners violating the rules of the institution has substantially diminished.

The parole legislation which was recommended in the last annual report of the Board, and which, in a very conservative form, was enacted by the General Assembly, is a fitting supplement to the grading system. The law authorizes the Board of Pardons, under such regulations as it may establish, to release upon parole first-term convicts who have served at least half their full sen-

tence, whose prison record suggests probable reformation, and for whom suitable employment has been obtained. The parole system is designed to promote within prison walls the qualities which make for good citizenship and to repress tendencies which may ripen into habitual criminality; it involves official recognition of loyalty, fidelity and honest endeavor; and it affords an opportunity, through conditional liberation, to test a convict's fitness for absolute release. The directors thoroughly believe that any measures which equip a prisoner — especially a first-term offender — with incentives to continuous good behavior, and throw about him helpful and friendly influences, foster the best interests of the commonwealth. Upon the first application of the law, four prisoners, approved by the warden and the required number of directors, were released upon parole.

A literary and debating society, which was organized under the direction of the prison authorities by the first-grade convicts and which meets fortnightly, has aroused considerable interest and stimulated the intellectual activity of the members. A monthly paper, containing appropriate news about the institution and publishing original contributions by the convicts, is now issued from the prison press under the editorial supervision of the chaplain. The number of sessions of the night school, in which the elementary branches are taught to a limited class of prisoners, has been doubled. Religious services for Roman Catholic prisoners, which were previously conducted one Sunday a month, are now held weekly. Under a new rule the convicts in the second grade are permitted to burn their cell lamps half an hour later each evening than formerly.

During the year only five deaths occurred from natural causes, and the mortality rate was materially below that which obtained in the State at large. Although the rate was abnormally small, and although it would be hazardous to predict the permanent continuance of the record, the directors are confident that the sanitary measures which have been applied during the past few years and which have been accompanied by a gradually decreasing mortality, have elevated the standard of health at the institution. Last winter a ward in which convicts suffering from an aggravated attack of pulmonary consumption might be isolated and in which an abundance of light and air is supplied, was established. A row of contiguous cells has been set apart for the concentration of the cases of incipient phthisis, and with



these cells extra sanitary precautions are taken. In the course of the year a new system of heating and ventilation has been introduced into the hospital and the women's department. An outdoor balcony, where convalescent hospital patients may secure the invigorating assistance of sunshine and fresh air, has been erected. The low and marshy ground, supplemented by malarial influences, upon which the prison plant is located, interposes serious obstacles to effective sanitation. The disease which causes the most trouble at the prison and which, owing to indoor conditions and climatic conditions, is difficult to combat, is tuberculosis. Upon their admission to the institution not a few convicts are either victims of pulmonary affection or else are in a condition that renders them peculiarly susceptible to it. Over 11 per cent. of the recruits to the prison population during the past few years has, upon entrance, been suffering from phthisis, while a much larger percentage has been physically unsound from other causes, especially syphilitic affections. The importance of this fact as bearing upon the general health of the institution is obvious when it is remembered that men ordinarily enter prison at an age when their physical development should be at its best estate.

Throughout the year regular employment has been provided for the competent convicts, and the revenue derived from the shoe and shirt industries which are conducted at the prison upon the contract and piece-price systems amounted to \$42,930.36, an excess of \$2,783.21 over the previous year. In the spring about seventeen acres of additional farming land, upon which a crop of vegetables for prison consumption was harvested and which afforded an opportunity for the outdoor employment of a number of debilitated inmates, was leased for a term of years. Although the July floods nearly cut in two the expected volume of products, the extension of farming operations, made possible by the legislative repeal of the prohibition of the employment outside the prison walls of more than ten convicts, is believed to be a wise step.

The directors take pleasure in recognizing the aid which the Connecticut Prison Association renders to discharged convicts. Within the range of its resources the association lends a hand at a critical time. Upon their release many convicts, even though actuated by honest impulses and purposing to regain their forfeited foothold in the ranks of honorable citizenship, experience

difficulty in getting work, find few sustaining influences but many demoralizing ones, are exposed to rebuff, suspicion and temptation, and encounter conditions which encourage a lapse into crime and which tend to convert tentative offenders into positive offenders. Upon professional criminals assistance at their discharge is wasted, and, in sooth, they are only too prone to help themselves; but in the case of many released convicts sympathetic aid, whether voluntary or official, toward their rehabilitation is of the highest value. The Connecticut Prison Association renders useful service with discrimination, and the only regret is that its facilities are limited.

During the year the directors held eighteen Board meetings in addition to numerous committee meetings, and not a week elapsed in which the prison was not visited by some members of the Board. The only change in the directorate in the course of the year was the appointment of Mr. Willie O. Burr of Hartford to succeed Col. Norris G. Osborn of New Haven, term expired. The annexed reports of the Warden, the Physician and of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, together with the statistical and financial tables, will show in detail the work and condition of the prison during the period under review.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. CHENEY,  
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS,  
FRANK C. SUMNER,  
EDMUND E. CROWE,  
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,  
EDWARD C. FRISBIE,  
WILLIE O. BURR,

} *Directors of  
State Prison.*

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., December 14, 1897.



# WARDEN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to herewith submit, in accordance with Section 3,343, Chapter CCVII of the General Statutes, State of Connecticut, my fourth annual report as warden of the Connecticut State Prison.

Appended will be found statistics and comparative tables, which will give actual data and information regarding the financial and physical condition of the institution, together with other matters of interest and importance.

## POPULATION.

There were confined in this institution on October 1, 1896, the following number of convicts, divided, to wit:

White males,	-	-	-	-	-	347
White females,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Colored males,	-	-	-	-	-	32
Colored females,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Making a total of	-	-	-	-	-	385

During the fiscal year there have been received:

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	212
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	9
Making a total number under confinement during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	221
						606

Of the above number there have been discharged:

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	160
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	0
Leaving in confinement September 30, 1897,	-	-	-	-	-	160
						446

This number was divided as to color and sex as follows:

White males,	-	-	-	-	-	398
White females,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Colored males,	-	-	-	-	-	33
Colored females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	446

This number is an increase of 61 over the same date of the preceding year. The largest number in confinement during the year was on August 19, 1897, 451.

The smallest number in confinement during the year was on October 13, 1896, 382, and the daily average for the year was 432.5, as against 405 for the preceding year; a gain of 27.5 for the year.

The large increase of commitments for the past four years will be shown by the following :

In confinement August 19, 1897,	-	-	-	-	451
In confinement August 19, 1893,	-	-	-	-	316
An actual increase for the four years of	-	-	-	-	135
and a yearly increase of $33\frac{3}{4}$ commitments.					

### DEATHS AND SICKNESS.

The prison physician's report, to which I would respectfully refer you for details regarding the year's sickness, deaths and insanity, is appended. From his report it will be seen that only five inmates of the institution have died from natural causes during the year. The fact that there were twelve deaths the preceding year, with a daily average population of 405 inmates, and five deaths this year, with the average increased to 432.5, shows a great falling off in the death rate, which is a gratifying and conclusive proof that the efforts made in the past, and the introduction of new and better sanitary and ventilating conditions during the present year, are producing the results confidently expected.

Among the more important changes made in the handling and treatment of consumptives, both in the incipient and incurable stages, too great credit cannot be given to the practice introduced during the year of placing all incipient cases on a tier by themselves, and the isolation of all incurable cases in a consumptive ward especially arranged and ventilated, where no inmates except attendants have access to or associate with them.

The change in the manner of heating the main hospital and the female department to the indirect radiating and forced ventilating system, together with the erection of an exercising verandah on a level with the hospital floor, has proved of great benefit to the health of the inmates of these departments. The change during the year to the indirect system of heating and to forced

ventilation in the female department, the hospital and the consumptive ward, has placed the whole institution, with the exception of the chapel and workshops, under an up-to-date system of heating and ventilating.

On April 7, 1897, convict Charles Long, convicted at New Haven, April 9, 1895, for burglary, and sentenced for ten years, committed suicide; this being the first case of suicide during my administration. Convict Long, who was a habitual criminal, was a vicious and ungovernable prisoner, and had served two prison sentences in New York State institutions for assault with intent to kill. On December 9, 1896, he was sentenced to five years additional confinement by the Superior Court of Hartford County for assault with intent to kill the deputy warden on November 17, 1896. This additional sentence only seemed to add to his viciousness, and being prevented from carrying out his murderous intention upon others, he saturated his bed-clothing and himself in his cell with kerosene oil and set fire to them. Before he could be rescued he was dead, although several of the officers, including the deputy warden, were severely burned in their efforts to save him.

I submit below tables covering the death rates, with the percentage of deaths, as compared to the average and total population of the institution, and the percentage of death rate per thousand as to the average and total population for the past three years.

## 1895.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895,	12
Total population of institution, 1895, - - -	567
Average daily population of institution, 1895, - -	403
Percentage of death rate to total population, 1895, -	$2\frac{116}{1000}$
“ “ “ “ “ average “ “ -	$2\frac{90}{100}$
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, 1895,	$21\frac{16}{100}$
“ “ “ average population, 1895, -	$29\frac{77}{100}$

## 1896.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	12
Total population of institution, “ “ “	583
Average “ “ “ “ “ “	405
Percentage of death rate to total population, 1896, -	$2\frac{5}{100}$
“ “ “ “ “ average “ “ -	$2\frac{96}{100}$
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, 1896,	$20\frac{58}{100}$
“ “ “ average population, 1896, - -	$29\frac{62}{100}$



1897.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897,	5
Total population of institution,                   “   “   “	606
Average population of institution, 1897,                   -       -	$432\frac{5}{10}$
Percentage of death rate to total population, 1897,                   -       -	$\frac{82}{100}$
“       “       “       “       average       “       “       -	$1\frac{156}{1000}$
Annual death rate per thousand of total population, 1897,	$8\frac{25}{100}$
“       “       “       average population, 1897,                   -       -	$11\frac{56}{100}$

The general health of the inmates, as shown by the Physician's Report, has improved during the year, and the institution has been free from epidemics, with the possible exception of a light attack of la grippe and German measles, all of which cases yielded readily to treatment. The conditions prevailing in the hospital, and the improved general health of the institution satisfy me that the medical department has been in competent hands, and that close attention has been given to the cases under the physician's and his assistant's care.

During the early winter of 1896-7 I had a consultation regarding the general health of the institution with Dr. E. A. Down of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, who was on a visit to the institution as a Commissioner in Lunacy appointed by the Governor to examine cases of insanity which I had reported for investigation, and I invited suggestions from him, with the result that it was agreed to draw up a series of questions to submit to other institutions, from the answers to which it was hoped valuable data might be gained. Later, Dr. Down was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, and soon after a list of questions was submitted to the Warden and Physician and then to your Honorable Board for approval.

I suppose they have been sent as contemplated, and I trust valuable information may be gained, from which still greater improvements may be made in the sanitary condition and general health of the institution.

In leaving the above subjects commented upon, I am fully of the belief that the percentage of deaths, insanity and sickness in this institution for the past four years will compare favorably with that for any similar period since its foundation, when the increase of population is taken into consideration.

### INSANITY.

In the Prison Physician's Report will also be found the number of insane convicts transferred to the Connecticut Hospital for Insane at Middletown and the number returned from same for the year ending September 30, 1897. The report shows that during the present fiscal year nine convicts have been declared insane by a Lunacy Commission appointed by the Governor, and transferred to Middletown, and that five having been declared sane were returned to this institution.

The subjoined comparative tables for the fiscal years 1895, 1896 and 1897 show that there have been thirteen less inmates declared insane this year than in 1896, and twenty less than in 1895, and that none and one less have been returned to this institution as having been cured than in the years 1895 and 1896, respectively. The table for 1897 shows that there are thirty-one convicts remaining in that institution under treatment on September 30, 1897. The decreased number of convicts transferred to the Hospital for the Insane during the fiscal year is further corroborating evidence of the improved mental condition, as well as the reduced death rate evidences the improved physical condition of the inmates for the year.

The Connecticut Legislature of 1897 appropriated the sum of \$38,000 for an insane ward and the furnishing of same, to be erected on Prison grounds, and placed said amount in the hands of your Honorable Board for this purpose. After mature deliberation and investigation by your Committee and the Warden, plans submitted by H. B. Philbrick, Supervisor of Construction at this Institution, were accepted, and your Honorable Board after receiving many bids for the construction of the building, awarded the contract to the firm of Purves & Malcolm, Contractors and Builders of Hartford. At this writing, as will be seen by reference to the Profit and Loss Account (see table marked "A") among the financial tables, there has been expended in the erection of this insane ward the sum of \$25,425.67, and the building is nearing its completion. The plans of construction and internal arrangements were submitted to Dr. Melancthon Storrs, the consulting physician appointed by the Governor, as also to Superintendent James Olmsted of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and to Dr. E. A. Down of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, and met their full approval. The building is of rectangular form attached to the old prison

building by one-story dining-room and kitchen, 38 feet long by 33 feet 10 inches wide, and extends to the west 75 feet 11 inches, and to the north 154 feet 3 inches, with a width of 33 feet 10 inches, being two stories and basement, and when completed will contain 60 cells, a disturbed ward, a suicidal ward, a large workshop, two light and airy idle rooms for the patients and also a commodious dining-room. There will also be officers' dormitories with closets and lavatories, as also there will sufficient closet, bath-rooms and lavatories for the inmates.

Its heating and ventilating arrangements are upon the latest improved plans, and it will have a large yard enclosed with high walls for air and exercise of those confined therein. It is confidently believed that when completed it will be a model for a convict insane ward, both in its construction and arrangements. It is expected that it will be fully completed and fitted for occupancy between the 1st and 15th of January, 1898, in which case the 31 insane convicts now detained at the Insane Hospital at Middletown will be transferred as directed by the law creating an insane ward at this institution.

Many hundreds of dollars have been saved the State by the labor of convicts in putting in the sewerage, steam heating, water, gas, and electrical system, under the supervision of competent officers of this institution.

Table showing the transfer and disposition of insane convicts from October, 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

Transferred to Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,	-	18
Returned to prison,	- - - - -	9
Sent to Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington,	- - - - -	1
Time expired and discharged from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,	- - - - -	4
Time expired but still insane.	- - - - -	3
Escaped from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,	1	
	—	18

#### RECAPITULATION.

Number confined in Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, September 30, 1896,	- - - - -	33
Number confined in Government Hospital for the Insane,	1	
Number transferred to Connecticut Hospital for Insane from October 1, 1896 to September 30, 1897,	8	
Government Hospital for the Insane,	- - - - -	1
	—	43

Returned to prison from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, - - - - -	4	
From Government Hospital for the Insane, -	1	
Time expired and discharged from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, - - - - -	4	
Escaped from Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, -	1	
Died in Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, -	1	
	—	11
Total, - - - - -		32
Leaving at Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, -		31
Leaving at Government Hospital for the Insane, -		1
		—
Total, - - - - -		32

### CHAPELS.

From the reports of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains (found annexed,) a very satisfactory condition of the affairs in their various departments will be found to exist, and a hearty co-operation is apparent in their efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of their religious adherents. Evident harmony exists between the two religious beliefs as is shown from the fact, that a Protestant and Roman Catholic Sunday School are conducted in the same chapel at the same hour each Sunday, a condition probably unexampled in this country.

The teachers are detailed from the members of the Y. M. C. A. and the Catholic Prison Association, both of Hartford. The arrangements made for a Roman Catholic service, weekly instead of monthly as heretofore, is a very desirable change which has recently been inaugurated.

The weekly prayer meeting under the direction of Chaplain Hall is fully attended, with apparent benefit to the participants. The prison library to which have been added numerous volumes of valuable works during the year, is in good condition, and is highly prized and utilized by the inmates. The result shows that Chaplains Hall and Lynch are serving their several departments with credit to themselves and benefit to the inmates of the institution.

The night schools, the number of whose sessions and pupils has been increased, show steady improvement in results.



### WEST END APPROPRIATION.

The Legislature of 1897 made an appropriation of \$13,000 for the erection of thirty-two additional cells at the Prison.

Your Honorable Board, after advertising for bids for the erection of these cells, (the cells, etc., to be duplicates of those erected the previous year,) awarded the contract to The Van-Dorn Iron Works Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. By doing all the finishing work in the interior of cells and building, together with the erection of the lighting and heating system, with labor performed by convicts under the supervision of competent prison officers, it has been possible to complete the work within the appropriation, and at this writing the cells are nearly ready for occupancy. These additional cells only partly relieve the institution of its congested condition, and bring forcibly to your attention the fact that additional cell room accommodations must be arranged for at the earliest possible moment.

There has been expended so far from this appropriation the sum of \$12,090.57.

### GRADING OF PRISONERS.

During the month of September, 1896, your Honorable Board voted to adopt the grading system in this institution, and authorized the Warden to carry the plan into effect. On October 4 of the present fiscal year nineteen convicts, who had been selected by the Warden for promotion to the First Grade, and had been promoted to that grade by your Honorable Board, were transferred from the main cell block to the new cells just completed, and the grading system, among the male convicts, inaugurated.

From time to time during the year, promotions have been made to the First Grade for merit, and reductions to the Third Grade for violations of rules. Your Honorable Board adopted a cadet style of uniform for each grade, the grades to be distinguished by color of uniform. Blue for First, Grey for Second, and Red for Third Grades.

After one year's trial, my belief is more than ever confirmed by the result, that the grading system has a beneficial effect upon the moral character as well as the conduct of the prisoners, reduces the punishments and aids materially in improving the discipline of the institution, as it makes some motive for better conduct, and with better conduct the mind tends towards better

thought. The use of using promotion to the First Grade as reward for merit incites all, except incorrigibles, to better effort in their labor, a tendency to better thought, and the rendering of respectful and prompt obedience to the officers. The reduction of a disobedient or disrespectful prisoner to the Third Grade has a more beneficial effect on him than any corporal punishment would have, as the loss of extras and privileges while in this grade is dreaded more than punishment of a few days on bread and water, or the solitary cell even.

It gives every man an opportunity to work out his own salvation, so to speak, and the awards of punishment are ever present as object lessons. The results achieved from the year's experience lead me to this conclusion, to wit: That it makes ninety per cent. of the prisoners better men, and leaves the balance, the incorrigible class, where they were, as by their very natures they are barred from its benefits.

The rules are as follows:

#### RULES GOVERNING GRADING OF PRISONERS.

1. The male convicts shall be divided into first, second and third grades. The convicts in each grade will wear a uniform different from that worn by the prisoners in the other grades.

2. All prisoners shall, upon arrival, be entered in the second grade, with liability to be reduced to the third grade for serious misconduct, or to be advanced to the first grade for good conduct.

3. Promotions from the second to the first grade may be made by the board of directors upon the written recommendation of the warden. The qualifications which shall render a prisoner eligible for promotion from the second to the first grade shall be, general cheerfulness and obedience to rules; steady effort in labor; healthy condition of mind; exemption from punishment for a period of at least six months prior to the recommended promotion.

4. A serious violation of the rules and a violation of the qualifications for promotion shall subject a prisoner to forfeiture of membership in the first grade. Reduction in rank from the first grade shall be made by the warden. No prisoner so reduced shall be eligible for re-entrance to the first grade within a year after his reduction.

5. Prisoners in the first grade, in addition to the privileges enjoyed by convicts in the second grade, shall be entitled to write one letter each week; to spend one hour a fortnight (to be designated by the warden,) in conversation, debate or literary exercises; to burn their cell lights until 8.45 P. M.; to a better quality of tobacco than is issued to second-grade convicts; to one meat ration a day; to crockery dishes in their cells; and to certain secular weekly newspapers.



6. Any prisoner who seriously or persistently violates the rules, shall be reduced to the third grade by the warden for a period of thirty days. At the expiration of that time, if the prisoner has been obedient to the rules, he shall be restored to the second grade; but a continued violation of the rules shall subject him to detention in the third grade for another period of thirty days. Any further extension of time in the third grade may be made at the discretion of the board of directors.

7. Third-grade convicts shall receive the same fare as second-grade convicts, with the exception of what are called "extras." They shall not be allowed to receive visits from friends, or to write letters (except as provided by law,) or to receive letters, except on the matters of greatest importance, and then only on special permission of the warden; they shall be deprived of tobacco; they shall not be permitted to use a cell lamp; they shall not be allowed any current periodicals, but may draw one book a week from the library; they shall not be permitted to receive from friends (or to purchase,) any tobacco, fruits or other articles such as are allowed convicts in the first and second grades; and they may from time to time be deprived of such other privileges as the administration may deem for the best interests of the grading system and the institution.

### FIRST GRADE.

During the year there have been forty-six promotions to the first grade, and four reductions to the second, leaving on September 30, 1897, forty-two first grade prisoners in the institution. The conduct of these prisoners has been exemplary in every way, and with the exception of the four which were reduced, a studied effort has been apparent by all to retain the position gained. The reductions referred to were caused by allowing their tempers to control their actions on the impulse of the moment, and regretted deeply by them after gaining control of themselves.

Following will be found rule No. 159, giving the additional privileges granted to the first grade:

159. Prisoners in the first grade, in addition to the privileges enjoyed by convicts in the second grade, shall be entitled to write one letter each week; to spend one hour a fortnight (to be designated by the warden,) in conversation, debate or literary exercises; to burn their cell lights until 8:45 P. M.; to a better quality of tobacco than is issued to second grade convicts; to one meat ration a day; to crockery dishes in their cells; and to certain secular weekly newspapers.

A club with constitutional by-laws and regularly elected officers has been formed, and every two weeks debates, musical or other exercises are enjoyed with mutual benefit to all.

Below is given the bill of fare for this grade, which is changed weekly. There has been an average of  $30\frac{65}{100}$  in the grade for the year, and they have been fed at a cost per capita per diem of  $12\frac{49}{100}$  cents.

### FIRST GRADE RATIONS.

<i>Monday,</i>	Breakfast,	Maize, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Dried beef, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Corn cake, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Rice, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Bacon, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Bread pudding, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Wednesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Oatmeal, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Beef stew, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Biscuit, butter and tea.
<i>Thursday,</i>	Breakfast,	Fish hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Corn beef, boiled potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Gingerbread, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Friday,</i>	Breakfast,	Rice, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Salmon, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Biscuit, butter and tea.
<i>Saturday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corn beef hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Pea soup, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Corn cake, bread, butter and tea.
<i>Sunday,</i>	Breakfast,	Pork and beans, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Roast beef, mashed potatoes, boiled onion, bread and coffee.
	Supper,	Bread, butter and tea.

### SECOND AND THIRD GRADES.

All prisoners upon commitment are assigned to the Second Grade. Strict compliance with the rules for six months renders them eligible to promotion to the First Grade; persistent violations make them liable to reduction to the Third Grade. During the year there have been forty-nine reductions from the Second to the Third Grade, the forty-nine reductions being applied to thirty different prisoners. Except in the case of incorrigibles one reduction for thirty days is sufficient to bring the prisoner to a realizing sense of his position, and he seldom gives occasion for further reductions; but with the incorrigible class nothing seems to have

any effect but continued punishment. By their very nature they appear to be barred from accepting and acting upon good advice, and the loss of extras and privileges apparently has little effect upon their conduct. As will be seen, some of the prisoners were repeatedly reduced to the Third Grade. These are the so-called incorrigibles, and they are largely responsible for many of the punishments inflicted.

At no time, however, has the number in the Third Grade exceeded six at any one time, and the beneficial effect upon the inmates as a whole is very marked, as will be shown by the following comparative tables of punishments for the past three years. The larger part of these corporal punishments were inflicted during the early part of the year, or before the inmates fully realized what was to be gained or lost by their conduct. During the latter part of the year the punishments have been reduced to a minimum.

Comparative tables showing the number of men punished, the number of punishments inflicted and the percentage of punishments as to the total and average population during the last three years are appended.

Punishments.	Year ending Sept. 30, '95.	Year ending Sept. 30, '96.	Year ending Sept. 30, '97.
Number of prisoners punished,	69	47	43
Number of punishments inflicted,	114	93	79
Percentage of individual punishments to total population,	11.97	8.06	7.09
Percentage of whole number of punishments to average population,	- - - 28.26	22.96	18.26

### FOOD.

From time to time during the year additions have been made to the variety of food furnished, which together with the increased cost owing to the general advance in prices of all staple articles of food, particularly of flour, potatoes, meat, etc., cause the cost per capita for per diem subsistence to show increase over the preceding years. The farm has furnished a variety of vegetables in their seasons such as sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., at a minimum cost, which otherwise would not have been accessible, and the cove with its abundance of fish food during the spring months, has added to the regular bill of fare; the additions in both cases

being highly appreciated by all, and aiding materially in reducing the cost of provisions for these grades.

The following table shows comparative figures for the past three years and cost of provisions per capita for prisoners, together with the average number of prisoners in confinement, in these grades.

COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM FOR PROVISIONS.

For year ending	1895.	1896.	1897.
Average number, - - -	403	405	*396.85
Cost per capita per diem, -	.0748	.0787	.086

\*Second and Third Grades.

The following tables give the bill of fare and the quantities of the more important articles of food consumed by the Second and Third Grade prisoners for the year :

SECOND AND THIRD GRADE RATIONS.

<i>Sunday,</i>	Breakfast,	Baked beans, brown bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Beef soup and bread.
	Supper,	Bread and molasses.
<i>Monday,</i>	Breakfast,	Rice, white bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Sliced corn beef, potatoes and corn.
	Supper,	Bread, molasses, butter and tea.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Succotash and bread.
	Supper,	Bread pudding, bread, molasses and tea.
<i>Wednesday,</i>	Breakfast,	Cod fish hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Fresh beef stew and bread.
	Supper,	Bread, molasses, butter and tea.
<i>Thursday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corned beef hash with onions, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Chopped corn beef, boiled potatoes, cabbage and bread.
	Supper,	Bread, molasses and tea.
<i>Friday,</i>	Breakfast,	Rolled oats, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Baked split trout, chopped potatoes and bread.
	Supper,	Bread, molasses, butter and tea.
<i>Saturday,</i>	Breakfast,	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.
	Dinner,	Succotash and bread.
	Supper,	Bread, molasses and tea.

NOTE.—Milk and sugar furnished for tea and coffee. Onions, tomatoes and green corn issued in season.

## TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROVISIONS USED IN PRISON KITCHEN.

From October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

### SALT AND FRESH MEATS.

<i>Corned Beef,</i>	<i>Fresh Beef,</i>	<i>Fresh Mutton,</i>	
60,440 lbs.	14,828 lbs.	2,170 lbs.	
<i>Fresh Pork,</i>	<i>Salt Pork,</i>	<i>Sausage,</i>	<i>Turkeys.</i>
770½ lbs.	5,343 lbs.	740 lbs.	398 lbs.

### FRESH AND SALT FISH.

<i>Fresh Fish, Alewives,</i>	<i>Cod Fish,</i>	<i>Salt Haddock, Pickled.</i>
1,383⅙ doz.	4,590 lbs.	2,612 lbs.
<i>Salt Mackerel,</i>	<i>Salt Salmon.</i>	<i>Salt Sword Fish,</i>
2,201 lbs.	2,025½ lbs.	1,575 lbs.
<i>Salt Trout,</i>		
792½ lbs.		

### VEGETABLES.

<i>Potatoes,</i>	<i>Turnips,</i>	<i>Onions,</i>	<i>Rareripe Onions.</i>
3,105½ bushels.	108½ bushels.	245 bushels.	35 bushels.
<i>Carrots.</i>	<i>Tomatoes,</i>	<i>Cabbage,</i>	<i>Beans,</i>
57 bushels,	8½ bushels,	5,818 heads.	7,132 lbs.
<i>Peas,</i>			
3,122 lbs.			

### CEREALS.

<i>Green Corn,</i>	<i>Rice,</i>	<i>Rolled Oats.</i>
17,980 ears.	3,906 lbs.	1,958 lbs.

### CEREAL PRODUCTS.

<i>Wheat Flour,</i>	<i>Rye Flour,</i>	<i>Graham Flour,</i>	<i>Crackers,</i>
679 barrels.	3 barrels.	3 barrels.	927½ lbs.
<i>Wheat Bread,</i>	<i>Rye Bread,</i>	<i>Brown Bread,</i>	
67,825 loaves.	185 loaves.	1,183 loaves.	

### FRUITS.

<i>Dried Currants,</i>
175 lbs.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Yeast,</i>	<i>Lard,</i>	<i>Butter,</i>	<i>Cheese,</i>
540 lbs.	41½ lbs,	2,957¾ lbs.	273½ lbs.
<i>Pepper,</i>	<i>Sugar,</i>	<i>Pies, (Mince)</i>	<i>Pies, (Apple)</i>
240 lbs.	10,434 lbs.	587.	207.
<i>Salt,</i>	<i>Mustard,</i>	<i>Coffee,</i>	<i>Tea,</i>
4,383½ lbs.	13 lbs.	1,525 lbs.	962½ lbs.
<i>Chickory,</i>	<i>Milk,</i>	<i>Molasses,</i>	<i>Cinnamon,</i>
970 lbs.	5,390 quarts.	398 quarts.	22½ lbs.
<i>Ginger,</i>	<i>Nutmeg,</i>	<i>Baking Powder,</i>	<i>Cocoa Shells.</i>
7½ lbs.	6¼ lbs.	25 lbs.	510 lbs.

## PRISONERS' CLOTHING.

Owing to the adoption of the grading system, and to the fact that it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that the grade of cloth heretofore used in uniforming the inmates was not as serviceable, and therefore not as economical as might be procured, your Honorable Board selected an all wool cloth to be of the same quality, only colors differing, to designate the several grades into which the inmates were divided, and adopted a cadet cut style of clothing for all grades, and authorized the warden to procure such cloth and manufacture the uniforms. After soliciting bids from leading manufacturers in Connecticut and New York, the award was made to the Crosby Manufacturing Company, of Glastonbury, Conn., who were the lowest bidders.

The change of uniform was made throughout the institution, and the appearance of the prisoners is thereby greatly improved. The military and natty uniforms add pride to the man, and induce nearly all to exercise greater effort in cleanliness. With the year's service of the cloth, I am satisfied the change is both beneficial and economical.

The uniforms were made wholly by the inmates.

## LIGHT.

Your Honorable Board, having authorized the Warden to procure material for the wiring of the Institution, for the introduction of electricity for lighting purposes, I beg to report that during the month of September, all the necessary supplies were purchased, and the wiring of the main prison block is well under way towards completion. Bids were asked from a dozen or more



dealers and manufacturers of electrical supplies, both from within and outside the State, and the award was made to The Anchor Electric Company, of Boston, Mass., the lowest bidders.

The amount shown in the Loss and Gain Account, Table A, \$1,974.37, against Electrical Plant Account, was the amount expended for these supplies. When the work is completed and the system of lighting this Institution is changed from kerosene to electricity, not only will the sanitary condition be improved, and the health of the inmates benefited, but the officers of the Institution will have full control of lighting the cells and corridors, thus reducing to a minimum the dangers now existing in the present system, as well as prevent a repetition of a suicide similar to the one commented upon heretofore.

### FARM ACCOUNT.

This account shows by the credit side of the profit and loss sheet, an income of \$1,230.29 for the year. This increase over the previous year is accounted for by the increased acreage under cultivation and the advanced market prices for farm products during the year.

The appended table shows the articles and amount of each raised, together with the appraises' valuation of same:

2,720 Bushels Potatoes	@ 75 cents per bushel.
488 " Onions	" 50 " " "
8,070 Heads Cabbage	" \$17.50 per 1,000.
89 Bushels Carrots	" 40 cents per bushel.
15,560 Ears of Corn	" 10 " " dozen.
54 Bushels Tomatoes	" 40 " " bushel.

From the total value of products raised there has been deducted the amount paid for rental of lands, fertilizers, tools and implements, leaving a net gain to the institution of \$1,230.29.

The following comparative table gives the net profit for the past three years:

1895.	1896.	1897.
\$999.45	\$615.25	\$1,230.29.

### WATER.

The supplementary water supply is still a question of vital importance, and I would again respectfully urge that such action be taken by your Honorable Board as will relieve the institution

of the possible danger of a water famine, which is liable to occur at any moment from the unsafe water conduits which bring the supply to the prison from the city of Hartford. Since the enlargement of the main supply pipes from the reservoirs to the city the prison has a greater and, at most times, a sufficient supply of water for sanitary purposes, but the additional pressure has greatly added to the danger of breakage of the ancient cement water main which conducts the supply from the city limits to the walls of the institution. Should a break occur, the furnishing of six hundred people with water for drinking, cooking and sanitary purposes, as well as for power and heating, becomes a question of vital importance, and one that would seem to require prompt action.

### LIVE STOCK.

During the fall months of 1896 an epidemic of hog cholera was prevalent throughout Wethersfield, presumably introduced by the importation of Western hogs, and during the month of November one hundred and six fat hogs, shoats and pigs belonging to the institution died from the disease, forty-one of which were ready for slaughter, and averaged 350 pounds weight. Every effort was made to stay the disease, but without success. This misfortune caused this industry to show a loss for the year, instead of a large profit as in previous years. The piggery is well under way to repretion, and with reasonable good luck will again put itself on the profit side.

The pork supply for the past three years has been furnished from this source, and its loss has added materially to the increased cost of provisions for the year.

By reference to Financial Table A, annexed, will be found the amount of expenditures over receipts and charged under their various heads.

### CONVICT LABOR.

There has been received from this source during the year the sum of \$42,967.84, divided as follows :

Marcy Brothers & Company, Shoes	-	\$35,963.75
New York Shirt Company, Shirts,	-	6,966.61
Various sources,	-	37.48
		<hr/>
		\$42,967.84

Macy Brothers & Company have contracts covering 237 men, at fifty cents per day. Owing to the increased number of inmates during the year, their contract number has been kept filled, and has been a source of increased income to the Institution. The business relations of the prison with this concern have been of the most cordial nature, and owing to their humane treatment of the convicts in their employ, and their ready acquiescence in all changes that have been introduced for their welfare, has aided materially in the successful management of the prison.

The New York Shirt Company contract calls for from sixty to one hundred men, to be employed in the manufacture of shirts, for which the Institution is to receive fifty cents for each dozen made. There has been an average of 63 55-100 men employed each month, and their average earnings per day, per capita, for the twelve months ending September 30, 1897, has been .3723.

When this contract was made, it was represented by the contractor that each man could easily average fifty cents per day, but after two years' experience, as will be seen from the above, they are earning less than forty cents. The men employed in the shirt shop average in every respect with those in the shoe shops, and I am firmly of the opinion that they are capable, and should earn an equal amount with the other contracts. If, as is evident from the above facts, they cannot, I would respectfully suggest that a change of price be made in the present contract, or that another class of work be introduced.

The discipline in the various shops has been of the highest order and I desire to commend the several overseers for their efficient work.

### UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

By an arrangement with the United States Government, the Institution receives \$2.24 per week for the care and maintenance of each United States prisoner committed, and from this source there has been received the sum of \$1,145.86. On September 30, 1897, there were fourteen United States prisoners confined here.

### MOTIVE POWER.

Again I desire to call your attention to the fact that the amount received from the contractors for motive power is scarcely

more than half the cost for the same. An arrangement was made during the year 1895-96, whereby at the average expiration of the then-existing shoe contracts, a new agreement should be made by which a stated amount should be paid for each horse-power used. As one contract has already expired and been renewed, and as another will expire on February 1, 1898, I respectfully call your attention to the above facts. There has been received for motive power during the year the sum of \$1,500.

### PAROLE SYSTEM.

The Legislature of 1897 passed a parole law, subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Board of Pardons, which will presumably be applied at the meeting of the Board in December next. The application of this law will be a marked advance in penal administration in Connecticut, and places the State in line with its more advanced sister States.

When the Intermediate Sentence is adopted, which I earnestly urge upon you to recommend to the next Legislature, Connecticut will be a peer of any State in the Union, in its management of the convict class.

### CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

On December 3, 1896, at 12:26 A. M., Kaspar Hertlein condemned to be hung for the murder of Louise Trebbe of South Manchester, was executed in accordance with Chapter CXXXVII of the Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, passed in 1893.

On July 14, 1897, at 12:36 A. M., Thomas F. Kippie condemned to be hung for the murder of his wife Mary, of New Haven, paid the penalty of the law, in accordance with the above Act.

The condemned men were accompanied to the execution room by their spiritual advisers, the Rev. Fathers Broderick, Lynch and Schneider, who had been untiring in their devotion to the spiritual welfare of the victims.

Hartlein met his fate with the same meek and unquestioned confidence in the teachings of his spiritual advisers that he had displayed during his confinement, while Kippie kept up the same show of bravado that had characterized his conduct since the day of his sentence.

The executions were conducted in the most orderly, humane and expeditious manner possible, and the condemned men evi-



dently met a painless death. In neither case did the time consumed in preparing the condemned after stepping upon the trap exceed twenty-five seconds.

Kaspar Hertlein was born in Germany, town and date unknown.

Thomas F. Kippie was born at Teinent, Scotland, September 28, 1854.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the present custom of caring for condemned criminals, from the date of their commitment into the care of the Warden, up to the date of their removal to the Execution House, ten or fifteen days prior to the date of their execution.

Upon the commitment of such criminals, the present custom is to place them in a cell adjoining or surrounded by the regular prison convicts, placing a wire screen door in front of the iron door to their cell, to prevent the passage of any article to the condemned man by prisoners or others, without the knowledge or consent of the Warden or his deputies. All prisoners located on that particular tier have to pass by this cell, thus becoming aware of the fact of the commitment of a condemned man, which fact is soon well known by all the inmates. As the date of execution draws near, there is a perceptible increase of nervousness and irritability shown among the inmates. On the night of the execution, hardly an occupant of the cells sleeps, and for weeks afterward this same condition exists among many. This condition of nervousness and petulance leads many to an infraction of rules, necessitating the infliction of punishment, largely brought about by conditions over which the prisoner has no control.

Again, no special watch is placed on the condemned, the night watch having their regular duties to perform in connection with the 395 other prisoners confined in the block, thus leaving the man to be executed free to injure himself in many ways, or commit suicide by hanging, even after every precaution has been taken to prevent such a possibility. Should such a case occur, the Warden would be justly censured for not taking proper precautions to prevent a condemned man from evading the penalty of the law.

As the present law governing the care and execution of murderers was taken almost in its entirety from the Ohio law, it was evidently the intention of the law-makers to follow as far as practicable the custom in vogue in that State. This fact is further

evidenced by the requirement of a separate enclosure in which the execution must take place, and an appropriation of \$3,000 for the erection of same.

During the year 1894, to meet the requirements of that law, the then Directors of this Institution caused to be erected an Execution House, divided into two separate apartments, a confinement and execution room, following as near as practicable the custom in Ohio, the Board having directed the Warden to visit the Ohio Penitentiary to gain such information as would aid them in following the custom adopted there. I would also call your attention to the fact that in all States where murderers are executed in the prisons or penitentiaries, arrangements similar to ours have been made for their confinement from the day of their commitment to the date of execution; and they are received and cared for during the interim within those enclosures.

In view of the above facts, and many others that could be cited, I most respectfully urge that the necessary authority be given to carry out this arrangement with all future commitments for execution.

#### ADDITIONAL CELL ROOM.

Owing to the increased number of commitments to the Connecticut State Prison, the question of additional cell room to meet the increasing requirements is one that should have your earnest attention. At this writing there are 481 prisoners confined within the institution, and after utilizing every available space for the erection of a cell, there are only 470 cells to accommodate the above number. At present the excess, owing to sickness, are quartered in the hospital.

Taking the increase of commitments for the past four years as a basis, it will be seen that by January, 1899, accommodations will be required for at least 600 prisoners. Some months ago, while a committee of your Honorable Board had this subject, with others, under consideration, I submitted plans drawn at my suggestion to a member of that committee, whereby at a nominal outlay considering the additional cell room gained, 150 additional cells could be made available, to meet the seemingly inevitable requirements within the near future. Should these plans as a basis for the contemplated changes be adopted, a relief would be had for a time from the present congested condition. As the alterations suggested are mostly to be within buildings already erected, the work could be commenced at any time.



**THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION.**

To the Connecticut Prison Association too much praise cannot be given for the care and effort made to place the discharged prisoner on his feet and make him a respectable and law-abiding citizen.

Instances without number have come to my notice within the year where the assistance rendered has placed the discharged prisoner again among the ranks of the self-respecting and self-sustaining community.

A review of the results accomplished during the year, under your direction, of which only the more important have been mentioned, plainly indicates the care and judgment displayed by your Honorable Board in their adoption, and I trust my efforts, as Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, have met your approval. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of Connecticut State Prison*  
*JAMES W. CHENEY, President*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to submit my report of the medical department of the Connecticut State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1897.

The amount of sickness during the past year has been a little less than the preceding year. During the month of April we had about two hundred cases of "La Grippe" and a few cases of German measles, mostly of a mild type.

The following cases have been treated in the hospital during the past year:

Phthisis pulmonalis,	-	23	Entero-catarrh,	-	-	2
Pneumonia, -	-	1	Intestinal obstruction,	-	-	1
Artero-sclerosis, -	-	1	Cirrhosis of liver, -	-	-	1
Progressive paresis, -	-	1	Renal calculi, -	-	-	1
Hypochondria sexualis, -	-	1	Diabetes mellitus, -	-	-	1
Paraplegia, -	-	1	Laceration of scrotum, -	-	-	1
Neurasthenia, -	-	1	Dislocation of humerus, -	-	-	1
Exophthalmic goitre, -	-	1				—
Inflammatory rheumatism,	2		Total,	-	-	42
Gastric ulcer, -	-	2				

Of this number five have died: Charles B. Green, phthisis pulmonalis; Michael Donovan, phthisis pulmonalis; Thomas Hoben, phthisis pulmonalis; Martin Feeney, phthisis pulmonalis; William Tassock, phthisis pulmonalis.

Three of the above were suffering from phthisis when they entered prison. The other two contracted it during confinement.

There have also been two executions and one suicide. Kaspar Hertlein was executed December 3, 1896. Thomas Kippie was executed July 14, 1897. Charles Long committed suicide by setting fire to his bed April 15, 1897.

The total number in confinement during the year has been 606.

At the present time there are confined in the hospital, ten:

Phthisis pulmonalis, -	6	Progressive paresis, -	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage, -	1	Neurasthenia, -	1
Paraplegia, -	1		

The number of men from the shops on the "sick list" has been as follows:

1896.		March, - - - -	588
October, - - - -	431	April, - - - -	971
November, - - - -	446	May, - - - -	660
December, - - - -	478	June, - - - -	621
1897.		July, - - - -	630
January, - - - -	549	August, - - - -	923
February, - - - -	542	September, - - - -	753
Total, - - - -		- - - -	7,592

During the year 212 males and nine females have been admitted. Their physical condition was as follows:

Phthisical development, -	28	Addicted to use of opium, -	3
Alcoholic, - - - -	88	Addicted to use of cocaine, -	1
Syphilitic, - - - -	38		

The Lunacy Commission have examined and declared insane nine: Costello, Hunt, Leader, Eno, Mehura, Hawley, Ray, Hill, Oliver. Five have been returned from the Asylum as cured: Lyons, Leader, Hurley, Fisk and Vercessi.

About November 1, 1896, it was deemed advisable to isolate the cases of incipient phthisis from the other prisoners in the main block as much as possible. The second tier on the west side was chosen for that purpose. It was also thought best to isolate the cases of phthisis in the hospital. A consumptive ward was completed about January 1, 1897, adjoining the hospital. About this time a complete system of ventilation was placed in the hospital and consumptive ward, where fresh air, heated, is changed every hour.

During the past summer the inmates of the hospital have enjoyed the balcony provided for them to get air and sunshine.

It is with pleasure I acknowledge the aid given me by Warden Woodbridge, Deputy Baisden, Assistant Deputy Perkins and the other officers of the Prison in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD G. FOX, M.D.,

*Physician and Surgeon to Conn. State Prison.*

WETHERSFIELD, Sept. 30, 1897.

## REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

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*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,  
Hon. JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

The labors of the past year in the Chaplain's department have been continued with increasing interest. The Sunday services have been well attended. The chapel has been enlarged, repaired and painted, and thus made pleasant to the eye.

A new schoolroom, with an additional number of seats, has been provided. New library shelves have been built in the schoolroom, and the books removed from the chapel. Curtains have also been furnished to protect the books from dust. The privileges of the school have been earnestly sought, and commendable progress made by the scholars. A small number who were unable to write their own letters are now capable of writing for themselves.

A few of the German, French and Italian element, ignorant of the English language, though not illiterate in their own, seek the opportunity to become acquainted with the English, that they may be qualified to write to their friends in this country. It is encouraging to the teachers and the chaplain to note the progress even of the most illiterate. New schoolbooks and school material have been supplied to replace the old, that were blackened and worn out.

The library has received an addition of two hundred and seventy-six new books; thirty-seven to replace the worn out and retired books, and two hundred and thirty-nine added to the numerical list. The number circulated in the cells and other departments of the Prison is twenty-three thousand four hundred and seven (23,407).

The mail. There has been a large increase in the number of outgoing and incoming letters, which is due to the increased

number of prisoners and to the new privileges extended to those in the first grade. The number of letters received was five thousand one hundred and eighty-three (5,183). The number sent out was four thousand and sixty-three (4,063), an increase of two thousand three hundred and forty-seven (2,347).

*The Y. P. S. C. Endeavor* meetings were resumed the first week of September with an increased number of attendants. A good interest is manifested, each one cheerfully assists in sustaining the meetings by quotations of scripture and by taking a part in singing, speaking and prayer. The results are known to Him who understands the hearts of all men, and judgeth not by outward surroundings and appearances. We earnestly hope that out of the darkness of night to some will come the dawn of a new day.

*The Sunday School* has an average attendance of two hundred and thirty. The teachers, who are supplied by the Y. M. C. A. for the Protestant, and the Catholic Association of prison work, are faithful, intelligent and consecrated to the duties they perform, and are greatly appreciated by their respective classes.

*The winter entertainments* commenced the first Wednesday evening of November. Nine or ten entertainments were given during the winter months. We owe our acknowledgments to the following organizations for the pleasure received from them: Mr. Brown's class of the First Congregational Church, the Y. M. C. A., the Catholic Social Club, Cook's Orchestra, the Blind Musicians from the Institute of the Blind, the South Baptist Church Circle and the Asylum Street M. E. Church Social.

The duties pertaining to the Chaplain's position, though increased in number, have been performed with unabated, and, indeed, growing interest on his part.

With pleasure I acknowledge the favors granted me by your Honorable Board, the Warden, and also the courtesies of the officers.

Respectfully submitted,

• LINVILLE J. HALL, *Chaplain.*



## REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

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*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,  
JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

My last report to your Honorable Board was submitted one year ago. Since that time I have continued to minister to the spiritual wants of the Catholic inmates.

From the time of my last report to the first Sunday in September, we held our services regularly in the Prison chapel on the second Sunday of every month. By your kind permission we began, on the first Sunday in September, to hold service every Sunday. The privilege thus offered to the Catholic inmates has been appreciated by them, and I feel that it will be not only a source of much comfort and consolation to the individuals who take advantage of it, but I believe it will also redound to the general good of the institution.

Catholic inmates may attend Sunday school of their own denomination every Sunday. In this Sunday school work we receive valuable and material help from a society of young men that has been organized for that purpose, and which is under our supervision. A limited quantity of religious reading is distributed to the men every week.

As in the past, we still continue to do all we can to relieve the spiritual wants of those who are sick in body as well as those who are troubled in heart or in mind.

In our work at the Prison we have received from your Honorable Board material assistance, which I wish to acknowledge. From Warden Woodbridge and his officers we have received courteous treatment and many acts of kindness, for all of which I feel deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. LYNCH.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Nov. 29, 1897.





# FINANCIAL TABLES.

Table A.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

*From October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1897, (inclusive).*JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

Average number of prisoners for year.....	403	405	432.5
Average number of officers for year.....	36.75	38.91	44.33
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.
To first grade provisions.....			\$ 1,378.59
Second and third grade provisions.....	\$10,859.62	\$11,646.75	12,382.47
Chapel.....	611.89	632.47	370.51
Prisoners' tobacco.....	477.40	423.70	409.79
Amusement.....	5.50	12.50	4.15
Night school.....	73.25	63.55	27.15
Live stock.....			538.21
Clothing and bedding.....	3,164.90	3,804.68	5,365.11
Prison furniture.....	488.37	200.47	300.28
Officers' quarters.....	284.16	256.82	316.84
Blacksmiths' and tinnern's tools and supplies....	150.57	296.97	154.94
Fuel, light and water.....	7,070.75	7,597.84	8,605.99
Electrical plant.....			1,974.37
Furnishing Warden's house.....	244.68	332.78	191.07
Salaries.....	25,069.10	27,304.44	31,158.70
Uniforms.....	118.14	34.76	217.65
Expenses.....	4,918.84	4,179.11	3,991.15
Permanent improvements and repairs.....	10,785.05	3,422.70	6,406.37
Prison supplies.....	2,603.24	1,932.93	1,973.21
Insurance.....	196.42		155.00
Advertising.....	151.41	48.35	21.55
Transportation of convicts.....	41.25	28.69	15.00
Medicine.....	1,094.27	1,086.21	1,347.33
Gas plant.....	350.00		50.00
Warden's provisions.....	5,689.98	5,512.83	5,774.13
West end appropriation.....	410.71	19,950.66	12,090.57
Insane ward appropriation.....			25,425.67
Engines and boilers.....	290.00		1,470.00
Office furniture.....	145.00	141.21	
Storehouse and Kitchen.....	4,805.64	7,649.72	
Total.....	\$80,100.14	\$96,560.14	\$122,115.80

PROFIT AND LOSS. (*Continued*)

Average number of prisoners for year.....	403	405	432.5
Average number of officers for year.....	36.75	38.91	44.33
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.
By furnishing directors' room.....	\$ 1.16	.....	\$250.45
Buildings and land.....	7,213.66	\$32,713.21	24,845.00
Library.....	168.73	476.74	37.08
Rent.....	209.04	209.04	209.04
Fines.....	36.00	52.00	31.00
Motive power.....	1,410.37	1,427.54	1,500.00
Sales.....	226.23	141.32	118.75
U. S. Government.....	1,518.21	1,041.37	1,145.86
Convict labor.....	36,520.78	40,157.15	42,967.84
Farm.....	.....	615.25	1,230.29
Balance State of Connecticut.....	30,830.24	18,036.28	49,780.49
Live stock.....	1,293.36	28.24	.....
Engines and boilers.....	.....	562.00	.....
Gas plant.....	.....	100.00	.....
Electrical plant.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Blacksmiths' and tinners' tools and supplies.....	229.73	.....	.....
Fire arms.....	1.20	.....	.....
Warden's supplies.....	10.08	.....	.....
Visitors' receipts.....	431.35	.....	.....
Total.....	\$80,100.14	\$96,560.14	\$122,115.80

Table B.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

## Summary.

Received from Comptroller from September 30, 1896, to October 1, 1897, for current expenses,	\$47,080.84
Special appropriation granted by the legisla- ture for additional cell room, \$13,000.00	
Amount drawn from comptroller up to Sep- tember 30, 1897, - - - - -	10,000.00
Special appropriation granted by the legisla- ture for the construction of an insane ward, \$38,000.00. Amount drawn from comptrol- ler up to September 30, 1897, - - - - -	20,000.00
Excess of accounts payable over accounts re- ceivable September 30, 1897, - - - - -	14,177.50— \$91,258.34

## Per Contra.

Increase of inventory from September 30, 1896, to October 1, 1897, - - - - -	\$31,531.79
Cash on hand September 30, 1897, (prison funds)	1,298.72
Cash on hand, (W. E. appropriations) - -	3,336.50
Cash on hand, (insane ward appropriations) -	5 310.84— \$41,477.85
Balance to profit and loss account,	\$49,780.49

**Table C**  
**SALE ACCOUNT.**

1896.			
Nov. 2,	Old Iron, - - - - -	\$7.15	
" 9,	Rags and paper, - - - - -	15.60	
" 30,	Four window sash, - - - - -	1.20	
" 30,	Sixty empty barrels, - - - - -	9.00	
" 30,	Sixty empty barrels, - - - - -	9.00	
" 30,	One window sash, - - - - -	.30	
1897.			
Mch. 18,	Old windows, - - - - -	12.50	
" 20,	Old windows, - - - - -	17.00	
" 20,	Hogsheads, - - - - -	5.00	
May 20,	Old iron, - - - - -	.20	
July 1,	Rent of 'bus, - - - - -	2.00	
Aug. 30,	Bones and grease, - - - - -	7.80	
Sept. 1,	Rent of 'bus, - - - - -	2.00	
" 1,	Barrels, - - - - -	15.00	
" 1,	Barrels, - - - - -	15.00 -	\$118 75

**Table D**  
**INVENTORY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.**

Real estate, comprising State prison buildings, Warden's house, Welles house, deputy's house, barns and outbuildings, with about twenty-four acres of land at - - - - -		\$405,278.66
Engines and boilers, - - - - -		9,870.00
Gas plant, - - - - -		1,875.00
Electrical plant, - - - - -		1,000.00
Personal property, - - - - -		32,416.48 - \$450,440.14

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Oct. 30, 1896.

Personally appeared before me, Albert G. Smith and D. Newland Davis, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI, Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE,  
*Notary Public.*

**Inventory, September 30, 1897.**

Real estate, comprising State prison buildings, Warden's house, Welles house, deputy's house, barns and outbuildings, with about twenty-four acres of land at - - - - -		\$430,278.66
Engines and boilers, - - - - -		8,400.00
Gas plant, - - - - -		1,825.00
Electrical plant, - - - - -		3,000.00
Personal property, - - - - -		38,468.27 - \$481,971.93

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Oct. 22, 1897.

Personally appeared before me, James P. Glynn and Albert G. Smith, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI, Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE,  
*Notary Public.*

**Table E**  
**PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.**

COST PER CAPITA OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT; ALSO AVERAGE  
NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND PRISONERS FROM OCTOBER  
1, 1894, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

ACCOUNTS.	Year ending September 30, 1895.		Year ending September 30, 1896.		Year ending September 30, 1897.	
		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita
Salaries.....	\$25,069.10	.1729	\$27,304.44	.1847	\$31,158.70	.2001
Warden's family and officers' provisions.....	5,689.98	.0323	5,512.83	.0309	5,774.13	.037
1st Grade provisions.....					1,378.59	.....
2d Grade & hosp. provisions.....	10,859.62	.0748	11,646.75	.0787	12,382.47	.088
Fuel, light and water.....	5,660.38	.0390	6,170.30	.0416	8,605.99	.0552
Clothing and bedding.....	3,164.90	.0218	3,094.56	.0209	5,363.11	.0344
Medicine.....	1,094.27	.0075	1,086.21	.0073	1,347.33	.0086
Tobacco.....	477.40	.0033	423.70	.0028	409.79	.0026
Totals.....	\$52,015.65	.3516	\$55,238.79	.3669	\$66,420.11	.4259
Average No. of officers.....	36.75		38.91		44.33	
Average No. of prisoners....		403		405		432.5

**Table F**

AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST PER CAPITA OF WARDEN'S FAMILY,  
OFFICERS AND PAID HELP, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1894,  
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

	For year ending September 30, 1895.		For year ending September 30, 1896.		For year ending September 30, 1897.	
Average number.....		28.25		30		32
Total cost of provisions.....	\$5,689.98		\$5,512.83		\$5,774.13	
Cost per capita per diem....		.5518		.5034		.5012



Table C

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES PAID TO EACH OFFICER,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT PASSED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY MARCH 17, 1897, CHAPTER XXXV.

NAME.	EMPLOYED AS	1896	1896	1896	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
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Table H

## CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

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WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Nov. 27, 1897.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Jabez L. Woodbridge, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct. The balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year. September 30, 1897, was one thousand two hundred ninety eight dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$1,298.72).

The method of keeping the books and accounts, and the neatness and care shown in the book-keeping, are worthy of commendation.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

*Auditors of Public Accounts.*

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WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Nov. 27, 1897.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, relating to the "West End Appropriation," compared them with the vouchers, and find the same correct. The balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year. September 30, 1897, was \$3,336.50.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

*Auditors of Public Accounts.*

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WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Nov. 27, 1897.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, relating to the "Insane Ward Appropriation," compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct. The balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1897, was \$5,310.84.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,

D. WARD NORTHROP,

*Auditors of Public Accounts.*

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

**Table No. 1**  
**ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897,**

NAME.	Age when com- mitted.	Age at Pres- ent.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Allen, George,	33	53	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 7, 1877,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life.	{ Promoted to 1st grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Alexander, Lorena,	44	63	Housekeeper	New York,	Bridgeport	Nov. 8, 1878,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life.	
Albrecht, Walter,	26	31	Butcher,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	Life.	
Altman, Abraham,	58	59	Peddler,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1896,	Bur. bld. def ins.	10 years.	
Allen, George M.,	38	38	Bookkeeper.	Maine,	New Haven	Apr. 6, 1897,	Embezzlement,	1 year.	
Allison, William R.,	38	38	Shop-hand,	Conn.,	Midd'town,	Sept. 24, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	
Armstrong, Melb'e,	30	31	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1897,	Burglary,	1½ years.	
Atwood, Joel,	29	30	Teamster,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Bigamy,	2 years.	
Babcock, George,	26	26	Farmer,	Mass.,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Barry, James,	35	35	Farmer,	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1897,	As., int. co. rape,	2 years.	
Battis, George,	33	38	Wheelwright,	Switz'land,	N. Haven,	Apr. 14, 1892,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	One dollar fine.
Barden, Maurice,	27	28	Blacksmith,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	{ Promoted to 1st grade, June 8, 1897.
Barry, Dennis,	35	36	Barber.	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 30, 1896,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Bellware, Hazen,	45	52	Laborer,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 19, 1890,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life.	
Bennis, William F.,	30	30	Waiter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 1, 1897,	As., wi. int. to kill	5 years	
Bishop, Wesley W.,	33	51	Druggist,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 20, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg,	Life.	{ Promoted to 1st grade, Oct. 13, 1896.
Birmingham, Mar.,	17	18	Rail'r'd man,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896,	Burglary,	3½ years.	
Bienard, Carl,	33	33	H. Painter,	Germany,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1897,	Burg., day time,	18 mos.	
Bosworth, Jno. W.	36	36	Teamster,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Mar. 9, 1897,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	
Brewer, Geo. A.,	36	37	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 7, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	6 years.	2 indictments, 3-3.
Brumthall, Benj.	25	26	Laborer,	Russia,	N. Haven,	Oct. 7, 1896,	Theft,	21 mos.	
Bryant, Walter C.,	33	34	Bookkeeper.	Vermont,	Willimantic	Oct. 27, 1896,	Horse stealing.	2 years.	{ Promoted to 1st grade, Aug. 10, 1897.
Brennan, Patrick,	26	29	Hostler,	Ireland,	Winchester	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3½ years.	
Brown, Frank E.,	28	30	Painter,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Mar. 22, 1895,	Counterfeiting,	5 years.	{ Sen. U.S. Dis. C'tt. Alias Geo. Allen.
Brown, James,	26	27	Blacksmith,	New Jersey	Bridgeport	May 14, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	1½ years.	
Brown, David,	28	29	Barber,	France,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	At. theft fr. per.,	3 years.	{ Alias David Cow- an; Alias James Pron. Pro. to 1st grade, Sept. 14, 1897
Buckholz, Wm.,	25	42	Bookkeeper,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	At. theft fr. per.,	3 years.	
Bonner, Robert C.,	27	29	Salesman,	New York,	Bridgeport	June 1, 1880,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Body, Frank,	19	20	Confectioner	New York,	Norwich,	Jan. 29, 1895,	At. to co. rape.	5½ years.	
					Bridgeport	Feb. 18, 1897,	Burglarly,	1 year.	



31	Burns, John,	Laster,	Penn.,	Danbury,	Oct. 22, 1896,	Rape,	20 years,	2d commitment.
29	Burns, Thomas,	Boiler maker	R. Island,	N. Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	
47	Bunting, Henry,	Farmer,	England,	Litchfield,	Oct. 14, 1896,	As, wi. int. to kill	8 years,	2d commitment.
45	Butler, Martin,	Farmer,	Austria,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year.	
33	Burke, Thomas,	Farmer,	England,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
33	Burnes, James,	Waiter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
28	Carey, John C.,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Norwich,	Jan. 3, 1895,	In to com. rape,	3½ years	
27	Caruso, Lorenzo,	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 2, 1895,	Murder, 2d deg.	Life.	
33	Cavenaugh, Jos.,	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years	
35	Carpenter, Frank,	Engineer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Theft,	2 years.	
30	Carrier, Henry,	Engineer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 1, 1897,	As, wi. int. to kill	4 years.	{ Said sentence to take effect at the expiration of a former sentence.
18	Carroll, James C.,	Farmer,	England,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	{
28	Carlisle, Fred'k,	Butcher,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 13, 1897,	Theft fr. the per.,	1½ years	{ Alias, Salvani Caragove.
36	Carson, Silv'ro,	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1896,	Ab. fem. un. 16 ys.,	3 years.,	{
38	Cauley, Michael F.,	St'm-gas fit'r	R. Island,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Theft,	2½ year.	{
20	Cherest, Michael,	Scissorsmak	Mass.,	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ Ins. Hos. July 15,
22	Chamberlain, H. B.,	Clerk,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 18, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ '93; pris. Sep. 19, '96
20	Christie, John,	Kitchen man	Born at sea	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Highway rob.,	4 years.	
49	Chase, Henry A.,	Tool maker,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1897,	Wilf'y ab'ng wife,	3 years.	
40	Clark, Charles,	Tool maker,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Rape,	20 years,	{ Sent to Ins. Hos.
60	Clark, John,	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 29, 1895,	Theft,	2½ years.	{ Mar. 18, '95, ret. to prison June 18, '95.
28	Clark, Thomas 2d,	Weaver,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Burglary,	7 years.	
43	Classen, Hans,	Ivory layer,	Germany,	Midd' town,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Burglary,	15 mos.	
27	Clark, Wm. R.,	Packer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
28	Clark, Andrew,	Barber,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
31	Cobb, Kate,	Housekeeper	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 17, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
34	Conant, Frank V.,	Salesman,	Mass.,	N. London,	Oct. 15, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
58	Coyle, Richard,	Cloth finish.,	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 4, 1886,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
29	Corbet, Joseph,	Quarryman,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Burglary,	15 years,	2d commitment.
35	Colby, John W.,	Farmer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Burglary,	4 years,	
46	Conroy, John,	Fireman,	Ireland,	Danbury,	May 17, 1895,	Theft fr. the per.,	3 years.	
22	Connell, John,	Wool carder,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 23, 1895,	As, at com. rape,	5 years.	
25	Cooper, Charles,	Sailor,	England,	Norwich,	May 7, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	
41	Conwell, Edw. J.,	Clerk,	Penn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1896,	Arson.	4 years.	
36	Colombe, Joseph,	Carpenter,	France,	N. Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
24	Connors, John, 3d,	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	



**Table No. 1.—Continued.**  
**ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897—Continued.**

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Corby, Gilbert,	22	23	Sew. ma. agt.	Canada,	N. London,	Sept. 4, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill,	18 mos.	
Conway, William,	34	35	Teamster,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 7, 1896,	As. wi. int. to rape,	4 years.	
Collins, Henry,	22	23	Farmer,	Vermont,	Litchfield,	Oct. 16, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
Costello, Pat. J.,	25	25	Car'ge paint,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 7, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	
Conlon, James,	18	18	Tel. mes'ger,	Maine,	Danbury,	May 13, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Conklin, Joseph,	33	34	Wood carver	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1896,	Horse stealing,	3 years.	
Coyne, John J.,	25	25	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Robbery,	5 years.	
Crandall, Charles,	25	34	Milk Peddler	Indiana,	Middlet'wn	Dec. 4, 1888,	Rape,	15 years,	{ Prom't'd 1st grade
Cronnen, John,	52	55	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894,	As. wi. int. mur.,	18 years,	{ Oct. 14, 1896.
Cronin, Thomas,	26	29	Hostler,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Sept. 26, 1894,	Robbery,	5½ years,	{ 5th commitment.
Cronin, William,	25	26	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Criminovsky, Geo	26	27	Laborer,	Russia,	N. Haven,	Oct. 6, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
Crapoliccio, Maria	30	31	Houseke'per	Italy,	N. Haven,	Oct. 14, 1896,	Adultery,	1½ years.	
Cummings, William	19	19	Hatter,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1897,	Arson,	5 years.	
Curran, Peter,	19	21	Porter,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Davis, John H.,	27	45	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Apr. 3, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ Prom't'd 1st grade
Daly, Mary,	45	50	Houseke'per	Ireland,	Windham,	Jan. 20, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ Oct. 13, '96.
Davis, John 2d,	74	77	Speculator,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 7, 1894,	Forgery,	8 years,	{ Sentenced by U.S.
Daroche, Joseph,	30	31	Tinsmith,	Canada,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Horse stealing,	4 years,	{ Dist. Court, Alias
Daly, Frank,	20	20	Farmer,	New York,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	Break'ges. fr. jail	1 year.	{ J. W. Murphy.
Derrick, William,	21	25	Farmer,	Vermont,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1893,	As. wi. int. to kill	5 years.	Negro.
Dewey, Henry,	30	32	Weaver,	England,	Tolland,	Apr. 9, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Dean, William,	29	31	Laster,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	As. int. kill, burg	9 years.	2 indictments, 4-5.
Devine, Mary,	38	39	Houseke'per	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 1896,	Theft,	2 years.	3d offense.
DeCapria, Luigi,	32	34	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Manslaughter,	2½ years.	
Dimon, Robert,	31	32	Brakeman,	N. B.	Willimatic,	Oct. 27, 1896,	Br'k. wi in. crime	5 years,	2d commitment.
Doe, John,	25	36	Farmer,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, 1886,	Burglary,	16 years,	{ Alias Edw. Rider,
Dorris, Richard,	32	35	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	June 5, 1894,	Theft fr. person,	4 years,	2d commitment; 2
Dixon, Richard,	38	41	Lithogr'ph'r	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894,	Burglary,	5 years.	{ indictments.

Downing, Pat'k B.	33	Br. moulder,	Ireland,	N. London,	May 15, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill	2 years.
Dowds, Joseph,	21	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 13, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	1 year.
Dodge, William,	23	Paper hang'r	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years.
Dorman, George,	22	Waiter,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	1 year.
Donovan, John,	38	Moulder,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 3, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.
Driscoll, Matthew,	22	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1897,	Robbery,	4 years.
Duprey, Joseph,	20	Timber cut.,	Penn.,	Midletown	Apr. 4, 1893,	Bur. As esc. jail,	15 years.
Dunpison, Oscar,	17	Box builder,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1894,	Pl. obs. r. r. track	6 years.
Durbin, John E.,	32	Barber,	Vermont,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1895,	Robbery,	5 years
Dunham, Charles,	30	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.
Duffey, Barney,	33	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Horse theft,	2 years.
Dunham, James,	28	Gas-fitter,	Oregon,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	18 mos.,
Dunn, Bernard,	21	Polisher,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 8, 1897,	Theft,	2 years.
Dynes, John,	19	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.
Early, Daniel F.,	30	Rail'r'd man,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.
Eagan, Patrick,	16	Dish washer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.
Egan, Michael,	24	B'ksm. help'r	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Nov. 25, 1896,	Escaping fr. jail,	18 mos.
Ellis Jefferson,	34	Engineer,	New York,	Haddam,	Dec. 12, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.
Elliott, Edward,	55	Engineer,	Conn.,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Attempt to rape,	2½ years.
Ellis, George E.,	30	Barber,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Ut'ing false che'k	1 year.
Ellis, William,	38	Farmer,	Mass.,	Norwich,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Burglary,	2½ years.
Emerson, Richard,	22	Teamster,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.
English, John,	31	Steam fitter,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 5, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	1 year.
Erwin, Thomas,	19	I. bridge wkr	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Feb. 16, 1897,	Burglary,	2 years.
Estrom, Peter,	22	Laborer,	Finland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1891,	Manslaughter,	7 years.
Fanning, Joseph,	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 20, 1891,	Theft fr. person,	7½ yrs.,
Farrell, Bernard,	43	Hostler,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Theft,	2 years.
Farley, Matthew,	30	Fireman,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 29, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.
Ferrari, Vettoria,	26	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Sept. 19, 1893,	Pas. c'tfeit mon.,	7 years.
Ferri, Pasquali,	29	Stone sculp.,	Italy,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1894,	Pas c'tfeit mon.,	5 years.
Fenni, Benjamin,	18	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 28, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.
Finkelstein, Jacob	23	Expressman,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 13, 1894,	Horse stealing,	6 years.
Fisk, George,	29	Pressman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 8, 1893,	As wi. int. to kill	14 years,
Fitzgerald, Cath'e,	27	Houke's per	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year.
Fitzgerald, James,	25	Rubber w'rkr	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year.
Fisher, Charles,	32	Walter,	Canada,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years.

4 indictments, 55-4-1  
Negro.

{ To take effect at  
the expiration of a  
former sentence.  
3d offense.

{ Returned from Ins  
Hos. Nov. 28, '92.

{ Negro. Att. sui-  
cide Mar. 23, '83,  
7 45 p. m. by hang.  
S'tnt Ins. Hos. Nov.  
17, '93, ret. to pris.  
April 23, '94.

{ Promoted to 1st  
grade Oct. 4, 1896.  
3d commitment.  
3d offense.

{ \$1 fine. Sentenced  
by U. S. D. Court.  
Sentenced by U. S.  
Dis. Court. *Albas*  
John Ballisti.  
Sent Ins. Hos. Sep.  
14, '96. Return'd to  
prison, Apr. 19, '97.





Griswold, Mal. R.,	47	Dentist,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 1895,	Bur. prop. to def.	10 years,	3 indi. 3, 7 on 2 and 3
Grosso, Antonio,	29	Hatter,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Sept. 18, 1896,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Grey, Mary Anne,	30	House work,	Delaware,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Adultery,	1 year.	3d offense.
Grey, Charlotte,	41	House work,	Sweden,	N. Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Theft,	3 years.	
Gregor, Christop'r	47	Moulder,	Germany,	N. Haven,	Oct. 9, 1896,	As wi. int. to kill	18 mos.	
Grabowsky, Ernest	20	Baker,	Germany,	N. Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Gunderman, John,	43	Butcher,	New York,	N. Haven,	Oct. 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Guarno, Thomas,	27	Farmer,	Italy,	Danbury,	Oct. 20, 1896,	As wi. int. to kill	Life.	Negro.
Hawley, John 1st,	30	Farmer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896,	Rape,	Life.	{ Neg. Sen. to be h'd
Hall, Frederick.	32	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Murder, 1st deg.,	5 years.	{ Sen. com. Gen. As.
Hart, Thomas,	24	Tailor,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	July 5, 1893,	Burglary,	18 mos.	{ Promoted to 1st
Harris, Frank,	26	Printer,	La.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	{ grade, Nov. 10, 1896.
Hathaway, Chas. E	17	Farmer,	Mass.,	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2½ years.	{ Neg. Re-com. June
Harrigan, John,	47	Brick mason,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	Life.	{ 9, '93, for life.
Hawley, John 2d,	39	Janitor,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Oct. 7, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	9 years.	{ Negress. \$1 fine.
Hawley, Florence,	32	Housekeeper	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 22, 1894,	Manslaughter,	15 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Hatton, John,	56	Peddler,	Mass.,	Hartford,	June 3, 1896,	Car. ab. f. ch. un. 15	3 years.	{ grade, Jan. 5, 1897.
Hall, James,	43	Teamster,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Apr. 28, 1897,	Burg. in day time	2 years,	{ Negro.
Hannibal, Geo. A.,	22	Teamster,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	June 2, 1897,	Theft,	2 years,	{ 3d offense; 2d com.
Hanson, Samuel,	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Burglary,	15 years.	
Henry, William,	23	Sawyer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	4th commitment.
Healey, Thomas,	38	Mason,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	As lt int. to rob.,	3 years,	2d commitment.
Higgins, John,	21	Steamfitter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	{ Promoted to 1st
Hingst, Otto,	32	Physician,	Germany,	Bridgeport	Sept. 12, 1895,	Bigamy,	13 mos.	{ grade, Mar. 9, 1897.
Heffernan, Jas. J.,	36	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	4 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Hitchcock, Frank,	38	Plasterer,	New York,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Horse stealing,	5 years,	{ grade, Mar. 9, 1897.
Hiller, Frederick,	34	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 28, 1895,	At to com. rape,	3½ years.	
Higgins, Barney,	56	Farmer,	Ireland,	Willimantic	Oct. 17, 1896,	Horse stealing,	8 years,	Sen. by U.S. Dis. Ct
Hoyt, Russell B.,	47	Hatter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1894,	Forgery,	6 years,	2 indictments, 3-3.
House, Arthur,	42	Vet. surgeon	Conn.,	Tolland,	Apr. 10, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Holding, Fre'k W.,	26	Hostler,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
Howalk, Joseph,	28	Laborer,	Hungary,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	
Horton, George,	29	Hostler,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	
Hogan, Michael,	48	Shoemaker,	Mass.,	Midd'town	Sept. 24, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	
Hooperbrook, H.,	24	Salesman,	England,	Norwich,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Forgery,	3 years.	
Hodges, Henry,	27	Farmer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Mar. 11, 1897,	Rape,	3 years.	

**Table No. 1—Continued.**  
**ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897—Continued.**

NAME.	Age when com-mitted.	Age at pres-ent.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Hutchinson, Fre'k.	28	33	Farmer,	No. Scotia,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1892,	Horse stealing,	7 years.	2 indictments, 3½-3½.
Hubbell, Ira,	42	44	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept 20, 1895,	As. int. com. rape	7 years.	
Hunter, John W.,	54	55	Farmer,	New York,	Tolland,	June 12, 1896,	Manslaughter,	9 years.	
Hunt, John,	21	22	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
Hultgren, John,	35	36	Iron Moulder	Sweden,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1896,	Theft,	2 years.	
Hutchings, Grove,	21	21	Rubber cut'r	Conn., D. C.	N. Haven,	Feb. 19, 1897,	Theft,	1 year.	
Jackson, Frank,	21	23	Cook,	Wash. D. C.	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	Negro.
Jackson, Chas. A.,	25	25	Fireman,	Ohio,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1897,	Theft,	1 year.	Negro.
Jaynes, Charles,	29	29	Hostler,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 13, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	3 years.	<i>Alias</i> R. Klanvitter.
Jimms, Charles,	19	21	Laborer,	Illinois,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Jordon, John,	26	28	Farmer,	Conn.,	Winchest'r,	June 6, 1895,	Statutory Arson,	6 years.	
Johnson, Sam'l J.,	23	23	Hostler,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 18, 1897,	Theft fr. person,	1 year,	Negro.
Journeymau, Isaac	54	54	Janitor,	Penn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Bigamy,	3 years.	
Kaashen, Jenette,	40	41	Seamstress,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 12, 1896,	Bigamy,	3 years.	
Kennedy, John P.,	28	40	Cow herder,	Kansas,	N. London,	Apr. 2, 1885,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Kendrick, Philip,	23	27	Jackspinner,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 21, 1893,	As't at. to rape	7½ years.	{ Promoted to 1st grade, Feb. 9, 1897.
Keena, John,	27	31	Butcher,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 24, 1893,	Arson.	8 years.	
Keefe, Richard,	34	36	Laborer,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 16, 1895,	At to com. rape,	4½ years.	
Kennedy, Edward,	25	27	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Midd'l't'n,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Horse theft,	5 years.	
Kelly, Joseph 2d,	23	24	Painter,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	At. to break jail,	2 years.	
Kelly, William,	36	36	Buffer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	June 15, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Kennedy, Thomas,	26	26	Laborer,	Ohio,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.	
Kenneski, Joseph,	21	21	Tanner,	Germany,	Litchfield,	Apr. 27, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	2d commitment.
Keegan, Denis,	29	29	Hostler,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	Theft,	1 year,	
Keough, John,	35	35	Miner,	California,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years	
Kelly, Michael J. J.	32	33	Coachman,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	2 years,	2d offense.
Kelly, John,	32	33	Laborer,	Conn.,	Midd'l't'n,	Sept. 24, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	{ <i>Alias</i> Charles Wil-
King, William,	33	50	Baker,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Nov. 10, 1880,	Rape,	25 years,	liams, <i>Alias</i> James
Kirby, Edward J.,	26	26	Painter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	As't. int. to kill	2½ years.	{ Judd: 3d com't.

37	38	Bl'k Sm'h's H	Austria,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 10, 1896,	As't int. to mur.	10 years.	U. S. District Court.
Kostrowski, Chas.,	26	Blacksmith,	Poland,	Hartford,	May 25, 1897,	Counterfeiting,	6 years.	( Promoted to 1st
Kowalski, John,	33	Laborer,	Germany,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896,	Horse theft,	3 years.	grade Oct 13, 1896.
Kraus, Henry,	18	Stenograph'r,	New York,	N. Haven,	Apr. 5, 1892,	Rob'ry w/ viol'ce	7 years.	
Lapham, Alfd N.,	27	Cigar maker,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Jan. 4, 1894,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	
LaFreniere, Louis	36	Peddler,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 13, 1894,	Horse stealing,	6 years.	
Lebut, Charles,	35	Physician,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Oct. 27, 1896,	Abortion,	5 years.	
Lee, J. Edward,	39	Broker,	New York,	N. Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Forgery,	5 years.	
Leslie, Louis J.,	39	Candy maker	Greece,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Rape,	15 years.	
Leventy, John,	45	Junckman.	Russia,	Danbury,	May 12, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Levy, Max,	24	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Long, Daniel,	27	Farmer,	Germany,	Putnam,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Horse stealing,	5 years.	
Looneas, Edward,	17	Sailor,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 24, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Loewenstein, Max,	38	Hatter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	May 28, 1891,	Burglary,	8 years.	
Ludington, Hen'y	42	Cook,	New Jersey	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	House-breaking,	1 year.	
Lutz, Frank,	38	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 26, 1877,	Murder 2d degree	Life.	
Lynch, Patrick,	62	Blacksmith,	New York.	N. Haven,	Feb. 16, 1897,	Horse stealing,	8½ years,	2 indictments, 6-2½.
Lyons, John,	21	Moulder,	New York.	N. Haven,	Jan. 6, 1897,	Theft from pers'n	1 year.	
Lynch, John,	27	Farmer,	Ireland	Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1884,	As't int. kill & bur.	35 years.	{ 2d commitment ; 3
Mackey, Lawrence,	29	Laborer,	New York.	Hartford,	June 12, 1894,	As't int. to kill,	12 years.	{ indictm'ts, 15-10-10
Mace, Frank,	58	Proofreader,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Mar. 22, 1895,	Counterfeiting	10 years.	{ Sentenced by U. S.
Maguire, James,	26	Steamfitter,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895,	As't int. to kill,	4 years.	{ District Court.
Mallin, James H.,	38	Shoe cutter,	Italy,	Hartford,	Sept. 19, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Martin, James,	24	Laborer,	England,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	As., at. at rob'y.	3 years.	
Marnero, John,	33	Coachman,	Italy.	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Martin, George.	27	Saloon k'p'r,	Italy.	N. Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	As't int. to kill,	3 years.	
Maluccio, Franc'o	40	Teamster,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Burglary,	18 mos.	
Maynard, Court'd	36	Polisher,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Br'k into r. car	3d commitment.	
Martin, Thomas,	42	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Statutory burg.	2 years.	
Matson, Gilbert,	48	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 3, 1897,	Statutory burg.	2 years.	
Martin, David,	51	Metal Mixer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Feb. 23, 1897,	Counterfeiting,	3 years.	U. S. District Court.
Maltby, Eldridge H	27	Laborer,	Italy.	N. Haven,	Apr. 28, 1897,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	\$25 fine.
Marano, Vincenzo	27	Brick-layer,	Scotland,	Putnam,	Mar. 9, 1897,	Theft from pers'n	3 years.	
Mallin, James,	42	Hostler,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Mar. 5, 1897,	Rape,	6 years.	
Martin, Peter,	27	House-wife,	Italy.	N. Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Consp to com. th.	1 year.	
Maresca, Felicia,	27	House-keep'r	Germany,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Theft,	3 years.	
Mamnda, Amelia,	25							



**Table No. 1—Continued.**  
**ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897—Continued.**

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Maresca, Maria,	29	29	House-wife,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Consp.to com. thf	1 year.	{ Sen. at expir'n of 8th commit. <i>Alias</i> H'y Johnson, Jas. Talcott, Wm Johnson; es. fr. P H. Ju. 7, '9, r to p. Ju. 12, '96 { 2d commitm't; fine rem'd by Gen. As. <i>Alias</i> Mark Riley. 2d commitment.
Markham, Lucius,	20	20	Farmer,	N. Carolina,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	Highway robbery	7 years.	
Meno, Oscar,	19	20	Carpenter,	Mass,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Miner, George A.,	58	59	Waiter,	Conn.,	State Prison	Mar. 6, 1896,	Incorrigible act,	25 years.	
Minor, Joseph,	36	36	R. R. man,	Maine,	Windham,	May 4, 1897,	Larceny of pr'p'y	1 year.	
Moriarty, Maurice,	44	46	Laborer,	Ireland,	Waterbury,	Nov. 14, 1895,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	
Morris, Charles,	30	31	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1896,	As't. int. to kill,	3 years.	
Montario, Manuel,	53	67	Sailor,	Portugal,	Norwich,	Nov. 15, 1883,	As't. int. to mur.	20 years.	
Morris, Aug't's W.,	32	33	Oysterman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Bigamy,	2½ years.	
Motter, John,	41	41	Hod-Carrier.	Italy,	N. Haven,	Apr. 21, 1897,	As't. int. to mur.	1 year.	
Murphy, Mark,	31	34	Brass fin'r,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894,	Forgery,	12 years.	{ <i>Alias</i> James Burke. To take effect at the expiration of a former sentence. Fine \$1.
Murphy, Lawr'nce	25	27	Hostler,	Vermont,	Hartford,	Mar. 6, 1895,	Theft,	3 years.	
Mullarkey, James,	42	43	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Murphy, George,	34	35	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Murphy, Clarence,	40	41	Steamfitter,	New York,	Middlet'wn	Oct. 24, 1896,	Manslaughter,	2 years.	
Muller, Max,	23	24	Laborer,	Germany,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896,	Horse-theft,	3 years.	
Murphy, Joseph A	38	38	Actor,	Mass.,	Waterbury	June 15, 1897,	Theft,	2 years.	
Murphy, John J ,	27	27	Painter,	Penn.,	N. Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	18 mos.	
McChroan, Bar'w,	25	28	Rail'r'd man,	New Jersey	Norwich,	Mar. 15, 1894,	Highway rob.,	7 years.	
McCarthy, Daniel,	33	35	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 5, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	
McClosky, Wm.,	39	41	Rubber w'rk.	Canada,	Bridgeport	Sept. 18, 1895,	Robbery,	5 years.	{ <i>Alias</i> James Burke. To take effect at the expiration of a former sentence. Fine \$1.
McConn, George,	31	32	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1896,	Attempt at rape,	3½ years.	
McConnell, Herb't.	27	28	Brass work'r,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 28, 1896,	B'rg. vi. pers'l vi.	10 years.	
McCann, Henry,	28	28	Clerk,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897,	Theft,	2½ years.	
McElhone, Thos.,	36	36	Machinist,	Mass,	Middlet'wn	Apr. 6, 1897,	Theft,	1 year.	
McGowen, Michael,	31	33	Engineer,	Rhode Isl.,	Norwich,	Feb. 11, 1895,	Manslaughter,	9½ years.	
McGowen, James,	27	28	Hostler,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
McKeon, Thomas,	22	22	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Robbery,	4 years.	
McManus, Hugh,	30	31	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	1½ years.	

17	18	Nickel plate	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Nov. 25, 1896,	2 years.	Negro.
McNulty, John,	23	Laborer,	Kentucky,	N. Haven,	Escaping fr. jail,	3 years	{ Promoted to 1st
McWilson, Dan. G.	19	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1897, In rape f. ch. un. 14	2½ years.	{ grade Oct. 13, 1896.
Nagle, John,	24	Rail'd man,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 11, 1889, Rape,	12 years.	{ 2 indictments.
Nearing, Frank H.	21	Machinist,	N. Jersey,	Bridgeport	Sept. 8, 1896, Burglary,	5 years.	Negro.
Nelson, Thomas,	22	Engineer,	Vermont,	Haddam,	Sept. 23, 1895, Horse theft,	4½ years.	{ 12 indict's, 1 year
Nicholas, William,	28	Bricklayer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896, Statutory burg.,	2½ years	{ each. Promoted
Nolan, Joseph,	39	Milk peddler,	New York,	Hartford,	June 7, 1896, Assault.	12 years.	{ to 1st grade Nov.
Nowlin, John,	21	Teamster,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 6, 1896, Statutory burg.,	2 years.	{ 10, 1896.
Northrop, Joseph,	34	Clerk,	Rhode Isl.,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1897, Statutory burg.,	3 years.	{ Alias Franklin
Normand, Fr'k W.	35	Bartender,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 9, 1897, Statutory burg.,	4 years.	{ Thompson.
Nugent, Jeremiah,	59	Carpenter,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Nov. 13, 1894, Forgery,	5 years.	{ Promoted to first
Oakes, Joel,	22	Rubber wkr.	New York,	Waterbury	Feb. 22, 1894, At. to com. rape,	9 years.	{ grade Oct. 4, 1896.
O'Connor, Daniel,	22	Laborer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 7, 1896, Burglary,	3 years.	{
O'Connell, William	36	Steamfitter,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 2, 1897, Statutory burg.,	2½ years.	{ Promoted to first
O'Day, Daniel,	36	Farmer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	Sept. 10, 1895, As. wi. int. to kill	5 years.	{ grade Oct. 4, 1896.
O'Mara, John T.,	22	Collector,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1896, Forgery,	2 years.	{ 3d commitment.
O'Neil John,	33	Painter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895, Burglary,	3 years.	{
Orlando, Mch. Ang.	51	Lamp light'r	Italy,	N. Haven,	Feb. 11, 1897, Murder 2d degree	Life.	{
Osgood, George,	27	Stone cutter,	Illinois,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1896, Theft from pers'n	2½ years.	{
Patrick, William,	32	Farmer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 8, 1894, Attempt at rape,	5 years.	{
Parsons, Jerome,	23	Printer,	Maryland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 27, 1897, Burglary,	2½ years.	{
Pastore, Barthol'o	35	Sailor,	Italy,	N. Haven,	June 16, 1897, As. wi. int. to kill	4 years.	{
Pauly, Carl,	58	Laborer,	Germany,	N. Haven,	June 8, 1897, As. wi. int. to kill	3 years.	{
Perkins, Joel W.,	54	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1871, Murder 2d degree	Life.	{
Peaceclay, Daniel,	43	Farmer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1893, As. wi. int. to kill	5 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Perkins, Ray'd R.,	38	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1895, Horse stealing,	10 years.	{
Perfetto, Francis'o	24	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Apr. 22, 1898, As. in. car. kn. f. ch.	2 years	{
Perkinson, Harry,	18	Messeng'r b'y	Illinois,	N. Haven,	Jan. 6, 1897, Burglary,	2 years.	{ 2d offense,
Peterson, John,	25	Cook,	Sweden,	N. Haven,	Oct. 6, 1896, Statutory Burg.,	5 years.	{
Picciavilla, Biago,	33	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896, As. wi. int. to kill	2 years.	{ Alias Passamento.
Potsmato, Frank,	45	Teamster,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Apr. 11, 1894, As. wi. int. to kill	5 years.	{ U. S. District Court.
Poyaves, Anton,	28	Coal miner,	Poland,	Hartford,	May 25, 1897, Counterfeiting,	7 years.	{ Br'k'g 8 yrs. sent'e
Price, Charles,	24	Teamster,	New York,	N. Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897, At. to com. St. bu.	1 year.	{ & at. to com. rape
Quinn, John,	18	Mill hand,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Sept. 1, 1891, Br'k'g j. at. com. r.	13 years.	{ (5 years sentence.
Ray, George,	26	Shoemaker,	Illinois,	Winchester	Dec. 5, 1894, Burglary,	13½ years,	{

Table No. 1—Continued.  
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Ranney, William,	18	20	Shop boy,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years,	2 indictments, 1½-1½.
Rafferty, Frank,	25	25	B'ksm'h'p	Canada,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Reseigno, Anti'n'te	40	40	House wife,	Italy.	N. Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Consp'cy co. th'ft	1 year.	{ 2 indic., 1-1. <i>Alias</i>
Reilly, Morris J.,	33	33	Hostler,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	2 years,	{ Frank G. Gill.
Rego, John	49	50	Grinder,	New York,	Litchfield,	Oct. 13, 1896,	Horse stealing,	4 years,	2d commitment.
Read, Fred'k H.,	53	53	Blacksmith,	Maine,	Windham,	May 11, 1897,	Bur. priv. dwell'g,	3 years,	2d commitment.
Rivers, Frederick,	26	27	Painter,	New York,	Putnam,	Sept. 2, 1896,	Rape,	4 years,	
Riley, James,	26	26	Sailor,	Canada,	Tolland,	Apr. 13, 1897,	Horse stealing,	6 years,	2 indictments, 4-2.
Reagan, Thomas,	25	27	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2½ years.	{ St to In. Ho. Mar.
Regan, Michael,	25	26	Laborer,	Ireland.	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	26, '92, re. to pr Nov
Redmond, Thos. F	27	28	Laborer,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	3 years.	28, '92, st again July
Redevats, Herbert	21	22	Hatter,	New York,	Bridgeport	Sept. 17, 1896,	Abortion,	2 years.	15, '93, r. Nov. 17, '98;
Rinaldo, Joseph	26	29	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Jan. 19, 1894,	As't, int. to mur.	10 years.	st Ap. 13, '94, r. J'ne
Reck, Louis,	20	20	Baker,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Feb. 16, 1897,	Burglary,	2 years.	8, '95; s't Aug. 12,
Romeni, Joseph,	33	40	Hod carrier,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Mar. 5, 1890,	As't int. to mur.	10 years,	95. r. June 22, '96.
Robinson, Chas. S.	24	29	Florist.	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 14, 1892,	Horse stealing,	7 years.	Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 13, '96
Roban, Edward,	35	38	Laborer,	R. I.	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1893,	Burglary,	5 years.	4 indictments.
Rome, Samuel,	46	50	Carpenter,	Canada,	Danbury,	Oct. 24, 1893,	Arson.	8 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Rooke, Joshua,	34	36	Carpenter,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 28, 1895,	Attempt at rape	5 years,	grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Rogers, John H.,	23	25	Waiter,	England,	Bridgeport	Sept. 10, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years,	{ Promoted to 1st
Robinson, John,	25	26	Laborer,	Scotland,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	4 years.	grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Rosenblatt, Henry	39	40	Sign painter.	Conn.	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Theft.	2 years,	{ Promoted to 1st
Roy, Charles,	28	29	Doctor,	France,	Willim'tic,	May 5, 1896,	Stealing,	2 years.	{ grade, Nov. 10, '96
Roberts, Charles,	20	21	Fireman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	Theft fr. person.	2 years.	2d commitment.
Root, Frank,	52	52	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	June 15, 1897,	Burglary,	5 years,	
Rogers, Edward,	43	44	Laborer,	Vermont,	Middl'town	Oct. 21, 1896,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Rodenb'ugh, Theo	44	44	Mason,	New York,	Danbury,	May 12, 1897,	Burglary,	1 years,	
Root, Fred'k, E.,	22	22	Bookkeeper,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 6, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	3 years,	2d offense.
Ross, William,	32	32	Reporter,	New York,	N. Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Forgery,	5 years.	





Table No. 1—Continued.  
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Sullivan, Cornelius	51	54	Laborer,	Ireland,	Tolland,	Dec. 6, 1894,	As't. int. to rape.	6 years.	
Sullivan, Jas. 2d,	27	29	Fireman,	N B.	Hartford,	Sept. 18, 1895,	Be'g in ho'se un'y	4 years.	Promoted to 1st
Surley, James,	49	50	St'm fireman	Conn.,	Windham,	May 7, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2½ years.	{ grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Sullivan, Thomas,	27	27	Hostler,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 5, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Sullivan, John,	26	26	Laborer,	England,	Norwich,	Jan. 6, 1897,	Theft fr. person.	4 years.	
Szantho, Ferdin'd,	24	24	Machinist,	Buda Pest,	Bridgeport	Feb. 23, 1897,	Burglary.	5 years.	
Taylor, James F.,	20	30	Bartender,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 18, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Promoted to 1st
Taylor, Edwin,	56	58	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1895,	Burglary,	15 years.	{ grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Taylor, Geo L.,	37	38	Hostler,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Robbery,	5 years.	
Taylor, Wm. H.,	17	17	Laborer,	Penn.,	N. Haven.	Jan. 7, 1897,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	{ Alias Wm. Nelson,
Teed, William,	20	21	Hostler,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Thomas, Norman,	27	33	Sign painter,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1891,	As't. int. to mur.	15 years,	{ Negro. Pro to 1st
Thompson, Frank,	29	30	Tailor,	Texas,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Thompson, Thos.,	36	40	Farmer,	New York	Litchfield,	Oct. 19, 1893,	Car ab.f ch un. 14	7 years.	{ Negro.
Thompson, Wm.,	22	22	Hostler,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Theft.	1 year.	
Thayer, Chas. B.,	45	45	Brass moul'r	New York,	N. Haven.	Apr. 8, 1897,	Car ab.f ch un. 16	15 years.	
Townsend, Frank,	19	20	Brass grind'r	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1897,	Burglary,	1 year.	
Trenk, Antonio,	36	36	Laborer,	Canada,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ Alias Co'd Trank
Trenk, Edward,	19	21	Barber,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1897,	Robbery,	6 years.	{ Promoted to 1st
Tremaine, John,	25	26	Carpenter,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1895,	Robbery,	4 years.	{ grade, July 9, 1897.
Tyler, John,	35	39	Sailor,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	May 13, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Turpie, Emily,	34	34	Housekeeper	Africa,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1893,	Bur. wi. per. vio'e	18 years.	{ Negro.
Van Alstine, John.	22	23	Glove cutter,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 22, 1893,	Perjury,	2 years.	{ 2 indictm'ts. Pro.
Van Ransslear, W.	48	49	Farmer.	New York,	Hartford.	June 2, 1896,	Forgery,	3 years.	{ 1st gr. Sept. 14, '97.
Vercesi, Pietro,	21	25	Candy mak'r	Italy,	Bridgeport	May 14, 1896,	Horse theft.	3 years,	{ Negro.
Wallace, Geo W.,	25	32	Bookkeeper,	Illinois,	N. Haven,	Sept. 19, 1893,	Pass'g count. m'y	7 years,	{ U. S. C. \$1 fine; s't
Wah Ken,	50	53	Laundrym'n.	China,	Bridgeport	Sept. 12, 1890,	Rob'y and theft.	12 years.	{ Ins. Hos. Aug. 13, '95
Walker, John,	31	33	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Jan. 19, 1894,	As't. int. to kill,	5 years.	{ ret. pris. Mar. 14, '96;
					Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	As't. at to rape,	4 years.	{ s't U. S. Hos. M'y 18,
									{ '96; r. pr. July 23, '97.

Warren, John,	21	Farmer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859,	Life,	{ Promoted to 1st
Watson, William,	30	Baker,	New York	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	1 year.	{ grade, Feb. 9, 1897,
Walker, Edw. H.,	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Nov. 6, 1889,	10 years,	{ \$1 fine. Pro. to 1st
Watson, Stokes,	28	Porter,	Virginia,	Williamatic	Dec. 18, 1896,	1½ years,	{ grade, Nov. 10, '96.
Wallock, Geo. A.,	22	Boatman,	Michigan,	Bridgeport	Sept. 12, 1890,	12 years,	{ Promoted to 1st
Wernet, Otto,	32	Mason,	Canada,	Hartford,	June 2, 1897,	1 year.	{ grade, Oct. 4, 1896.
Ward, Charles,	36	Upholsterer,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 6, 1893,	6 years,	<i>Alias</i> John Brennan
Watts, George,	46	Farmer,	New York,	Litchfield,	Apr. 29, 1896,	3½ years,	{ Promoted to 1st
Welch, Wm. Jr.,	36	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 8, 1893,	6 years,	{ grade, Oct. 4, 1896,
Wells, Martin,	39	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 21, 1896,	5 years,	2d commitment.
Weldon, Arthur,	23	Laborer,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 7, 1896,	2 years,	
Wells, Edward,	20	Machinist,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	1 year.	
Welch, Thomas,	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 1, 1896,	1 year.	
Welch, John J.,	37	Cook,	Scotland,	N. Haven,	Apr. 8, 1897,	1½ years,	
White, Fred'k A.,	27	Farmer,	N. Hampshire,	Norwich,	Jan. 6, 1897,	3 years,	
Whipple, Frank A.,	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 13, 1894,	5 years,	
Williams, Geo. W.,	21	Farmer,	Conn.,	Middletown	Dec. 24, 1892,	14 years,	Negro. 2d commitment
Willis, Szyz,	45	Laborer,	Virginia,	Bridgeport	Feb. 24, 1892,	Life,	Negro. 3 in s. 5-4-5.
Williams, Wal'tp.	31	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 5, 1895,	7 years,	Pro. 1st gr. Oct. 4, '97
Willetts, William,	33	Farmer,	New York,	Danbury,	May 15, 1895,	3 years,	<i>Alias</i> Thos. Fris Lee
Winters, Archibald	19	Laborer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	7 years,	2d offense, 3d com't
Winterfeld, Wm. A.	27	Butcher,	Denmark,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1897,	1 year.	
Wilson, Thos. Jr.,	26	Farmer,	Virginia,	Norwich,	May 4, 1897,	10 years,	
Wruock, Chas. F.,	22	Locksmith,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1895,	7 years,	U. S. District Court.
Zaniel, Anton,	28	Buffer pain'r	Poland,	Hartford,	May 25, 1897,	10 years,	Sen. to h'g. Dec 3, '97.
Fuda, Gessippi,	31	Laborer,	Italy,	Bridgeport	June 17, 1897,	Death,	Sen. to h'g. Dec 17, '97
Imposino, Nicod'o,	22	Laborer,	Italy,	Bridgeport	June 28, 1897,	Death,	



Table No. 2.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CONN. STATE PRISON, FROM OCT. 1, 1896 TO SEPT. 30, 1897.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Allen, James C.,	57	58	Salesman,	New York,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Theft, person,	1 year,	May 17, 1897.	....	
Ansenburg, Louis,	33	34	Moulder,	Germany,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896,	Burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 31, 1897.	....	
Armour, William,	50	51	Farmer,	Ireland,	Middletown,	Apr. 8, 1896,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Feb. 16, 1897.	....	
Arco, Antonio,	21	22	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	May 18, 1897.	....	
Baker, George,	38	41	Hatter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 6, 1893,	Statu. burglary,	4 years,	Nov. 12, 1896.	....	3 indictments, 2-1-1.
Barney, Albert,	60	61	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Dec. 24, 1896.	2 dys.	
Baker, William,	24	25	Butcher,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896,	Forgery,	1 year,	Jan. 16, 1897.	17 dys.	Released the 14th, the 15 being Lin-
Blythe, Arthur,	39	40	Blacksmith,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1895,	At. statu. burg.,	1 year,	Oct. 14, 1896.	....	coln's day.
Boyle, Joseph,	18	19	Clerk,	Mass.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	May 22, 1897.	5 dys.,	Alias Jos. Lyman,
Brown, William,	20	21	Cook,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1895,	Burglary,	2 years,	Nov. 12, 1896.	....	Handed to Sheriff,
Brown, Hezekiah,	17	18	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	May 1, 1897.	20 dys.,	Mass., pen. charge
Bradley, Charles E.,	37	37	Laborer,	Canada,	New Haven,	Apr. 6, 1897,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	July 3, 1897.	....	Negro. Dis. the 1st the 2d being Sun.
Brown, Joseph, No. 2,	31	37	Barber,	Penn.,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 9, 1891,	Burglary,	7 years,	Sept. 11, 1897.	....	Dis. the 3d, the 4th being Sunday and
Burke, John,	28	29	Farmer,	Mass.,	Putnam,	Mar. 3, 1896,	Burglary,	1 year,	Jan. 11, 1897.	....	5th a legal Holiday
Burnham, Wm. H.,	41	46	Butcher,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 12, 1892,	Rape,	5 years,	Jan. 29, 1897.	....	Promoted to 1st grade, Mar. 9, '97.
Butterfield, Edward,	36	38	Carpenter,	France,	Hartford,	June 4, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 23, 1897.	....	3 indictm'ts, 5-1-1.
Burdick, William,	39	40	Boxmaker,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Breaking into a railroad car,	1 year,	July 22, 1897.	2 dys.	
Caples, Wallace,	19	22	Painter,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 23, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	Jan. 7, 1897.	15 dys.	Negro.
Cairnes, James,	28	29	Farmer,	Scotland,	New Haven,	Apr. 21, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Mar. 1, 1897.	....	3d offense.

Carr, John,	44	46	Quarryman,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1895, Statu. burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Mar. 26, 1897,	6 dys.	{ Pro'd to 1st grade { June 8th, 1897.
Carroll, Charles,	20	21	Waiter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 6, 1896, Burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 16, 1897,	....	
Cassidy, Thomas,	20	21	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven,	Oct. 7, 1896, Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 17, 1897,	....	
Church, Chas. F.,	23	24	Rubber worker,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896, Theft,	1 year,	Nov. 19, 1896,	....	3d offense.
Cheesbro, Joseph,	48	52	Hatter,	Conn.,	Middletown,	Apr. 5, 1893, Burning a barn,	5 years,	July 25, 1897,	2 dys.,	2d commitment.
Clark, James,	37	40	Laborer,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 10, 1894, Burglary,	3 years,	May 22, 1897,	10 dys.	
Clark, Thomas, No. 1,	36	37	Barber,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896, Theft,	1½ yrs.	June 4, 1897,	....	
Conley, John,	35	36	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1895, Burglary,	2 years,	Oct. 5, 1896,	10 dys.	{ Dis. the 3d, the 4th { being Sunday.
Connell, Martin,	56	56	Peddler,	England,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897, Being a tramp,	6 mos.,	July 3, 1897,	....	{ Dis. by Board of { Pardons. { Dis. the 30th, the { 31 being Sunday.
Conlon, Daniel,	23	24	Laborer,	Conn.,	New London,	Sept. 1, 1896, Theft,	1 year,	July 12, 1897,	....	
Coon, Robert A.,	21	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 16, 1895, Horse stealing,	2 years,	June 10, 1897,	....	
Creary, James,	19	21	Painter,	Conn.,	Waterbury,	Oct. 17, 1895, Highway rob'y,	1½ yrs.,	Jan. 30, 1897,	....	
Cunning'm, Jno. No. 1	25	26	Marine Fire'm'n	P. Edw. Isl'd	New Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895, Ass't, int. steal from person,	2 years,	Dec. 26, 1896,	5 dys.,	{ Dis. the 26, the 27th { being Sunday.
Cunning'm, Jno. No. 2	47	48	Farmer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896, As't, int. to kill,	2 years,	Sept. 30, 1897,	....	
Daly, John,	23	24	Weaver,	New York,	New Haven,	Feb. 20, 1895, At, com. rape,	2 years,	Nov. 16, 1896,	5 dys.	
Divose, Louis,	27	30	Laborer,	Italy,	Danbury,	Oct. 23, 1894, As't, com. rape,	3 years,	June 1, 1897,	7 dys.,	<i>Alias</i> Lo's Amanny
Doe, John, No. 2,	24	27	Sailor,	Denmark,	New Haven,	Oct. 3, 1894, Theft,	3 years,	May 5, 1897,	....	<i>Alias</i> Era's Anders'n
Donohue, Dominick,	33	34	Shoemaker,	Mass.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896, Statu. burglary,	1 year,	May 17, 1897,	....	
Donnelly, George,	19	20	Plumber,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 9, 1896, Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 19, 1897,	....	
Dunn, Julian,	29	31	Teamster,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 18, 1895, Theft, person,	1½ yrs.,	Jan. 18, 1897,	17 dys.	
Dwyer, James,	23	24	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 27, 1896, Theft,	1 year,	Mar. 6, 1897,	....	{ Dis. the 6th, the { 7th being Sunday.
Edmonds, Wm.,	26	27	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896, Theft,	18 mos.,	June 9, 1897,	5 dys.	
Ewen, William,	50	52	Shoemaker,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 3, 1895, As't, com. rape,	3 years,	Aug. 5, 1897,	....	
Farley, Peter,	22	27	Bartender,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1893, Theft, person,	4 years,	Feb. 18, 1897,	....	<i>Alias</i> Curtis.



Hewelett, Francis,	20	23	Farmer,	Conn.,	New London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Abus'g fe'le ch'd	4 years,	June 25, 1897.	....	{ Prom'ted 1st grade March 9, 1897.
Hewelett, Henry,	19	22	Farmer,	Conn.,	New London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Abus'g fe'le ch'd	4 years,	June 25, 1897.	....	
Hill, Frederick,	44	45	Farmer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 9, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Aug. 19, 1897.	....	3d offense.
Howard, Charles,	19	21	Laborer,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 9, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	Dec. 29, 1896.	20 dys.,	Negro.
Hoitenege, Andrew,	24	25	Farmer,	Germany,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Jan. 30, 1897.	5 dys.,	{ Sent to Ins. Hos., Mar. 14, 1896; ret'd to Mar. 14, 1896; sent to Sept. 14, 1896; sent to Sept. 14, 1896; sent to p'ris. Dec. 13, 1896. Negro.
Hurley, Patrick,	29	32	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	July 5, 1894,	Abus'g fe'le ch'd	3 years,	Feb. 9, 1897.	5 dys.,	
Jackson, William,	22	24	Waiter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1895,	Theft, person,	2 years,	June 8, 1897.	....	
Johnson, Henry,	23	25	Teamster,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 11, 1894,	Bur. in day time	2½ yrs.,	Dec. 6, 1896.	....	
Johnson, Geo. No. 2,	19	20	Farmer,	New Jersey,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Dec. 24, 1896.	....	
Johnson, Frank,	22	24	Bricklayer,	New Jersey,	Danbury,	Oct. 15, 1895,	Theft,	1½ yrs.,	Feb. 8, 1897.	10 dys.	
Kelly, William,	28	31	Brakeman,	Penn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1893,	Th'ft statu. bur'g	3½ yrs.,	Dec. 11, 1896.	5 dys.	
Kleet, Paul,	40	40	Farmer,	Germany,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1897,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	Apr. 3, 1897.	....	
Kondis, Michael,	23	23	Laborer,	Hungary,	Bridgeport,	May 14, 1896,	Being a tramp,	5 mos.,	Oct. 13, 1896.	....	{ Disch'ged the 3d— 4th being Sunday.
Lawlor, John,	17	19	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Mar. 7, 1897.	68 dys.	
Lay, Frederick,	23	24	Iron moulder,	New Jersey,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Apr. 12, 1897.	....	
Leonard, Hiram,	63	65	Wood marker,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 15, 1895,	Burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 3, 1897.	....	2 indictments, 1-1.
Leniax, Felix,	63	69	Farmer,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1891,	Stat. burg. and statu. arson.	7 years,	Mar. 23, 1897.	2 dys.,	{ Alias Aliuikoff; 2 indictments, 3-4.
Leary, James,	32	35	Polisher,	Ohio,	Waterbury,	Feb. 21, 1894,	Highway rob.,	4 years,	July 30, 1897.	....	
Lee, Henry,	24	27	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Horse stealing,	3 years,	July 26, 1897.	20 dys.	{ Disch'ged the 11th —12th bei'g Sun'y.
Little, William,	31	34	Painter,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Theft, person,	3 years,	Sept. 11, 1897.	150 dys.	
Lloyd, Thomas,	38	39	Ship carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	St'ru. b'rg., theft	1 year,	Apr. 12, 1897.	....	{ Sent to Ins. Hos. Sept. 14, 1896 and returned to p'ris. Dec. 12, 1896.
Lynes, John,	23	28	Die sinker,	New York,	New Haven,	Oct. 4, 1892,	Horse stealing,	5 years,	Feb. 5, 1897.	15 dys.,	
Mackey, John,	34	47	Machinist,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1884,	As'tt. int. to kill burglary.	35 years,	July 5, 1897.	....	{ Disch'ed by Board of Pardons.
Madden, Patrick,	40	40	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	Oct. 6, 1896.	....	



Table No. 2—Continued.  
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1896, TO SEPT., 30, 1897—Continued.

NAME.	Age when com-mitted.	Age at Pres-ent.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	When Discharged.	Lost Time.	Remarks.
Marshall, William,	56	57	Carpenter,	England,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Apr. 12, 1897.	....	{ 3d offense. <i>Alias</i> William Pope.
Mason, Charles,	56	57	Cloth, shoe cut'r	Mass.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896,	Theft,	18 mos.,	June 4, 1897.	....	
Mason, Edward,	22	24	Coach builder,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895,	Horse theft,	2 years,	June 2, 1897.	....	{ Prom'd 1st grade Feb. 9, 1897.
Martin, John,	56	57	Bookkeeper,	New York,	Putnam,	Sept. 2, 1896,	Being a tramp,	1 year,	July 13, 1897.	....	
Maloney, Martin,	22	23	Teamster,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 14, 1896,	As'tt. int. to kill	1 year,	Aug. 24, 1897.	....	
Mead, Edward,	29	30	Shoe laster,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Theft, person,	1 year,	May 17, 1897.	....	
Meyers, Joseph,	48	49	Laborer,	Germany,	New Haven,	Oct. 8, 1896,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Aug. 18, 1897.	....	
Moulton, John G.,	30	34	Riding master,	Africa,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1892,	Horse stealing,	5 years,	Dec. 31, 1896.	....	{ Prom'd 1st grade Oct. 13, 1896.
McCabe, Hugh J.,	25	26	Weaver,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 10, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Oct. 26, 1896.	....	
McGarrin, Thomas,	34	36	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Horse stealing,	2 years,	July 13, 1897.	....	
McKnight, William,	24	26	Plasterer,	Penn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 23, 1897.	....	
McKegg, Alfred,	18	19	Painter,	Conn.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	May 17, 1897.	....	{ Prom'd 1st grade April 13, 1897.
Marvin, John,	19	20	Paper maker,	Penn.,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Nov. 21, 1896.	....	{ Disch'ged the 21st —22d be'g Sunday.
Nolan, Timothy,	27	29	Miller,	England,	Hartford,	Mar. 6, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Oct. 10, 1896.	5 dys.	{ Disch'ged the 10th —11th be'g Sunday
Nolan, Frank,	34	38	Cook,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1893,	Theft, person,	4 years,	Mar. 3, 1897.	13 dys.,	{ Disch'ged the 20th —21st be'g Sunday
Nudie, Jacob,	47	53	Farmer,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1891,	Statu. burglary and statu. arson	7 years,	Mar. 20, 1897.	....	{ 2 indictments, 3-4. \$500 fine. Sent to Ins. Hos., Nov. 17,
Nyman, John,	27	37	Laborer,	Germany,	Tolland,	Sept. 6, 1887,	Manslaughter,	8½ yrs.,	Sept. 16, 1897.	....	1893; ret. to prison
O'Neil, Eugene,	23	24	Laborer,	Conn.,	New Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Dec. 22, 1896.	....	{ Sept. 19, 1894.
Patterson, Richard,	26	26	Shoemaker,	Mass.,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.,	Oct. 6, 1896.	....	

Parme, Frank W.,	25	Oysterman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	May 25, 1897, Taking letter U. 3 mos., S.P.O. correspond	Aug. 24, 1897, ....	U. S. District Court.
Penley, Frank,	19	Mill hand,	Maine,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895, Burglary,	Nov. 28, 1896, 6 dys.	
Price, William B.,	39	Engineer,	Penn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896, Burglary,	Nov. 17, 1896, ....	2d commitment.
Quesky, John,	33	Engineer,	Poland,	New Haven,	Apr. 11, 1895, Obt'g money by false pretenses,	Jan. 1, 1897, 1 day.	
Quirk, William,	29	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 8, 1896, Being a tramp,	Jan. 7, 1897, ....	
Ray, John,	35	Laborer,	England,	Litchfield,	Apr. 27, 1897, Being a tramp,	Aug. 26, 1897, ....	
Ranney, Joseph,	21	Clerk,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895, Statu. burglary,	Aug. 24, 1897, ....	2 indictments, 1-1.
Reynolds, William,	28	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1895, Statu. burglary,	Feb. 23, 1897, ....	
Ricca, Tony,	24	Laborer,	Italy,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1895, Theft,	Oct. 19, 1896, 5 dys.	
Ritzer, Francesco,	24	Baker,	Italy,	Danbury,	May 10, 1894, Having in his possession coun-terfeit coin,	Dec. 10, 1896, ....	{ Sent Ins. Hos. Dec. 12, 1894; ret'ned to pris'n, Sep. 19, '96.
Reccoordella, Mauro,	53	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 5, 1894, Abn'g'le child under 14 years,	Feb. 24, 1897, 20 dys.	{ Disch'ged the 29th —30th be'g Sund'y { and 31st Dec'n day
Ricio, Guisepppe,	25	Shoemaker,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896, As'lt, int. to kill,	May 29, 1897, 14 dys.,	
Rippert, Denis,	54	Laborer,	Sweden,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1895, Ent'ng unlaw. f'ly prem. kill,	June 30, 1897, ....	
Rice, James,	30	Iron moulder,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	May 13, 1896, Burglary, cow take flesh,	Aug. 29, 1897, ....	
Roberts, Edward,	18	Laborer,	Ohio,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895, Burglary,	Nov. 21, 1896, ....	{ Disch'ged the 21st —22d be'g Sunday. { Negro Dis. 11th { 12th be'g Sunday.
Ross, John,	40	Cook,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894, Horse stealing,	Sept. 11, 1897, ....	
Rook, James,	40	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	July 7, 1896, Being a tramp,	Jan. 6, 1897, ....	2 indictments, 5-2½.
Ryan, James,	22	Peddler,	New York,	Middletown,	Apr. 7, 1891, Burglary,	Sept. 16, 1897, ....	3d commitment.
Savage, Murty,	54	Printer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895, Horse theft,	Sept. 22, 1897, ....	2d commitment.
Scaplin, William,	24	Carpenter,	Conn.,	New London,	Sept. 1, 1896, Theft,	July 12, 1897, ....	
Scheveron, Frank,	33	Barber,	R. I.,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896, Theft, person,	July 22, 1897, 3 dys.	
Schultz, Charles,	42	Cook,	Maryland,	Danbury,	Oct. 21, 1896, Burglary,	Aug. 31, 1897, ....	{ Promoted to 1st grade, Jan. 5, 1897.
Shepard, Hugh,	22	Laundryman,	Vermont,	Litchfield,	Oct. 17, 1895, Horse stealing,	July 8, 1897, ....	{ 2 indict., 2-2. Pro'd 1st grade Oct. 4, '96.
Smith, Charles, No. 2,	35	Organ maker,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 2, 1893, Horse stealing,	Oct. 8, 1896, ....	





Table No. 3

ROSTER OF CONVICTS THAT HAVE DIED AT CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1896, TO SEPT. 30, 1897.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Death.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Died.	Cause of Death.
Donovan, Michael,	46	48	Laborer,	Ireland,	Norwich,	June 5, 1894,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Nov. 10, 1896,	Phtthisis pulmonalis.
Feeney, Martin,	37	47	Rubber cutter,	Vermont,	Waterbury,	Nov. 1, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Mar. 6, 1897,	Gonorrhoeal arthritis.
Green, Charles,	25	31	Carpet layer,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 25, 1890,	Rape,	15 years,	Nov. 1, 1896,	Pul'ary hemorrhages.
Hoben, Thomas,	23	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Horse stealing,	2 years,	Jan. 31, 1897,	Phtthisis pulmonalis.
Long, Charles,	27	29	Plasterer,	New York,	New Haven,	Apr. 9, 1895,	{ Burglar, ass't with int. to kill	15 years,	Apr. 15, 1897,	{ Suicide, sat'g himself and bed with kerosine, set'g fire. 3 count, 10-5.
Tassock, William,	26	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 20, 1895,	Robbery,	6 years,	June 3, 1897,	Phtthisis pulmonalis.
CONVICTS THAT HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY HANGING.										
Hertlein, Kaspar,	40	40	Farmer,	Germany,	Hartford,	June 10, 1896,	Murder, 1st deg.	Death.	Dec. 3, 1896,	Executed by hanging.
Kippe, Thomas,	42	42	Brass moulder,	Scotland,	New Haven,	Jan. 14, 1897,	Murder, 1st deg.	Death.	July 14, 1897,	Executed by hanging.

**Table No. 4**  
**ROSTER OF LIFE CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.**

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Allen, George,	33	53	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 7, 1877,	Murder, 2d degree,	Life.	{ Promoted to 1st gr'de Oct.
Alexander, Lorena,	44	63	Housekeeper,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Nov. 8, 1878,	"	"	{ 4th, 1896.
Albrecht, Walter,	26	31	Butcher,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	"	
Bellware, Hazen,	45	52	Laborer,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 19, 1890,	Murder, 2d degree,	"	
Bishop, Wesley W.,	33	51	Druggist,	Connecticut,	Norwich,	May 20, 1879,	"	"	{ Promoted to 1st gr'de Oct.
Buckholtz, William,	25	42	Bookkeeper,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	June 1, 1880,	"	"	{ 13th, 1896.
Caruso, Loreuzo,	27	29	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	July 2, 1895,	"	"	{ Sent to Insane Hospital
Cherest, Michael,	20	45	Scissors maker,	Mass'chu'ts,	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	"	"	{ June 23, 1886, returned to
Chamberlain, Henry B.,	22	32	Clerk,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 18, 1887,	"	"	{ prison Nov. 8, 1892; sent
Cobb, Kate,	31	49	Housekeeper,	Connecticut,	Norwich,	Jan. 17, 1879,	"	"	{ to Insane Hospital July
Conant, Frank V.,	34	47	Salesman,	Mass'chu'ts,	New London,	Oct. 15, 1884,	"	"	{ 15, 1893, returned to pris-
Coyle, Richard,	58	69	Cloth finisher,	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 4, 1886,	"	"	{ on Sept. 19, 1896.
Colombe, Joseph,	36	37	Carpenter,	France,	New Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	"	"	
Davis, John H.,	27	45	Laborer,	Mass'chu'ts,	Hartford,	Apr. 3, 1879,	"	"	{ Promoted to 1st Grade
Daley, Mary,	45	50	Housekeeper,	Ireland,	Windham,	Jan. 20, 1892,	"	"	{ October 13, 1896.
Dynes, John,	19	43	Shoemaker,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	"	"	{ Returned from In'e Hos-
Early, Daniel F.,	30	32	R. R. man,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	"	"	{pital Nov. 28, 1892.
Ellis, Jefferson,	34	52	Engineer,	New York,	Haddam,	Dec. 12, 1879,	"	"	{ Negro—Att. suicide Mch.
Gilbert, Charles,	25	57	Painter,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	May 4, 1865,	"	"	{ 23, '83 at 7.45 p.m. by h'n'g
									{ Sent to Insane Hos. Nov.
									{ 17, '93, ret. Apr. 23, '94.
									{ Es. Oct. 25, '68; recap. May
									{ 1, '69; s't to Ins. Hos. Sept.
									{ 10, 1874, retur'd Oct. 17, 1874.

Gong, Charles,	19	25	Laundryman,	China,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1891,	"	"	"	{Alias Charles Lee Coon, and Lee Yeon Coon. Esc'd June 27, 1887; recap. June 28, 1887. Promoted to 1st grade, Jan. 5, 1897.
Graves, Oscar,	18	42	Carriage painter,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	"	"	"	{Negro. Sente'ced to hang sent'ce commut'd by Gen. As'y Pro. 1st gr. Nov. 10, '96. Negro. Re-comm't'd June 9, 1893, for life.
Grosso, Antonio,	29	30	Hatter,	Italy,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 18, 1896,	"	"	"	
Hawley, John, No. 1,	30	59	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Daubury,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape,	"	"	
Hall, Frederick,	32	58	Laborer,	Mass'chn'ts,	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Murder, 1st degree,	"	"	
Hawley, John, No. 2,	39	44	Janitor,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 7, 1892,	Murder, 2d degree,	"	"	
Kennedy, John P.,	28	40	Cow herder,	Kansas,	New London,	Apr. 2, 1895,	"	"	"	
Lynch, Patrick,	38	58	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Oct. 26, 1877,	"	"	"	
Orlando, Michael A.,	51	51	Lamp lighter,	Italy,	New Haven,	Feb. 11, 1897,	"	"	"	
Perkins, Joel W.,	54	80	Carpenter,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1871,	"	"	"	
Rogers, Edward,	43	44	Laborer,	Vermont,	Middletown,	Oct. 21, 1896,	"	"	"	
Sparano, Antonio,	27	27	Farmer,	Italy,	New Haven,	Feb. 16, 1897,	"	"	"	
Squires, Andrew,	40	52	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Brooklyn,	Apr. 23, 1885,	"	"	"	{Escaped from Pris'n Hos- pital dur'g night of June 7, 1896; recap'd and ret'd to prison June 12, 1896.
Steere, Dwight F.,	28	49	Butcher,	Mass'chn'ts,	Norwich,	Apr. 24, 1876,	"	"	"	{Sent to Insaue Hospital Nov. 17, 1893; returned to prison Sept. 19, 1894.
Stoffle, Rudolph,	40	48	Farmer,	Germany,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 18, 1889,	"	"	"	{Promoted to 1st grade Oct. 4, 1896.
Taylor, James F.,	20	30	Bartender,	New York,	New Haven,	July 18, 1887,	"	"	"	{Promoted to 1st grade Feb. 9, 1897.
Warren, John,	21	59	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859,	"	"	"	{Negro. 2d commitment.
Willis, Szym,	45	50	Laborer,	Virginia,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 24, 1892,	Rape,	"	"	

Table No. 5

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONN. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SEPT. 30, 1897.

NAME.	Age when Committed.	Age at Present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Sent to Insane Asylum.	Remarks.
Anderson, Alonzo W.,	20	33	.....	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Apr. 9, 1885,	Negro.
Atwood, Morris,	55	58	Farmer,	American,	New Haven,	July 3, 1894,	Arson,	7 years,	Dec. 12, 1894,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. July 15, '93, ret'd to pris.
Bassett, Frank,	24	42	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Mar. 1, 1879,	Murder, 2 deg.,	Life,	Sept. 14, 1896,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Apr. 23, '94.
Brooks, John R.,	32	37	Manufacturer,	England,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 22, 1892,	As'tt. int. mur.,	10 years,	June 8, 1895,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Sept. 13, '94, ret'd to pris.
Castagnetto, John,	18	31	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 16, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	June 5, 1895,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Dec. 12, '94.
Costello, Anthony,	26	27	Fireman,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Statu. burglar,	3 years,	July 7, 1896,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Dec. 8, '86, ret. Sept. 7, '87;
Cuff, James,	33	70	.....	Ireland,	Brooklyn,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Mar. 23, 1882,	{ sent again June 2, '90, ret. May 21, '91; sent again on Sept. 13, '94, ret. Mar. 5, '95.
Costello, James,	28	31	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	6½ yrs.,	Mar. 17, 1897,	4 indictments.
Dillon, John,	21	26	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	Life,	Dec. 12, 1894,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. June 12, 1891, returned to pris. Dec. 19, 1891.
Doolittle, Wallis S.,	39	50	.....	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 19, 1886,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	Mar. 26, 1892,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Nov. 17, '93; ret. to pris.
Enright, Patrick,	22	30	Blacksmith,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 17, 1889,	Rape,	10 yrs.,	June 8, 1895,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Sept. 19, '94, sent to In. Hos.
Eno, Louis,	35	40	Weaver,	Canada,	Putnam,	May 3, 1892,	As'tt. int. mur.,	10 yrs.,	May 11, 1897,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. May 2, 1896; returned to pris. Sept. 19, 1896.
Favetti, Philip,	38	47	.....	Italy,	Norwich,	May 11, 1888,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	July 15, 1893,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Feb. 13, 1890, returned to pris. July 10, 1890.
Hall, John,	22	24	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 13, 1895,	Indecent as'tt,	5 years,	Sept. 14, 1896,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Mar. 10, 1890, returned to pris. July 10, 1890.
Hanley, James,	26	31	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	May 12, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	May 11, 1897,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Mar. 14, 1896; returned to pris. June 27, 1896.
Hill, Joseph,	34	37	Dyer,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Theft,	4 years,	May 11, 1897,	
Hunt, Wm. H.,	31	32	Barber,	California.	New London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Horse theft,	2 years,	Mar. 17, 1897,	
Hotchkiss, Henry S.,	40	50	Musician,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mar. 3, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Aug. 12, 1895,	
Jackson, Henry,	34	37	Cook,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Sept. 20, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	5 years,	Dec. 12, 1894,	Negro.



Johnson, Fred'k H.,	43	48	Buffer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 17, 1892,	Horse th't & bur.	10 yrs.,	July 15, 1893, Negro.
Leader, James,	23	26	Laborer,	Maine,	Killingly,	May 3, 1894,	Rape,	12 yrs.,	} Sent previously Sept. 14,
Mehura, Andrew,	31	32	Laborer,	Austria,	Litchfield,	Apr. 22, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years,	%; ret. to pris. Dec. 13, '96.
Murphy, John,	26	38	.....	England,	Litchfield,	Apr. 15, 1885,	Att. to com. mur.	15 yrs.,	
McIntyre, John,	41	46	Stonemason,	New York,	Litchfield,	May 9, 1892,	As'tt. int. rape,	6 years,	{ Sent previously to In. Hos.
McKay, George H.,	28	30	Baker,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Apr. 18, 1895,	As'tt. int. rape,	3½ yrs.,	{ Sept. 13, 1894, returned to
McNamara, Michael,	45	64	.....	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 23, 1878,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	pris. Mar. 5, 1895.
Perry, Fred'k A. S.,	42	51	.....	Georgia,	Norwich,	Jan. 21, 1888,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	
Ray, Frank,	24	27	Bridge builder,	Illinois,	Winchester,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3½	
Rathburn, Chas. I.,	36	41	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New London,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	
Sperry, Edgar M.,	43	51	.....	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 11, 1889,	As'tt on minor female child.	12 years,	
Wilcox, Louis H.,	17	20	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Car. kno'g & abu.	4 years,	
							tem. ch. un.	15 y's	



**TABLE No. 6.**  
**CLASSIFICATION BY AGE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT,**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.**

Age when Convicted.	No.	Age, Sept. 30, 1897.	No.	Age when Convicted.	No.	Age, Sept. 30, 1897.	No.
From 16 to 20	44	From 16 to 20	29	From 55 to 60	12	From 55 to 60	14
20 to 25	100	20 to 25	81	60 to 65	1	60 to 65	4
25 to 30	104	25 to 30	100	65 to 70	1	65 to 70	3
30 to 35	72	30 to 35	74	70 to 75	1	70 to 75	0
35 to 40	53	35 to 40	57	75 to 80	0	75 to 80	2
40 to 45	29	40 to 45	39				
45 to 50	16	45 to 50	27	Total, . .	444	Total, . .	444
50 to 55	11	50 to 55	14				

**TABLE No. 7.**  
**CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION.**

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Actor, . . .	1	Glove Cutter, . .	1	Reporter, . .	1
Boiler Maker, . .	1	Housekeepers, . .	14	Railroad Men, . .	4
Butchers, . . .	7	Hatters, . . .	8	Rubber Cutters, . .	5
Broker, . . .	1	Hod Carrier, . .	1	Sailors, . . .	7
Blacksmiths, . .	9	Hostlers, . . .	20	Salesmen, . . .	4
Barbers, . . .	10	Ivory Layer, . .	1	Seamstress, . .	1
Bookkeepers, . .	5	Junkmen, . . .	1	Sewing Machine	
Brass Workers, . .	6	Jack Spinner, . .	1	Man, . . .	1
Brakemen, . . .	4	Janitors, . . .	2	Scissors Maker, . .	1
Box Builder, . .	1	Laborers, . . .	89	Speculator, . .	1
Bartenders, . .	2	Lasters, . . .	3	Steam Fitters, . .	8
Buffers, . . .	2	Lithographer, . .	1	Shoe Makers, . .	6
Boatman, . . .	1	Laundrymen, . .	2	Stone Sculptors, . .	2
Bakers, . . .	5	Locksmith, . . .	1	Stenographer, . .	1
Bricklayers, . .	3	Millhand, . . .	1	Saloon Keeper, . .	1
Bridge Builder, . .	1	Machinists, . . .	5	Sawyer, . . .	1
Confectioners, . .	3	Masons, . . .	3	Tool Makers, . .	2
Carpenters, . . .	13	Miners, . . .	2	Timber Cutter, . .	1
Cooks, . . .	10	Moulders, . . .	6	Teamsters, . . .	16
Clerks, . . .	7	Metal Mixer, . .	1	Tanner, . . .	1
Cloth Finisher, . .	1	Nickel Plater, . .	1	Tailors, . . .	2
Canvasser, . . .	1	Oyster Man, . .	1	Tinsmiths, . . .	2
Carriage Painters, . .	2	Paper Hanger, . .	1	Veterinary	
Cigar maker, . .	1	Painters, . . .	12	Surgeon, . . .	1
Cow Herder, . .	1	Peddlers, . . .	5	Upholsterer, . .	1
Dentist, . . .	1	Porters, . . .	2	Waiters, . . .	7
Druggist, . . .	1	Printers, . . .	3	Wheelwright, . .	1
Errand Boys, . .	2	Plasterer, . . .	1	Wool Carder, . .	1
Expressman, . .	1	Proofreader, . .	1	Weavers, . . .	2
Engineers, . . .	6	Polishers, . . .	2	Wood Carvers, . .	1
Farmers, . . .	48	Physicians, . . .	4		
Firemen, . . .	7	Quarryman, . .	1		
Florist, . . .	1			Total, . . .	444

TABLE No. 8.  
CLASSIFICATION BY NATIVITY.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
California, . . .	2	New Hampshire,	1	France, . . .	3
Connecticut, . .	149	Ohio, . . .	2	Germany, . . .	18
Dis. of Columbia,	1	Oregon, . . .	1	Greece, . . .	1
Delaware, . . .	1	Pennsylvania, .	6	Hungary, . . .	1
Illinois, . . .	6	Rhode Island, .	5	Ireland, . . .	30
Indiana, . . .	1	Texas, . . .	1	Italy, . . .	32
Kansas, . . .	2	Vermont, . . .	8	New Brunswick,	2
Kentucky, . . .	1	Virginia, . . .	2	Nova Scotia, . .	1
Louisiana, . . .	1	Africa, . . .	1	Poland, . . .	4
Maine, . . .	5	Austria, . . .	2	Portugal, . . .	3
Maryland, . . .	4	Buda Pest, . .	1	Scotland, . . .	3
Massachusetts, .	35	Canada, . . .	16	Sweden, . . .	2
Michigan, . . .	2	China, . . .	2	Russia, . . .	8
New Jersey, . .	5	Denmark, . . .	1	Switzerland, . .	2
New York, . . .	58	England, . . .	10		
North Carolina,	1	Finland, . . .	1	Total, . . .	444

TABLE No. 9.  
CLASSIFICATION BY CRIME.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Assault with intent to kill and burglary, . . .	1	Embezzlement, . . .	2
Abortion, . . .	3	Escaping from jail, . . .	4
Adultery, . . .	9	Forgery, . . .	12
Abusing a female child under fourteen years, . . .	7	Horse stealing, . . .	31
Arson, . . .	7	Incorrigible act, . . .	1
Assault with intent to kill,	26	Highway robbery, . . .	3
Assault with intent to kill and murder, . . .	9	Incest, . . .	1
Assault with intent to com- mit rape, . . .	8	Manslaughter, . . .	13
Assault, . . .	1	Murder in 2d degree, . .	37
Attempt to commit rape, . .	10	Perjury, . . .	3
Attempt at theft from person	1	Passing counterfeit money, .	3
Being a tramp, . . .	1	Placing obstruction on rail- road track, . . .	1
Being in a dwelling house unlawfully at night, . .	1	Rape, . . .	16
Burglary, . . .	89	Robbery, . . .	14
Burglary in day time, . . .	3	Robbery with violence, . .	6
Burglary with per'l violence,	2	Robbery and theft, . . .	1
Burning barn, . . .	2	Statutory arson, . . .	1
Breaking and entering, . .	3	Statutory burglary, . . .	49
Bigamy, . . .	5	Theft, . . .	28
Counterfeiting, . . .	6	Theft from person, . . .	20
Conspiracy to commit theft,	4		
		Total, . . .	444

TABLE No. 10.  
CLASSIFICATION BY SENTENCE.

Sentence.	Fine.	No.	Sentence.	Fine.	No.
3 months, . . . . .	.....	1	8 years, . . . . .	.....	5
1 year, . . . . .	.....	53	8 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	1
1 year, 3 months, . . . . .	.....	1	9 years, . . . . .	.....	2
1 year, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	19	9 yrs., 6 mos., fine, \$ 1.00	.....	1
1 year, 9 months, . . . . .	.....	1	10 years, . . . . .	.....	14
2 years, . . . . .	.....	54	10 years and fine, . . . . .	1.00	2
2 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	15	10 years and fine, . . . . .	25.00	1
3 years, . . . . .	.....	81	12 years, . . . . .	.....	7
3 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	8	13 years, . . . . .	.....	1
4 years, . . . . .	.....	27	14 years, . . . . .	.....	2
4 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	2	15 years, . . . . .	.....	9
4 years, 8 months, . . . . .	.....	2	16 years, . . . . .	.....	1
5 years, . . . . .	.....	52	18 years, . . . . .	.....	1
5 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	1	20 years, . . . . .	.....	6
6 years, . . . . .	.....	12	25 years, . . . . .	.....	2
6 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	2	35 years, . . . . .	.....	1
7 years, . . . . .	.....	16	Life, . . . . .	.....	37
7 years and fine, . . . . .	\$1.00	2			
7 years, 6 months, . . . . .	.....	2			
			Total, . . . . .		444

TABLE No. 11.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT SEPT. 30, 1896,  
SINCE RECEIVED, DEATHS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Whole number in confinement, Sept. 30, 1896, - - -	386
Since received by commitment, - - - - -	216
Since received from Insane Hospital, - - - - -	5 —607
Discharged by expiration of sentence. - - - - -	141
Discharged by Board of Pardons, - - - - -	3
Died in Hospital, - - - - -	5
Suicide, - - - - -	1
Executed, - - - - -	2
Sent to Insane Hospital, - - - - -	9 —161
Leaving in confinement, Sept. 30, 1897, - - -	446

TABLE No. 12.  
COMMITMENTS.

First commitment, - - - - -	419
Second " - - - - -	17
Third " - - - - -	4
Fourth " - - - - -	2
Fifth " - - - - -	1
Ninth " - - - - -	1 —444

TABLE No. 13.  
COLOR AND SEX.

White males, - - - - -	396
Colored " - - - - -	33
White females, - - - - -	13
Colored " - - - - -	2 —444

TABLE No. 14.

## COMMITMENT BY COUNTIES.

The 444 prisoners in confinement on Sept. 30, 1897, were received as follows:—

From New Haven County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
“ Hartford	“	-	-	-	-	-	94
“ Fairfield	“	-	-	-	-	-	89
“ New London	“	-	-	-	-	-	39
“ Windham	“	-	-	-	-	-	16
“ Litchfield	“	-	-	-	-	-	28
“ Middlesex	“	-	-	-	-	-	16
“ Tolland	“	-	-	-	-	-	14 —444

Of the above number, thirteen were sentenced by the U. S. Court.

TABLE No. 15.

THE SENTENCES OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT ON  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1897, EXPIRE AS FOLLOWS:

In 1897,	-	-	-	46	1907,	-	-	-	3
1898,	-	-	-	144	1908,	-	-	-	1
1899,	-	-	-	81	1909,	-	-	-	2
1900,	-	-	-	41	1910,	-	-	-	3
1901,	-	-	-	32	1911,	-	-	-	1
1902,	-	-	-	13	1912,	-	-	-	1
1903,	-	-	-	9	1913,	-	-	-	1
1904,	-	-	-	9	1914,	-	-	-	11
1905,	-	-	-	7	1917,	-	-	-	1
1906,	-	-	-	1	Life,	-	-	-	37
				Total,	-	-	-	-	444

TABLE No. 16.

ROSTER OF PRISONERS SENT TO INSANE HOSPITAL FROM  
OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

*Oliver, Henry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oct.	7,	1896
Costello, James,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mar.	17,	1897
Hunt, William H.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	“	17,	1897
Eno., Louis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	May	11,	1897
Hanley, James,	-	-	-	-	-	-	“	11,	1897
Hill, Joseph,	-	-	-	-	-	-	“	11,	1897
Leader, James,	-	-	-	-	-	-	“	11,	1897
Mehura, Andrew,	-	-	-	-	-	-	“	11,	1897
Ray, Frank,	-	-	-	-	-	-	“	11,	1897

\*( Sent to U. S. Insane Hospital at Washington.)

TABLE No. 17.

**ROSTER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM INSANE HOSPITAL  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.**

Lynes, John,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 12, 1896
Hurley, Patrick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 13, 1896
Leader, James,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 13, 1896
Fisk, George,	-	-	-	-	-	-	April 19, 1897
*Vercessi, Pietro,	-	-	-	-	-	-	July 23, 1897

\*(Received from U. S. Insane Hospital at Washington.)

TABLE No. 18.

**ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897,**

To be executed,	-	-	2	Tailors,	-	-	-	4
Under contract,	-	-	236	Barbers,	-	-	-	2
Runners,	-	-	9	Sick in Hospital,	-	-	-	12
Tier men,	-	-	11	Nurses,	-	-	-	2
Prison kitchen,	-	-	21	Laundry,	-	-	-	5
Warden's kitchen,	-	-	5	Females,	-	-	-	15
Engineers and firemen,	-	-	5	Unemployed,	-	-	-	9
Backyard men,	-	-	6	Shirt shop,	-	-	-	70
Outside gang,	-	-	28	Tinner,	-	-	-	2
Bookbinders and shoemaker,	-	-	2					
Total,								446

Highest number of convicts in confinement during the twelve months from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897,	451
Lowest number,	382
Average number,	432.5

TABLE No. 19.

**CONTRACTS.**

Name of Contractor.	Class of Manufactures.	Date of Contract.	Time.	No. of Men.	Rate per Day.	Expiration of Contract.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Feb. 1, 1893,	5 yrs.	46	\$0.50	Feb. 1, 1898.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Aug. 1, 1893,	5 yrs.	49	.50	Aug. 1, 1898.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Jan. 1, 1894,	5 yrs.	44	.50	Jan. 1, 1899.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Apr. 23, 1896,	5 yrs.	49	.50	Apr. 22, 1901.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Oct. 18, 1897,	5 yrs.	49	.50	Oct. 17, 1902.
Total No. of men,	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....

**PIECE PRICE CONTRACT.**

The N. Y. Shirt Co. ....	Shirts.	July 16, 1895,	5 yrs.	Fr'm 60 to 100 Men.	50 cts per doz.	July 16, 1900
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BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF THE 446 CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE CONN. STATE  
PRISON, SEPT. 30, 1897.

TABLE No. 20.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Ameri- can.	Irish.		Italian.		German.		French.		Scotch.		English.		Swiss.		Polish.		African.		Finl.		Portuguese	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
149	157	124	23	23	20	20	21	20	9	15	23	15	4	4	9	8	3	3	3	2	2	2
33.4	35.2	28.2	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	2.0	3.3	5.1	3.3	.8	.8	2.0	1.7	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4

TABLE No. 20.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS—Continued.

Dane.	Norwegian		Jew.	Welsh.		Chinese.		Swede.		Canadian.		Indian.		Spanish.		Russian.		Austrian.		Hungarian	
	Fathers.	Mothers.		Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
3	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	6	6	10	10	2	2	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	5
.6	.6	.4	.3	.8	.4	.4	.4	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.2	.4	.4	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	.8	.8	1.1	1.1



TABLE NO. 21.—RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PARENTS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Baptist		Catholic		Episco- palian.		Presby- terian.		Protest- ant.		Metho- dist.		Con- grega- tional.		Luther- an.		Hea- then.		Unitar- ian.		Jew.		Univer- salist.		Greek Church		Agnos- tic.	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
446.....	20	29	201	198	22	21	15	15	68	64	52	57	34	34	10	10	2	2	3	.3	8	8	2	1	1	1	8	3
Percent.....	4.4	6.5	35.0	44.3	4.9	4.7	3.3	3.3	15.2	14.3	11.6	12.7	7.6	7.6	2.2	2.2	.4	.4	.6	.6	1.7	1.7	.4	.2	.2	.2	1.7	.6

TABLE NO. 22.—THE PERSONAL HABITS OF PARENTS; WHETHER THEY WERE CONVICTED OF CRIME;  
THE PERSONAL HABITS, EDUCATION AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.		Number of Parents convicted of Crime.		Character of Prisoners' Home.			Average duration of Prison- er's home life. Years.			Personal Habits of Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners who could Read and Write before Conviction			Number of Prisoners Educated in:						Number who Graduated.		Number Married.		Number Single.	
Personal Habits of Parents.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Average duration of Prison- er's home life. Years.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Tobacco.	Alcohol.	Opium.	Gambling	Read.	Write.	Public School.	High School.	College.	Reform School.	Conn. S. Prison.	Private School.	Number who Graduated.	Number Married.	Number Single.
446	382	51	13	172	83	362	67	17	17.2	101	240	105	398	246	17	84	401	387	302	30	21	4	4	40	42	199	247
Per c't. 85.6	11.4	2.9	38.5	18.6	2.0	81.1	15.0	3.8	....	22.6	53.8	23.5	89.2	55.1	3.8	18.8	89.2	86.7	67.7	6.7	4.7	.8	....	8.9	9.4	44.6	55.3

TABLE NO. 23.—THE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES OF PRISONERS; WHETHER THEY BELONG TO ANY FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE, OR WHETHER THEY WERE IN JAIL, PRISON, OR ARRESTED BEFORE.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Baptist.	Catholic.	Congregational.	Episcopal.	Heathen.	Hebrew.	Lutheran.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Agnostic.	Protestant.	Greek Church.	Universalist.	Number of Prisoners who belong to Fraternal Societies.	Number who were in the Military Service.	Number who were in the Naval Service.	Number in Jail before.	Number in Prison before.	Number arrested before.
Per cent.	446 4.4	164 36.7	35 7.8	24 5.3	2 .4	7 1.7	10 2.2	52 11.6	11 2.4	35 7.8	84 18.8	1 .2	1 .2	64 14.3	56 12.5	21 4.7	105 23.5	56 12.5	195 43.7

TABLE NO. 24.—CAUSE OF CRIME.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Drink.	Bad Company.	Destitution.	Suspicion.	Lust.	Disappointment.	Ignorance of Money.	Desire of Gain.	Anger.	Opium.	Self-defense.	Conspiracy.	Innocent.	Foolishness.	No Cause Assigned.
Per cent.	446 195 43.7	47 10.5	33 7.4	4 .8	15 3.3	..... .....	2 .4	21 4.7	12 2.6	2 .4	10 2.2	8 1.7	65 14.5	..... .....	32 7.1



TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
OF THE  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
FOR 1897

WITH THE  
REGISTRATION REPORT FOR 1896 RELATING TO  
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DIVORCES.



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NEW HAVEN:  
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1898



# State of Connecticut.

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., DEC. 1, 1897. }

*To his Excellency, The Governor of Connecticut :*

SIR : In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Twentieth Report of the State Board of Health ; also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1896.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

*Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent of Registration  
of Vital Statistics.*





## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, Civil Engineer, Southington,	1901
Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Permanent Secretary, New Haven.	

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer.

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*State Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.*

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, as Secretary of the Board.

*Chemist.*

Prof. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., New Haven.



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# GENERAL REPORT.

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*To his Excellency Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor of Connecticut :*

SIR :—The State Board of Health herewith presents the Twentieth Annual Report of the Board.

It embraces the following subjects :—

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CITY, BOROUGH AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STATE MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND LICENSING BOARDS.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF NEW LONDON JAIL.

“ “ “ JAIL AT NORWICH.

“ “ “ “ BRIDGEPORT.

“ “ “ “ DANBURY.

“ “ “ “ BROOKLYN.

“ “ “ “ LITCHFIELD.

REPORT OF AN EPIDEMIC OF SCARLET FEVER AT NORWALK FROM INFECTED MILK.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RIVERS POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

REPORT ON DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT ON DISCHARGES OF SEWAGE FROM CITIES OF DANBURY AND NEW BRITAIN.

LIST OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

## THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

Has not changed since the last annual report. There has been no change in the officers of the Board.

The Board has held the regular quarterly meetings as required by law, and four special meetings.

THE HEALTH OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
AUGUST 31ST, 1897.

Drawing the reasonable conclusions from the mortality reports of the year ending at this date, it is quite evident that the general health of the State has been decidedly better during the past year than in the year immediately preceding and considerably better than the average of the previous five years.

The total deaths reported by the Registrars of Vital Statistics, in the year ending August 31st, 1897, was 13,805, which was 1040 less than in the preceding year. It was also 735 less than the average number of deaths in the five calendar years preceding 1897.

A closer examination of the statistics reveals some very interesting facts. It appears that the smaller number of deaths is almost exactly equalled by the diminished deaths from the contagious and infectious diseases. The total difference in the deaths in the two years was 1040. The difference in the deaths from the following diseases for the same years was 1034, viz: measles, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal fever, diphtheria and croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, diarrhœas, consumption, bronchitis and pneumonia, commonly called preventable diseases.

Now if we look at the reports of Health Officers to find in what towns these diseases have appeared in these two years, it will be found that they were present in the following number of towns in the two years, respectively, thus :

Years.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.
1896	134	88	44	81	60	119
1897	112	98	47	97	67	117

The occurrence of the other diseases in the above list are not required to be reported by the Town Health Officers; they are only reported when fatal, by the registrars.

The more actively contagious maladies of the above list show a difference of 278 in favor of the latter year, notwithstanding the report of the Health Officers show that the most fatal of them were present in more towns in 1897 than the year before. That is to be explained by the fact that during the year ending in 1896 reports of their presence were only required by local town regulations, while for the greater part of the year ending in 1897 reports

were required by statute from all physicians, of the boroughs and cities, as well as towns. Therefore, although the number of towns reported to have been invaded in 1897 was larger than in 1896, yet the fact was probably the reverse. The inference is a just one that we are getting much fuller and more accurate reports under the State law than we did under the local laws of the towns.

Of the other diseases of which we do not get monthly reports, except when fatal, viz: diarrhœas, consumption and the acute lung affections, the difference in mortality in the two years was 756. These diseases are less amenable to human control and more subject to climatic influences and personal susceptibilities than the others.

The greatest difference in the mortality from any one disease was from measles, which has been for two years prevalent epidemically in various parts of the State. There were 187 more deaths from it in 1896 than in 1897. Although still prevalent in places it has very much abated. With the year ending with August, 1897, the mortality from it was exactly the same as the average for the ten calendar years preceding 1896, to-wit, 51. Scarlet fever has also been very prevalent, occurring during the year in nearly 100 towns, but in an exceedingly mild type. A quite severe epidemic of scarlet fever occurred in Norwalk. Its origin was promptly traced by the Town Health Officer, Dr. Tracey, to infected milk, delivered by a single dealer. A full report of the outbreak and its causes will be found on page 259. There have been reported only 89 deaths for the year. The average number of deaths per year for the ten years before 1897 was 126. There were 135 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever, against an average of 50 in the ten years preceding. That is a heavy mortality from this cause, but it is 37 less than the year before. The reported deaths from diphtheria and croup numbered 460, against an annual average of 514 in the previous ten years. The mortality from whooping cough was 8 less than the average in the last ten years.

Typhoid fever is reported as occurring in 117 towns in the State with a mortality of 149, against 219 of the previous year and an annual mortality averaging 263 in the last ten years.

This is a very marked decrease in the mortality from typhoid fever. In the past forty years there has not been a year when the registered mortality has been so small. The figures challenge attention. Why this remarkable lessening of the victims of this dreaded scourge? Can it be ascribed to a change in the character



of the disease, by which its malignancy is abated? If so, the change has not been recognized by the medical profession. Neither has there been such improvement in the treatment of this disease as will at all explain its conspicuous and rapid decline.

In fact, no single reason can adequately account for it. It can only be understood by taking into consideration a combination of influences which have determined this result. These influences are best summed up in one word—Prevention. All those precautions which science has taught us to use in avoiding this disease are to be reckoned in the estimate of the influences which have abated the ravages of the malady.

Let us review them. Less than twenty years ago Eberth announced the discovery of the specific cause of typhoid fever, that it is a *contagium vivum*, a living germ; that typhoid fever does not occur unless this germ is present in the body of its victim. Since then the life career of this germ, its natural history, has been studied with unremitting assiduity. In consequence several facts have been established. Among them are the following: that typhoid fever is contracted by receiving the germ into the intestinal canal: that it is almost invariably received through the medium of food or drink: that in more than 95 per cent. of cases the agent of communication, the carrier of the germ, is infected water: that although there have been many epidemics traced to infected milk, and a few to infected oysters, yet even in these instances the milk and the oysters had been infected by contact with infected water: that the source of the infection of the water is sewage containing the excreta of typhoid fever patients: that although the most prolific field of production is the human system, yet it is capable of maintaining its vitality and to some extent of reproduction outside the human body. Therefore when the dejections from a typhoid fever patient are not deprived of life; that is, disinfected, but are carelessly thrown into drains or cesspools, they may ultimately find their way into the ground water which supplies our wells, or by the surface streams into the public reservoirs.

Although the finding of the typhoid bacillus in drinking water has sometimes succeeded, yet it generally fails, because by bacteriological examination only so small a quantity of a body of water can be tested. The human system is a better analyst of drinking water to detect the presence of the typhoid germ than any laboratory yet devised by man. So that it happens that the best

approximate estimate of the amount of sewage in public water supplies can be made by enumerating the victims of typhoid fever in the communities which drink the waters.

If a rule was formulated it would read as follows : the less sewage in a water supply the less typhoid fever ; the more sewage in a water supply the more typhoid fever. Other influences would not appreciably change the statistics. In short our water supplies are nearly the sole carriers of typhoid fever germs. If they were kept free from sewage, typhoid fever would be more rare than small-pox. In every community, therefore, in which typhoid fever prevails it will be found unerringly true that the water supply is contaminated with sewage, and very much in proportion to the number of typhoid cases to the population. This fact is invariably exemplified in every instance in which the drinking water of a large town or city has been by any means purified of its sewage. For illustrations see reports of the lessened typhoid death rates in Newark, N. J., after the introduction of the Pequannock water. In Chicago after the removal to the four mile intake in Lake Michigan in 1893. In Lawrence, after the inauguration of the filter beds in September in 1893. Also in Zurich and many other cities of Europe where filtering the water is practiced. The testimony from all these places is uniformly the same—a decided reduction in the death rate from typhoid fever.

This relation of sewage in drinking water to the prevalence of typhoid fever has been current in sanitary literature for several years. It has been restated and reiterated by State and local boards of health and by health officers over and over again. Of course they have been derided, ridiculed and sneered at by the fossil minds of the last generation. But of late their sneers have ceased and the sneerers are silent. The newspapers no longer publish their funny sayings and sarcastic raileries. On the contrary, the press has vastly promoted the cause of public hygiene by disseminating these and many other equally important sanitary truths. They are more and more becoming matters of common information and individual and public conduct is being correspondingly regulated by them.

There are two quite distinct ways in which public intelligence has manifested itself in restricting the spread of typhoid infection :

(1st.) By personal attention on the part of medical attendants, nurses and the families of typhoid patients, in thoroughly disinfecting all the discharges of such patients before their final dis-

posal. Their utter destruction in this way prevents their access to any water supply and is a means of safety of immeasurable importance. During the last year this result has been promoted more than ever before by the greater vigilance of the Town Health Officers. Since they are no longer subject to election by the popular vote and have no electioneering fences to keep in repair, and their tenure of office has been extended to four years, their duties have been performed far more intelligently and efficiently. They are giving much more personal attention to the practical details of disinfection, in all cases of infectious diseases, than has ever been given in previous years. Disinfection is one of the most successful means of arresting the spread of typhoid fever. There can be little doubt that it has been a prominent factor in the recent reduction of the death-rate.

The other way in which public intelligence has become an active agent in diminishing typhoid fever is to be observed in the more careful attention given by householders to the disposal of sewage.

Every person of common prudence whose family depends upon a well for the water supply, takes special care that it does not become polluted by the proximity of leaching cesspools or leaky drains.

Landlords, also, are obliged to respond to the demands of their tenants for the means of a safe disposal of the wastes of the house, and can no longer find a tenant for a house in which the well and the cesspool are side by side in the cellar.\*

Again, the annual visitors to the many summer resorts in Connecticut now ask to be assured that the plumbing of the houses into which they are received and the means of sewage disposal are such as are approved by sanitarians.

And, finally, those in charge of public water supplies are in active competition with each other to give the consumers a water as free as possible from sewage contamination. This competition has been aroused, stimulated and made necessary in great degree by the water analyses of the public supplies in Connecticut, which have been published in the Annual Reports of the State Board of Health for several years.

There can be no question but that the examination of water, under the direction of the State Board of Health, carried on in compliance with the Act for the Investigation of the Pollution of

\* The writer has known instances of this in former years.

Streams, has been a potent agent in improving the public water supplies of the State, and so contributing to the reduction of typhoid fever victims.

In a little book very recently published, entitled *Water and Public Health*, by James H. Fuertes, C.E., there are some very interesting facts bearing upon this subject of typhoid-infected water.

The writer has classified the sources of public water supplies, and given the death-rate in the different cities to which such waters are delivered.

Condensing his statements by giving the average annual death-rate per 100,000 inhabitants, the figures are as follows for the six years from 1890 to 1895 inclusive.

FROM SURFACE SUPPLIES IN LARGE IMPOUNDING RESERVOIRS.

Boston, average annual death-rate per 100,000, for years 1890-95....	30
Brooklyn,       “                “                “                “                “    ----	18
Newark, (taking supply from the foul Passaic) 1890 to '92, inclusive..	86
Newark, (for 3 years, '93 to '95 inclusive, after Pequannock R. was taken and storage reservoirs were built).....	26
New Haven, (annual average rate per 100,000,) 1890 to 1895 .....	26
New York,       “                “                “                “                “    -----	18

### SUPPLIES FROM LARGE INLAND LAKES.

Buffalo, (annual average per 100,000,) 1890 to '95, inclusive.....	44
Chicago, (intake near the shore) for years 1890 to '92, inclusive.....	115
Chicago, (intake 4 miles away,) for three years, '93 to '95 .....	35
Milwaukee, (annual average per 100,000 for years 1890 to '95) .....	31
Detroit,                   "                   "                   "                   "                   " .....	32

UPLAND STREAMS, SMALL WATER-SHEDS AND SPRINGS IN POPULOUS VALLEYS.

Hartford, (in 1892, 1893 and 1894, partly from Connecticut River)....	62
Providence, (annual average for 6 years,) 1890 to 1895 .....	38
Reading,                   "                   "                   " .....	49
San Francisco,       "                   "                   " .....	36

## SUPPLIES FROM POLLUTED RIVERS AND WELLS.

Albany, (annual average, etc.)-----				82
Lawrence, (from the polluted Merrimac, average of 2 years, 1890-'91)				116
Lawrence, (after filtration,	"	3	"	1893-'95) 47
Cincinnati, (from the polluted Ohio,	"	6	"	1890-'95) 55
Philadelphia, (from the polluted Schuylkill	"	5	"	1890-'94) 47



The lowest death-rate from typhoid fever occurs where the water supply is derived from mountain springs, not exposed to sewage pollution. We have no examples of this on any extensive scale in this country, but in Munich, Bavaria, we have a most remarkable illustration of the relation of typhoid fever to sewage-contaminated water. During the nine years from 1851 to 1859 inclusive, the annual average death-rate from typhoid fever was 210 in every 100,000 of the population. At this time the water supply was entirely from wells and the sewage disposal into cesspools. After a general system of sewerage had been put in operation and a supply of pure water from springs at the foothills of the Alps, thirty miles from Munich, had been introduced, purified by natural percolation through large gravel deposits, there came a marvelous reduction in the typhoid death-rate. Instead of 210, as it was under the old conditions, it was only (7) seven to the 100,000 annually for the 5 years ending with 1894.

The above facts and figures are a demonstration of the intimate connection of typhoid fever with polluted water supplies. They point distinctly to the possibility of still greater exemption from this disease.

In the present light of science, the human body is the best equipped laboratory, and typhoid fever the most sensitive test of the purity of drinking water. Subjected to this ordeal, it is apparent that the water supplies have been improving of late, in Connecticut. By the same test it is equally evident that they may be improved much more. The presence of typhoid fever in 117 towns in the State convicts the water of those towns of pollution. It convicts the people of those towns of unsafe disposal of their sewage. It convicts the water commissioners and water companies of lack of vigilance in guarding their watersheds and the tributaries to their reservoirs. And it convicts the doctors and nurses of negligence and incapacity in the use of disinfectants.

The foregoing facts respecting the decline of typhoid fever are pregnant with promise of great possibilities, looking to the extinction of this fatal malady.

#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The fatal results from this class of disorders in the last year were more than 500 less than in the year before. This is another confirmation of the greater and more intelligent attention given

to practical hygiene. The diarrhœa of infants (in whom it is by far the most fatal) is almost as intimately connected with contaminated water as typhoid fever.

The almost universal absence of diarrhœa in nursing babies and its nearly constant presence in bottle-fed babies, in hot weather, points distinctively to the diet as the cause of the intestinal trouble. Bottle-fed babies are fed chiefly on milk, generally diluted with water. Commercial milk, under the loose laws or lack of law controlling its sale in Connecticut, is invariably exposed to contact with water, even before it reaches the consumer. Milk is a very prolific culture fluid for many kinds of noxious germs. The least contact, therefore, with impure water, or exposure to a foul atmosphere, speedily renders it an Herodian destroyer of the innocents, if it is their only food supply. The steadily increasing practice of boiling the water and sterilizing the milk for the artificial diet of infants, and the greater care which dairymen are taking of their milk, to preserve its purity, (having learned by sore experience the dangers of infected milk,) have had no small share in rescuing more than 500 mothers' darlings from a fate that would have befallen them if they had been born a year earlier.

#### PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

It is gratifying to believe that applied sanitary science is also making some success in opposing that most fatal of all human diseases, consumption. Although its specific cause and mode of communication are as well known as other diseases, yet as precautionary and protective measures depend so largely upon the personal and individual conduct of its victims, very prompt and conspicuous results would scarcely be expected.

The deaths from this disease numbered 133 less last year than in the previous twelve months, in Connecticut.

Very satisfactory improvement has been made also throughout the country. I quote from an editorial in a late number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. "Roughly stated, twenty principal cities, having an aggregate population of seven and a half millions, in 1888, had nearly 25,000 deaths from consumption in that year; in 1897 the same group of cities, with an aggregate population of nearly ten millions, had a little more than 20,000 deaths from this cause. In exact percentages and per milles the following are the figures: death-rate per 10,000 of



population from consumption in twenty cities, in 1888, was 33.03 ; in 1897 it was 20.21 ; decrease in death-rate, 38.8."

Various reasons have been offered by different writers as to the special causes of this decrease in mortality. They agree only in the general statement that it is due to the diffusion of information among the people, and a better knowledge of the mode of its propagation and of the precautions necessary for self-protection. Public information is the true basis of progress in the administration of public hygiene.

#### PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS.

The reported deaths from these diseases were also less than in the year before by 103. These acute lung affections are so often the sequel of la grippe, measles or whooping cough, that their prevalence very much depends upon those epidemics.

#### LEGISLATION.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1897 the State Board of Health submitted some bills designed to promote the better administration of public hygiene and the more perfect registration of vital statistics. Among the most important of those which were approved are the following : An amendment, making it the duty of the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, in every town, to send to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics on or before the 7th day of each month an attested copy of every certificate of death received by him for the calendar month next preceding ; and on or before the 15th day of every month an attested copy of every certificate of birth, and of every certificate of marriage received by him for the month next preceding. The copy shall be made in the form prescribed by the State Board of Health, and upon blanks provided by the said Board.

Also a statute requiring every physician to report the cases of contagious and infectious diseases occurring in his practice to the health officer of the town, city or borough, in which such case occurs, within twelve hours after recognizing the disease.

A law was also enacted, making the tenure of office of health officers of cities and boroughs to be the same as that of towns, namely, four years from the date of their appointment, and making it the duty of health officers of cities and boroughs to make annual reports of their doings to the State Board of Health on the first Monday of October of each year, as has been required

of town health officers. It further requires all health officers to make monthly reports to the State Board of Health, of all contagious diseases reported to them during the month preceding.

Beside the above, other laws relating to public health were enacted. One authorizing the cremation of the dead under specified restrictions. Another, putting bakeshops under the supervision of local town health officers, and still others of less importance.

The following gentlemen represent the State Board of Health on the Boards of Managers in the several County Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Hartford County,	.	.	Dr. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven.
New Haven	"	.	Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven.
New London	"	.	Dr. G. H. Wilson, Meriden.
Fairfield	"	.	Dr. N. E. Wordin, Bridgeport.
Windham	"	.	Geo. P. Ingersoll, Esq., New Haven.
Litchfield	"	.	Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston.
Middlesex	"	.	Dr. G. H. Wilson, Meriden.
Tolland	"	.	T. H. McKenzie, C.E., Southington.

## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

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### SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 2, 1897.

In response to due notice, a special meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day at the office of the Secretary, at New Haven, to give a hearing to the representatives of the Greenwoods Manufacturing Company and of the borough of Winsted, in respect to the prevention of pollution of Greenwoods Pond, as a source of ice supply by the sewage of the borough.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M. by the president. There were present Prof. Wm. H. Brewer in the chair, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E. ; George P. Ingersoll, Esq., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, of the State Board. Also, Mr. R. R. Smith and G. P. McLean, Esq., for the Greenwoods Company, and Mr. S. A. Herman for the borough of Winsted, and by invitation County Health Officers F. W. Etheridge and C. E. Hoadley of Litchfield and New Haven Counties.

All the gentlemen were given a patient and respectful hearing. The burden of the arguments was to show the improbability of any dangerous infection of the ice from Winsted sewage during the present winter, and the earnest intention of the borough of Winsted to provide a different disposal of its sewage in the near future, which intention they pledged themselves to encourage.

Mr. Smith, having been sworn, testified to the amount of capital invested in the ice business, the approximate quantity of ice collected for storage, and stated that in connection with the manufacturing interest, the ice business was undertaken largely for the purpose of giving employment to certain members of families employed in the mills, and who otherwise could get no employment: that the ice business had not been sufficiently profitable to pay any dividends for several years.

The hearing having been finished the Board went into executive session, and after deliberate consideration unanimously adopted the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the State Board of Health, after having heard the parties interested in the matter of the Greenwoods Pond ice supply, postpones advisory action for further investigation, and to await the progress of the authorities of Winsted, with reference to sewerage that borough.

Adjourned.

Attest :

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Sec'y*.

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 9th, 1897.

After due warning the regular quarterly meeting was held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 2:30 P. M. There were present Prof. Brewer, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., G. P. Ingersoll, Esq., and Dr. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting and of the special meeting were read and approved.

The quarterly report of the Treasurer was read and approved.

The Secretary made his quarterly report orally. The epidemic of measles which had been so prevalent throughout the State for more than a year had abated, and was apparently disappearing. Scarlet fever was much less prevalent than it had been, but diphtheria was increasing in some places. On the whole, the health of the State was quite up to the average standard.

The Secretary outlined his official doings during the quarter, more detailed accounts of which will be presented in official reports.

*Voted*, That the Secretary be instructed to subscribe for seven copies of "Public Health" for the use of the members.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie the following resolution was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*: That the Secretary be instructed to express to Governor Cooke the gratification of the State Board of Health, that in his inaugural address he suggested a sewer commission to solve the many vexed questions respecting sewage disposal and drainage.

Dr. Wilson reported a limited epidemic in a narrow locality on the border line of Meriden and Cheshire. It was in a severe

form, the mortality being nearly fifty per cent. No cultures were made to verify the diagnosis of diphtheria.

The Secretary was by vote authorized to obtain legal advice in drafting the bills to be presented to the legislature.

*Voted*, That the last Committee on Legislation be reappointed.

*Voted*, That the next meeting of the Board be held as a special meeting on Saturday the 23d inst. at the usual time and place.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

The Committee on Legislation were Prof. Brewer, Dr. Lindsley, Mr. McKenzie and Dr. Wilson.

### SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 23d, 1897.

After due warning a special meeting was held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

There were present Prof. W. H. Brewer, Pres., Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by the President.

The business of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee on legislation. The following was submitted and approved:

The committee respectfully submit the following bills and amendments of present laws for consideration and approval:

An amendment of section 2580 relating to the notification of contagious diseases.

An act concerning tenure of office of health officers and reports of same.

An act concerning returns of interments and disinterments, amending section 111 of the Revised Statutes.

An act amending section 101, concerning returns of copies of certificates of vital statistics to the Superintendent.

An act amending section 115 of the General Statutes relating to fees of registrars.

An act amending section 3131, relating to the sale of poisons.

The committee also reported that the State Board of Trade



would submit a bill to the legislature relating to the disposal of sewage under the direction of the State Board of Health.

Also that the Connecticut Medical Society would ask the legislature for some amendments to the Medical Practice Act.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 4, 1897.

After due warning the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day, at the office of the Secretary, at New Haven. It was called to order promptly at 2:30 P. M. by the President, Prof. W. H. Brewer. There were present Drs. Wilson, Goodwin and Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. Lindsley,

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. also the minutes of the last special meeting.

The reports of the Treasurer on the current expenses for the quarter of the State Board, on the expenses of the water investigation and on the expenses of the registration of practitioners, were read and separately approved.

Several communications were read and received due consideration.

An oral report of the Secretary was made and accepted.

The Secretary exhibited a formaldehyde lamp for disinfecting purposes, which it is thought will be a more effective disinfectant than sulphur fumigation.

The Secretary was appointed a delegate to the National Conference of State Boards of Health to be held in Nashville on the 18th and 19th of August.

*Voted*, That the President may appoint another delegate to the same conference.

The Secretary was appointed a delegate to the National Confederation of State Medical Examiners and Licensing Boards to be held in Philadelphia, May 31st, 1897, and was authorized to appoint a substitute if unable to attend.

The Secretary announced that the county and town health officers of the State had arranged to meet a committee of the State Board of Health, to consider a revision of the sanitary regulations of towns now in force. The Board appointed itself a



committee of the whole, to meet at this office on Saturday the 8th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie it was

*Voted*, That the board visit the filtration works for the disposal of sewage at Bristol and Danbury sometime in May or June.

The Secretary reported an interview with Mr. Gunn, the agent of the Holbrith System of Electrical Tabulation of Statistics.

He was authorized to rent the electrical keyboard punch, at an annual rental of \$15 per year.

No other business offering the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

### SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 8th, 1897.

Minutes of a meeting of the State Board of Health and the County and Town Health Officers.

A joint meeting of the State Board of Health, County Health Officers, and a Committee of one from each County in the State, was held at the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, 15 Elm street, New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, May 8th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Present, Drs. Lindsley, Goodwin, Worden, Brewer, Wilson, and Mr. McKenzie of the State Board ; County Health Officers Hoadley, Hill, Markham, Pearne, Thayer, Yeomans and Etheridge, and Drs. Jones, Barnett, Sumner, Burchard and Reynolds, representing the Town Health Officers.

Mr. Hoadley was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Etheridge, Secretary.

The question for consideration was the revision of the rules established by the various town health officers, in the effort to agree upon and recommend such rules for the adoption by the various town health officers as would make them uniform throughout the State.

It was moved and voted, that the rules at present in force be considered separately, and confirmed or changed as may be agreed upon. Most of the existing rules were acted upon at the meeting ; but Rules 12-16, inclusive, were referred to a committee consisting of Professors Lindsley and Brewer of the State Board, and County Health Officers Hill and Etheridge, to revise and report to County Health Officers.

For report of Committee see page 346.

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 22nd, 1897.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was duly warned to be held at the office of the Secretary this day at 2.30 P. M.

There were present Prof. Brewer, Mr. McKenzie and the Secretary. The violent storm and resultant freshet of the morning interrupted railroad travel and prevented attendance of several members. No quorum being present, the meeting adjourned to Thursday the 29th inst. at the same place and hour.

Half an hour after the adjournment Dr. Goodwin arrived, by a circuitous route, direct railroad communication being interrupted by a washout.

It is the first time in 13 years that a meeting duly warned has failed for want of a quorum.

Attest :

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 29th, 1897.

Due notice was given to all the members of the adjournment of the meeting to this day. There were present, Prof. Brewer, Mr. McKenzie and Dr. Lindsley.

By a remarkable coincidence, a severe storm of the previous day interrupted railroad travel again and prevented a quorum.

The meeting adjourned to meet in September at the call of the President and Secretary.

Attest :

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

*For Quarter ending July 1st, 1897.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 29th, 1897.

The time of the Secretary has been unusually occupied during the last quarter, often demanding 11 or 12 hours per day, and many trips out of New Haven.

Six times he has been to Hartford to meet legislative committees, and twice to attend meetings of the Managers of the Hartford County Home. Has also attended a joint meeting of the Health Officers of the Counties of New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield, at Bridgeport. The meeting was largely attended by

the local health officers from these counties. The principal business was to consider a revision of the sanitary regulations of towns. It was the occasion of much interest, and was mutually profitable to attending delegates.

Your Secretary also attended and addressed a similar meeting at Willimantic, attended by the Health Officers of Windham, Tolland and New London Counties.

On the 20th of April, Dr. Wordin and the Secretary made a visit to the new Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Paterson, N. J.

It is located upon town property, about three miles from the city hall. It is on a high elevation, quite remote from any residence. The buildings are constructed and furnished with special reference to easy and perfect disinfection.

The disinfection of clothing and other articles by steam is done in a separate building about 150 feet distant from the Hospital wards, to which the things to be disinfected are carried and returned by hand. The method is susceptible of improvement.

The sewage is disposed of in a deep cesspool, which was full to overflowing, and the overflow was delivered upon some small percolating or filtering surfaces of sand. The plan did not commend itself to us as a good illustration of the methods of modern science.

On the 30th of May the Secretary attended as a delegate to the National Confederation of State Medical Examiners and Licensing Boards, held at Philadelphia. He submitted his report of the meeting, which was accepted. The report will be found on page 235.

Your Secretary has had a vast amount of trouble and anxiety, arising from the ambiguous phraseology of the amended Medical Practice Act.

The Secretary of State had informed him that the amended act would not go into effect until the other public acts did on the 15th of July. He accordingly continued to issue certificates of registration to applicants as before, until he was notified by some members of the profession that the law took effect when the Governor signed the bill on the 25th of May.

These conflicting opinions were the cause of doubt to the Secretary as to his duties. Fortunately for the interest of all concerned, the doubt was removed by the following decision upon a writ of mandamus brought to compel your Secretary to issue a certificate of registration to Dr. Robt. Watts, Jr.

ROBERT WATTS, JR.	}	<i>Court of Common Pleas, New Haven County, June 23d, 1897.</i>
<i>vs.</i>		
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY.		

## JUDGMENT FILE.

This proceeding by application for a writ of mandamus came to this Court on the 22d day of June, 1897, when an alternative writ was issued commanding the defendant to obey and conform to the order set out in said application, or show cause to the contrary as on file, and on the 23d day of June, 1897, the defendant made return to said writ of alternative mandamus showing reasons why a peremptory writ should not issue; and the parties appeared and were at issue as on file, and this Court having heard the parties finds the issue for the plaintiff, and that said return is insufficient, and that the allegations of the application upon the issue of fact as on file are true, and that the Act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut passed on the 25th day of May, 1897, which act is referred to and made part of the returns of the defendant, as on file, does not take effect until the 15th day of July, 1897.

Whereupon, it is adjudged that the applicant recover of the defendant his costs, taxed at \$16.50, and that a peremptory writ of mandamus do forthwith issue directed to the defendant named in the alternative writ commanding him forthwith on service thereof to register Robert Watts, Jr., and license him to practice medicine in the State of Connecticut.

Date of judgment, June 23d, 1897. By the Court.

FREDERICK A. AVERILL, *Clerk.*

ROBERT WATTS, JR.	}	<i>Court of Common Pleas, New Haven County, New Haven, June 23d, 1897.</i>
<i>vs.</i>		
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, Sec'y State Board of Health.		

*To Charles A. Lindsley, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Health, of the City and County of New Haven, State of Connecticut, Greeting.*

1. *Whereas*, On the 17th day of June, A. D. 1897, Charles A. Lindsley, Esquire, of the city and County of New Haven in the State of Connecticut, was, ever since has been and now is, the Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Health;

2. *And whereas*, Section 3 of Chapter CLVIII of the Public Acts of the State of Connecticut of the year 1893, provides "That any person who shall subsequent to the first day of October, A. D. 1893, file with said State Board of Health duplicate statements in the form prescribed in the preceding section, showing that he is a graduate of a medical college which is recognized



as reputable by any one of the chartered medical societies of the State, shall receive from said State Board of Health, upon the payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration, which shall state the kind or branch of practice in which the person named therein is engaged or to be engaged."

3. *And whereas*, On the 6th day of July, A. D. 1893, the State Board of Health of Connecticut did appoint said Charles A. Lindsley as the executive officer of the said board and did authorize him to issue certificates of registration as provided by law in the name of said State Board of Health ;

4. *And whereas*, On the 17th day of June, A. D. 1897, the said Robert Watts, Junior, did make application to the said Charles A. Lindsley, as Secretary and executive officer of the Connecticut State Board of Health, for a certificate of registration aforesaid, and did pay to said Charles A. Lindsley, Secretary aforesaid, the sum of two dollars, and filed the statements as required by law ;

5. *And whereas*, On said 17th day of June, A. D. 1897, the said Robert Watts, Junior, was qualified to receive such certificate of registration, he having graduated from a medical college which is recognized as reputable by one of the chartered medical societies of the State of Connecticut ;

6. *And whereas*, On said 17th day of June, A. D. 1897, the said Charles A. Lindsley, as Secretary aforesaid, did then and there neglect and refuse to register said Robert Watts, Junior, as a physician, qualified to practice medicine in said State of Connecticut, or to issue a certificate to said Robert Watts, Jr, as by law provided, as by the application on file, of Robert Watts, Junior, through his counsel, Carleton E. Hoadley, it is understood ;

7. *And whereas*, This Court has adjudged the issue raised upon the application for a mandamus for the plaintiff, and has found that the return is insufficient, and that the allegations of the application upon the issue of fact, as on file, are true, as appears of record ;

*Therefore*, That due and speedy justice may be done in this behalf, it is hereby required and enjoined of you, the said Charles A. Lindsley, as Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Health, that you do forthwith register Robert Watts, Junior, and license him to practice medicine in the State of Connecticut.

By order of the Court,

FREDERICK L. AVERILL, *Clerk*.

*To the Sheriff of the County of New Haven, or his Deputy,  
Greeting.*

By authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded forthwith to give notice of the foregoing peremptory writ of mandamus to Charles A. Lindsley, as he is Secretary of the State Board of Health, residing in the town and County of

New Haven, by leaving with him at his usual place of abode, a true and attested copy of the said peremptory writ of mandamus and of this order of notice.

Dated at New Haven, this 23d day of June, 1897.

By the Court,

FREDERICK L. AVERILL, *Clerk.*

Upon receiving this decision the Secretary resumed the issue of certificates of Registration until the 15th of July.

The work of the Secretary as superintendent of the Registration of Vital Statistics was largely increased to take the steps necessary to comply with the new law concerning the collection of the vital statistics of the State.

The bill as presented by the State Board had been so changed in its passage, that it was made to take effect July 1st, in the middle of the present year, instead of Jan. 1st, 1898, as proposed by the Board. It became necessary therefore to devise a system of copying the certificates, and utilizing the copies, at once, that is in time to be used for the present month.

With the best judgment he could give the subject and the best advice he could get, he has adopted the card index method. This involved the careful preparation of the forms for the different certificates, and as they are attested copies, great care was required to have the forms such that they could not be justly criticised from a legal standpoint. Mr. C. E. Hoadley has been frequently consulted and the blanks are believed to be in proper form. 10,000 have been printed, enough only for one or two months. In case any defects may appear they can be corrected in the next issue.

The labor of computing and apportioning the proper number to each town has been one of great difficulty and perplexity.

The Secretary has been twice to New York to consult the officers of the Library Bureau.

He has ordered from them the necessary cards, and two tables, and a cabinet of 56 drawers, capable of holding 1,000 cards each; and such other appliances as will be needed to carry on this additional work.

The new law in effect abolished the "Abstract" of the records of Registrars, but made no provision for the report to the State Board of the vital statistics of the first half of the present year.

The Secretary has assumed that the old law was in force until July 1st, and has had prepared an abstract for the half year ending June 30, 1897.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*



## QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 16, 1897.

Pursuant to the vote of adjournment at the last meeting, the members of the State Board of Health convened at the office of the Secretary this day, in New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2:45 P. M. by the president, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer.

There were present besides the president, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, Mr. Geo. P. Ingersoll and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting, and of two meetings warned in July, at which no quorum was present, were read and approved.

The Treasurer submitted reports of the expenses of the Board for the quarter ending June 30th; also of the expenditures for the work of investigating the natural waters of the State, and the receipts and expenses connected with the registration of medical practitioners. The reports were all approved and ordered on file. They had been previously audited.

The members then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result:

*For President*—Wm. H. Brewer.

*For Treasurer*—C. A. Lindsley.

*For Auditors*—Wm. H. Brewer and G. P. Ingersoll.

*For Managers of County Homes for Neglected and Indigent Children*—For Hartford County, Dr. C. A. Lindsley; for New Haven County, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer; for New London County, Dr. G. H. Wilson; for Fairfield County, Dr. N. E. Wordin; for Windham County, G. P. Ingersoll, Esq.; for Litchfield County, Dr. R. S. Goodwin; for Middlesex County, Dr. G. H. Wilson; for Tolland County, Mr. T. H. McKenzie.

The Secretary read a communication from Dr. Olmsted, Supt., asking the State Board to make an inspection of the crematory recently constructed on the premises of the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, the law requiring the approval of the Board before it can be used.

On motion of Dr. Wordin it was

*Voted*, That the Secretary be requested to procure plans of the crematory at Middletown as soon as possible, and then when he has obtained such plans he call a special meeting to inspect the

plans, and that the entire board visit the crematory on the train leaving New Haven at 12.55 on the day the special meeting is called.

Prof. Brewer presented a communication from Dr. W. S. Anderson, of Pensacola, Fla., submitting the draft of an act to establish a Secretary and a Department of Public Health for the United States.

The Professor also read the reply to the letter which he had prepared, and asked if it expressed the sentiments of the Board.

On motion it was unanimously approved after adding a statement that the objections made to the act in question do not imply opposition to the organization of a bureau of a national character in the interest of public health.

It was unanimously

*Voted*, That the Secretary be authorized to have the offices occupied by the State Board of Health thoroughly cleaned, repapered and painted.

Prof Brewer and Dr. Goodwin, delegates to the National Conference of State Boards of Health, each made an interesting report of the meeting.

The meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held on the 26-29th of October in Philadelphia, it was

*Voted*, That as many members of the Board as can conveniently attend the meeting of the A. P. H. A., be requested to do so as delegates, believing that the benefit derived from personal interviews with the prominent sanitarians of the country, and the opportunity afforded for interchange of opinions on the practical hygienic questions of the day, will result in much advantage to the interest of Connecticut through its State Board of Health.

*Voted*, That the Board take some early opportunity to visit the Connecticut State Prison.

*Voted*, That a committee of one for each jail be appointed by the president to visit, inspect and report upon the several County jails in the State.

The president made the following appointments :

For Hartford and Haddam Jails—Dr. G. H. Wilson.

For New Haven Jail—Prof. W. H. Brewer.

For New London and Norwich Jails—Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

For Bridgeport and Danbury Jails—Dr. N. E. Wordin.

For Brooklyn Jail—G. P. Ingersoll, Esq.

For Litchfield Jail—Dr. R. S. Goodwin.

For Tolland Jail—T. H. McKenzie, C.E.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

*For Quarter ending September 30th.*

## HEALTH OF THE STATE.

As compared with the past the health of the State has been satisfactory. The mortality for the quarter was 3,598, which was 411 less than the average in the corresponding quarters of the preceding five years. This result has occurred in the presence of threatened epidemics of some of the most contagious diseases, in many parts of the State. Measles were reported in 37 towns during the quarter with a mortality of only eight; scarlet fever in 40 towns with 12 deaths; diphtheria in 39 towns with 53 deaths; whooping cough in 34 towns with 33 deaths, and typhoid fever in 68 towns with 58 deaths.

These facts afford a striking illustration of the growing efficiency of the town health officers in controlling the outbreaks of these very communicable diseases. The plan of control is as follows: immediate notification by the physician to the health officer of the appearance of every contagious disease. This enables him to take such precautions by isolation and subsequent disinfection, that in most cases these disorders have been confined to the families in which they first appeared, and often to the single case. Almost the only disease that has attained an epidemic character is measles, which is notably among the most difficult to control.

The new legislation enacted by the last General Assembly has gone into effect during the last quarter and has imposed new duties upon physicians, midwives, ministers, registrars, sextons and others, who are gradually acquiring a knowledge of them and attending to them. There are, however, so many persons, in such variety of occupations, upon whom some new personal obligations are imposed, that it will be a matter of time and patience to secure their full observance.

Your Secretary, by instruction of the president, made a visit to Boston to consult with the "Library Bureau," and with gentlemen who are using the "Card Index System" in the registration of the vital statistics of Massachusetts, to get the benefit of their experience in the details of its use. Your Secretary has also made a contract with the Library Bureau for the necessary equipments to carry out the undertaking.

The coöperation of the county health officers has been asked to use their influence with the town health officers to urge upon their attention the additional duties required of them, and to secure as prompt performance of them as possible.

Circulars have also been issued to all whom the laws personally concern with careful instructions as to their duties.

The inauguration of the new method is fairly under way.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 25, 1897.

A special meeting of the Board was held this day, at the New Haven Union Depot at 12:55 P. M. pursuant to a vote taken at the last meeting of the Board.

There were present Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The purpose of the meeting being to inspect and decide upon the merits of the crematory at Middletown Insane Hospital, the members proceeded by rail to that institution. Convening at the Middletown Depot immediately after the examination of the crematory, it was voted that the following action of the Board be communicated by the Secretary to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Whereas in the discharge of a duty imposed by law upon the Connecticut State Board of Health it has inspected the crematory erected on the premises of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, and examined the plans and the specifications by which it was constructed, therefore:

*Resolved*, That this State Board of Health hereby declares its approval of the location and construction of said crematory.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 1st, 1897.

The quarterly meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Health was held this day, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2:40 P. M. by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer.

There were present all the members of the Board except Mr. Ingersoll, who was ill.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An application, by the New Haven Water Company, made in writing to the Secretary, for a hearing in relation to prohibiting boating, skating and fishing on Lake Whitney, under a private act passed by the last General Assembly, amending the charter of said company, was presented by the Secretary. The Secretary had formally notified the president of said company and others as required by the act to appear at this time.

The parties so notified being present, it was voted to suspend the regular order of business, and take up the hearing at once.

Upon this action, the Secretary presented a communication from the Corporation Counsel of the City of New Haven, declaring his inability to be present, in behalf of the citizens of New Haven, at this time, and requesting that the hearing be postponed to some time upon which all parties could agree. Acting upon this request it was

*Voted*, That the hearing be postponed.

*Voted*, That a special meeting of the Board be held for the hearing on Saturday, December 11th, at the office of the Secretary, 15 Elm st., at 2:30 P. M.

Before returning to the regular order of business the Secretary announced that an epidemic of scarlet fever had been prevailing for three or four weeks in Norwalk; that it was supposed to have originated and to have been perpetuated by infected milk; and that he had requested Prof. H. E. Smith to undertake an investigation. Dr. Smith had visited the localities, and by invitation was now present with his report.

*Voted*, That Dr. Smith be invited to give the substance of his report to the Board.



After Dr. Smith's verbal statement of the result of his investigations, it was unanimously

*Voted*, That copies of the report be sent to the health officer of Norwalk, and to each of the newspapers of Norwalk.

The regular business was then resumed.

The Treasurer's report was read, accepted and ordered on file, having been previously audited by the committee.

Communications were received from the Secretaries of the Connecticut Medical Society, of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society and the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association, announcing nominations to their respective boards of examiners.

The following were accordingly thereupon appointed: Dr. H. S. Fuller, on the Board of Examiners of the Connecticut Medical Society to succeed himself; Dr. Chas. E. Sanford, on the Board of Examiners for the Homeopathic Society, and Dr. Thomas Mulligan, on the Board for the Eclectic Association.

A communication from Samuel M. Gray, Esq., C.E., asking what the position of the Board would be, on the question of discharging the sewage of New Britain into the Connecticut River, was read by the Secretary.

After due consideration it was unanimously

*Voted*, That the State Board of Health would object very earnestly to the discharge of the sewage of New Britain into the Connecticut River.

The quarterly report of the Secretary was next read, accepted and ordered on file.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

It will be very evident to any one who has been at all conversant with the responsible duties laid upon the State Board of Health, and with the want of organization which has existed heretofore, in the means of doing its duties, that under the improved legislation, just going into effect, the efficiency of the Board will be improved in nearly every department.

The new system of assembling the vital statistics of the State cannot fail to secure more accurate and complete records of the three great events in a human life, and a far more satisfactory compilation and tabulation of the facts so collected.

The new organization of local health officers, giving to those of cities and boroughs as well as towns a longer tenure of office and



changing the manner of their appointment, will radically alter the character of that service. It will elevate the standard of responsibility and official duty above the low plane which it has occupied, and raise it to a position of importance and respectability that will command the confidence and secure the coöperation of the public. These reforms in the personnel of the service, taken in connection with the statute that now requires all physicians to report contagious diseases, will give a control over their prevalence that the citizens of Connecticut have never before enjoyed.

The means of a better registration of vital statistics and a more direct and effective control of contagious diseases are the two prominent advances in sanitary legislation, that distinguished the last General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER.

C. A. LINDSLEY.

GROVE H. WILSON.

RALPH S. GOODWIN.

NATHANIEL E. WORDIN.

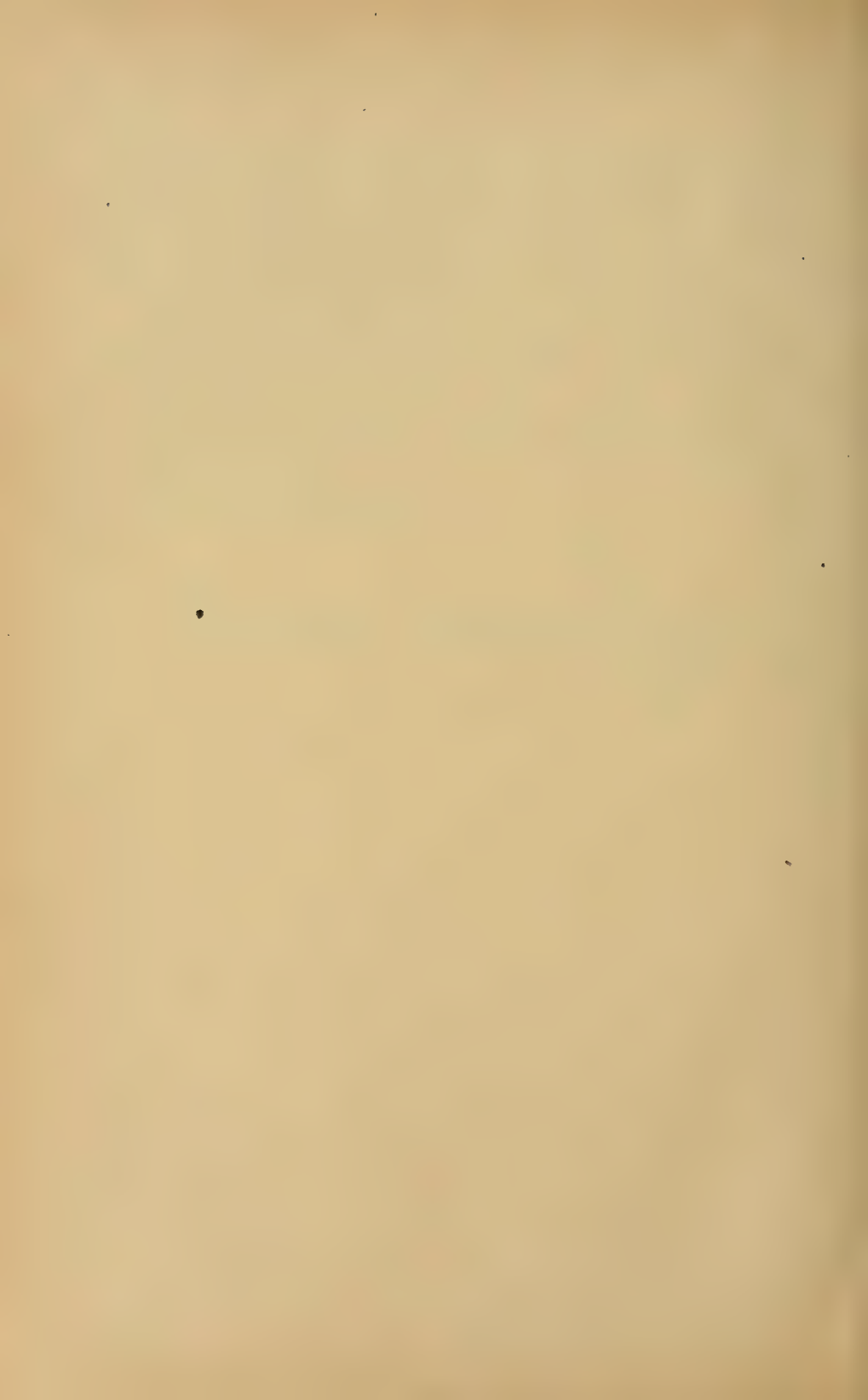
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE.

GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

# SECRETARY'S REPORT

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By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.



## SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1897.

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It has been sometimes stated by good observers that in seasons of adversity, from business depression, financial embarrassments and in that general state of public affairs popularly called "hard times," there is to be noticed a somewhat compensating condition found, in an improved state of the public health. This fact is chiefly manifested by the moderately diminished death-rate. Various reasons have been assigned as the cause of this. It has been attributed in part to the enforced idleness, and corresponding opportunity for rest and recuperation, on the part of over-worked people, partly to the escape from the confinement of badly-ventilated shops and factories, partly to less indulgence in excesses in eating and drinking, and in other unwholesome practices which prosperity encourages in unthrifty people. There are even some evil-minded persons who declare that the sanitary effect is because the diminished incomes forbid employing doctors, and consequently the people take less medicine.

If there is any truth in the last statement, it probably is not that less is paid to doctors (who are easily enough employed if they are not paid), but rather that less proprietary and patented medicines are bought and taken without the advice of the doctor.

When one examines the daily and weekly papers and other periodicals, and observes how much their support is dependent upon the advertisements of nostrums; when one sees what a large proportion of the advertising space is devoted to extolling the alleged virtues of unknown medicinal agents and to printing mendacious statements concerning their alleged wonderful and mysterious powers; and when he reflects, that in addition to the vast cost of all this advertising in newspapers, and of the other modes of advertising, that the profits on the sales are still sufficient to accumulate immense fortunes, amounting to millions of dollars — I say, when one thinks of this large outlay and yet larger income, he can partially realize the enormous sums that, in the aggregate, are daily expended in these purchases and the

magnitude of the torrent of drugs steadily flowing into the stomach of the credulous and easily-gullible portion of the public.

The next reflection of the thoughtful man is, that this prodigious daily consumption of medicinal compounds, taken recklessly, ignorantly and in the most dangerous form of experimentation, must constitute an active and powerful factor among the influences which disturb the public health. If "hard times" diminishes in any considerable degree the pernicious drug habit, and the irrational consumption of quack medicines, it is a salutary result that should not be overlooked.

But whether business stagnation has any favorable influence upon the public health, or whether it is only an occasional coincidence, is a question not yet settled. The fact however exists, whatever may be the cause, that the mortality of the past year is appreciably less than in the preceding years. The average number of deaths annually for the five calendar years preceding 1897, was 600 more than in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1897. Six hundred less deaths in Connecticut means 15,000 or 20,000 fewer cases of sickness in the State, during the past year, than had annually afflicted the people during the previous five years.

#### CROWD POISONING.

In examining mortality reports, it is interesting to note the varying death-rates, under different conditions of the people.

Among those of a social character, probably the earliest that attracted attention was the effect of density of population. The greater mortality, the more frequent prevalence of epidemics, among the residents of cities and especially among those in crowded habitations, was so conspicuous as to compel the notice of all observers. An attentive study of the conditions which formerly so constantly co-existed with dense populations, determined that the massing together of people in close and constant communion was a serious menace to health, yet, that other conditions incidental to such crowding were far more dangerous, and that many such other conditions could, by human effort, be very largely or entirely obviated. So that it has happened that by attention to the ventilation of tenements, the public supply of wholesome water and the prompt removal of house refuse, of sewage and garbage, that the difference between the death-rates in the country and in the city is very much diminished. But it

still exists and is particularly marked in the mortality of the contagious diseases. This is well illustrated in the experience of our State during the past year. The following diseases have prevailed very widely, during the year, through a large number of the towns and cities : measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever and diarrhœas. The death-rate in the towns and cities having a population of 5,000 and over was 22.8 per 10,000 inhabitants from these diseases alone ; while in the places of less than 5,000 population the death-rate was only 12.5 from the same maladies.

This is a greater difference, I think, than prevails in other States between urban and rural populations, and the lesser mortality in the small towns may fairly be attributed to our improved methods of sanitary administration. Because such administration can be far more effectively applied in controlling that class of diseases in sparsely settled districts than is possible in the tenement houses of cities. In the country, the isolated situation of houses allows easy isolation of patients, while in cities where no isolation hospitals are provided, the congested tenancy of dwellings effectually prohibits it in many cases.

An Act passed by the last legislature requiring that "every physician shall report, in writing, every case of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, small pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or other contagious or infectious disease, occurring in his practice, to the health officer of the town, city, or borough in which such case occurs, within twelve hours after his recognition of the disease," is being very faithfully observed in most parts of the State. This law is a renewal of one practically the same, passed in 1805, requiring a daily or weekly report from every practicing physician of every case of "pestilential or malignant disease, occurring in his practice, under a penalty of fifty dollars." This law was among the statutes of Connecticut from 1805 until 1875. The better observance of the present law gives a very practical oversight of all the communities in the State, to detect the presence of any of these diseases, and the immediate notification to the health officer, whose duty it becomes to take care that the needful precautions (now so well understood) be promptly used to prevent the further spread of them.

The positive utility of the practice is abundantly verified by the annual reports of the local health officers. The numerous



instances in which it is reported that the primary case of a contagious disease was the only one that was permitted to occur in a community, or that it was restricted to the family in which it first appeared, affords sufficient proof that many an epidemic has been prevented, and an immeasurable amount of suffering and anxiety has been intercepted by this system, in Connecticut during the year.

#### THE HEALTH OFFICER AND HIS PROFESSIONAL COLLEAGUES.

In this connection it is very pleasant to be able to record the fact, that so far as is known to the Secretary, the relations between the health officer and his professional colleagues in the same town, have been, with very few exceptions, entirely harmonious.

As a rule the profession throughout the State have coöperated cheerfully with the health officers in observing both the letter and spirit of the law. Of course there have been some exceptions to the rule. The duties of the health officer, as the legally constituted guardian of the public health, are not always rightly understood and properly appreciated by his brother practitioners. He has been sometimes accused of unnecessary officiousness and of improper professional attentions to the patient. The position of the health officer is often a delicate and difficult one, especially if he is wanting in good judgment and tact. But a careful observance of the principles laid down in the "Code of Medical Ethics," adopted by the American Medical Association, and which governs all honorable practitioners, has usually sufficed to prevent discord.

#### PROGRESS OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Another interesting and significant fact is noticeable, that is the gradual disappearance of objections to placarding houses in which there are contagious diseases. As the practice has become more habitual, the people understand that it implies no opprobrium upon the house, and they appreciate its usefulness as a means of caution to the public, and also often saving the inmates of a dwelling the personal embarrassment of denying admittance of visitors to infected houses.

One of the most gratifying and encouraging features in many of the annual reports of the local health officers is the statement, that in their efforts to conserve the public health, they have had

the hearty coöperation of their fellow citizens. This is in striking contrast with the reports of town health officers in the last decade.

In any consideration of the influences concerned which help to improve the administration of public hygiene, due credit must be given to that most important of all influences, the helpful aid of a steadily growing public intelligence, and acceptance of the principles of scientific public sanitation. The very general organization of State boards of health, and of town boards of health, the appointment of health officers in every place, the publication of their doings at frequent intervals, and their annual reports, the publication of sanitary journals, and the discussions in the daily press of sanitary subjects, are all educational in their effect. There is very much knowledge now that is of common information, relative to the causes of disease and the ways of its spread, that a few years ago was either not known at all, or was limited to a few experts and special students of sanitary science.

The intelligent portion of the common people have made marvelous progress in the last few years in acquiring clear and correct ideas, on many questions of water supply, drainage, sewage disposal, disinfection and other important matters of daily concern.

So far as State and municipal legislation is concerned, public intelligence on these questions sets the pace at which progress in public hygiene can advance. It is laid down as a fundamental principle in "the declaration of independence," that all men are created equal. That "the governments which are instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." These sentiments are inculcated into the mind of the American boy with his earliest conceptions. They imbue his mental constitution. They infiltrate all his intellectual processes. And through life they are a factor of more or less influence in all that pertains to his personal relations with others. Hence it is, by reason of this teaching and training of the American citizen, that all legislation, partaking at all of a paternal character, becomes a dead letter unless approved and sustained by public sentiment. In that particular, the citizen is only consistent with the precepts with which he was inoculated in his youth, and which have incorporated themselves into the guiding thoughts of his daily life.

*State legislatures and municipal councils are never leaders in any sanitary movement.* As a rule they are bodies of dead matter, inert and insensitive to most suggestions of progressive motion. They are only to be spurred into activity by a conviction that their action will be popular. They entertain the highest respect and consideration for majorities. That is to say, majorities of the people, the people which made them aldermen and legislators. They will set their faces like a flint against what they fear may be "hasty" legislation, if they suspect their constituents may not approve their action. By hasty they mean, antedating the public demand. It possibly is the wisest course they can pursue. As wanting confidence in their own judgment, and from the nature of the subjects, unacquainted with their merits, they are prudent to await the judgment of the people.

The practical lesson which sanitarians, seeking legislative aid, must learn from this is, that they must first educate the people. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

A wholesome stimulus has been given to public sanitary administration by lengthening the tenure of health officers, and by making the position one of appointment rather than subject to the annual suffrages of political parties. This change has given dignity and character to the office and a corresponding influence with the public. But better than that, it has given to the officeholder himself a truer sense of the obligations and responsibilities which the office imposes upon him. So that in every way public sanitary administration is improved.

A sense of safety is experienced now in the public mind when there is any invasion of contagious disease, that in former times was not enjoyed.

With the attainment of greater skill and proficiency on the part of our health officers, which practice always gives, and with the steady progress in public intelligence on sanitary subjects, which has distinguished the last few years, we may reasonably hope to attain such ability in applied sanitary science that we may bid defiance to epidemics, and be able to stamp out at once the invasion of any contagion. Not only that, but to do it so quietly and yet so effectually that there will be no general excitement, no popular terror, in the public mind, but only a calm and confident assurance that the people will be protected.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that not only a larger

number of annual reports have been received at this office than ever before, but that they show a livelier interest than formerly, and a very decided advance in the knowledge of public sanitation. This result was confidently predicted as a consequence of the longer term of office and the change in the manner of appointment of health officers.

There are other advantages which our health officers of to-day enjoy, that were not possessed by their predecessors. Chiefly deserving a mention is the fact that a uniform code of sanitary regulations exists in every town in the State ; and there is practical uniformity too, in all the cities and boroughs. The advantage of this fact is still further enhanced by the frequent gatherings of the local health officers in their respective counties, at which the county health officer and one or more of the members of the State Board are always present. At these meetings practical questions on local sanitary administration are freely discussed. They are considered not only from a sanitary and legal point of view, but also on many questions, economy, expediency and humanity are duly regarded.

These meetings are very profitable schools of instruction, in which those present mutually contribute to each other a vast amount of practical and valuable information, that in no other way could be so easily acquired.

No better evidence can be offered of the value of these county meetings than the amount and character of the work done by the Health Officers during the year. From their annual reports it appears that in thousands of instances, the orders of the Health Officers have required quarantines to be established, placards to be posted, disinfection to be practiced and nuisances to be abated, and yet it has all been done so wisely, so judiciously, and legally, that exceedingly few appeals have been made from those orders and almost no prosecutions required to enforce them. This could never have been accomplished so satisfactorily without the information and instruction which the Health Officers have received at their mutual conferences in county meetings.

There is, however, another feature of the work which must not be overlooked. I have personal knowledge, that it is the experience of Town Health Officers to meet, sometimes, with special cases, in which it is quite evident that a nuisance exists, but respecting which they are uncertain whether they have authority to act or not. An interview with, or a letter to, the County



Officer relieves their embarrassment and enables them to proceed legally.

Other instances, and these are more numerous, are like the following :

A Town Health Officer has issued an order for the abatement of a very palpable nuisance, to which the offender gives no attention. The local officer then informs the County Officer of all the facts. The County Officer in turn after investigation, by letter, or a personal interview, sustains the action of the local Health Officer, and without a lawsuit, or further unnecessary delay, the nuisance is abated. So long as the citizen thought that the Health Officer would not proceed legally against him, he felt safe in ignoring his commands. But there is a potency in the suggestion of the man of law, that it will be prudent to obey the mandate of the doctor, which is not felt at all when the doctor acts alone, however just and wise his action may be.

#### THE REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

From early colonial times there has been upon the statutes a law requiring that every Birth, Marriage and Death be entered upon the public records of the town in which the event occurred. When the State Board of Health was organized in 1878, and the Secretary made the Superintendent of the registration of Vital Statistics, it was found that this law in many towns was almost wholly disregarded by those whose duty it was to certify to these events, and in no town in the State was there to be found a punctual, complete and accurate record of them.

J. Hammond Trumbull, State Librarian, in his report in 1855, wrote that "ten towns, representing nearly one-twelfth of the population of the whole State, made no returns," and in some of these towns no registrars had even been appointed, and "no regard whatever appears to have been given to the laws respecting registration."

An earnest effort was immediately made to improve the practice and secure full returns from the doctors, clergymen, midwives and others whom the law made responsible for the duty. Circulars were issued year after year, and exhortations printed and sent to all concerned. Every means were used that were thought effective to *persuade* to a better observance of the law. A considerable improvement was the result. But it was far from satis-

factory. The doctors and the ministers of the Gospel seemed to regard the business, not as a duty they owed to the State, but rather as a favor they were willing to bestow, if they were allowed to do it in their own way and at such time as suited their own convenience. The consequence was very general indifference and neglect, not only as to full returns, but also as to completeness, in regard to the items required by law. The great defect in the law had been that there was no adequate means provided for its enforcement. It was nobody's duty to see that it was obeyed. Its observance or non-observance attracted no public attention. No one beside the Registrar had any knowledge of the practical operation of the law; and he would not often imperil his chance of a re-election by requiring the doctors and clergy to obey it.

In 1893 the Legislature passed an Act providing for a County Officer in every county, who shall be an attorney at law, and shall have all the powers of a grand juror, in every town in his county, and shall cause the execution of the laws relating to public health, and to the registration of Vital Statistics. As lawyers, they could appreciate more than most others do the great importance of correct and complete records of births, marriages and deaths. They very soon entered upon a systematic inspection of the condition of the registration in all the towns, and verified the defects above mentioned, by personal examinations of the records.

They too, tried for a time the moral suasion plan, and by circulars and cogent arguments sought to accomplish a reform. But the doctors and clergy had treated such attempts for years with contempt, and showed but little concern because the circulars and persuasive arguments came from a different source.

Now, the County Officers have changed their mode of procedure. Having warned everybody concerned as to the law and the duty it calls for, and argued the case, they are now giving the doctors and clergy an opportunity to argue the other side of it, before the courts. So that there has been in some of the counties more prosecutions by the County Health Officers, for violations of the registration law, than for anything else. It is unnecessary to say the County Officers invariably won.

The result is very satisfactory. A revolution in the practical operation of the registration laws has been accomplished. The delinquents are now comparatively few. A ready and very practical method of detecting negligence in the matter of returns is



provided for in the law, and every habitual or frequent offender will be required to pay the penalties of neglect.

It has been the reproach of vital statistics everywhere that the records are incomplete, and in that way lose much of their value. The vigilance which is now practiced to secure a rigid observance of the registration laws will be maintained and will soon make Connecticut the banner state in the Union in regard to the fulness and accuracy of its Vital Statistics.

It should be clearly stated that the county officers have exercised a commendable spirit of leniency in the discharge of their duties. No one has been prosecuted until after repeated notifications and warnings of his violations of the law.

The last legislature enacted a new law relating to the assembling of Vital Statistics. The effect is to change entirely the methods of utilizing the facts at this office. It provides for the collection in one place of full copies of all the certificates of births, marriages and deaths. As a result of such assembling of the facts, it enables them to be collated and tabulated under one direction. They are also preserved in the most compact form possible, and in such orderly arrangement that the statistics of any town in the State can be readily referred to.

The superiority of this change over the former practice will be at once appreciated by any person at all acquainted with the subject of political arithmetic.

In the practical operation of the law, its success depends upon accurate and prompt work on the part of registrars as well as doctors.

In the first place, the certificates should contain all the items which the laws require, of which the signer has information. If he cannot give them, the blank spaces should be filled with the word "unknown." The law has fixed the limit of time at which the certificates shall be returned to the registrars of the towns. It should be strictly complied with. To secure evidence when the law is violated, it provides that the registrar shall endorse on every certificate the date of its reception. Promptness in returns to the registrar is imperative in order that the registrar may make returns to this office, within the time limit which the law prescribes for him. The slack and tardy practice heretofore indulged in by many doctors and clergymen cannot, therefore, be permitted to continue under the new system.

When the registrar receives the certificates, his first duty is to

carefully examine them to see that they contain all the facts required by law, before he endorses them as received. If he finds omissions without satisfactory reasons, he should decline to endorse the certificates as acceptable until they have been corrected. The certificates must then be accurately and legibly copied, without abbreviations, on the cards supplied to the registrars by the State Board of Health.

During the few months in which the law has been in operation, I have been obliged to return to the registrars a great many copies, because the name of the town was wanting, or the date or sex or color, all of which facts must have been known to the signer. These omissions are often due to careless copying, although more frequently, I think, to the negligence of the registrar in accepting imperfect certificates.

Another error, almost amounting to a crime, because it involves such serious consequences and is so invariably due to inattention : I refer to the sending to this office *duplicates* of copies which had been sent before. The detection of duplicates is very difficult. In order to be sure that there are no duplicates in a package of, say 25 cards, it is necessary to compare each card with every one of the other 24, a monotonous and very vexatious occupation. If, however, a duplicate is not detected until after tabulation (in which process it is sure to be found), the elimination of it from the tables is almost impossible, involving new computations and alterations of figures, from one to ten times, in every table into which it has entered. It is so easy to mark, every certificate once copied, that copying the same one twice, is inexcusable carelessness. It may be of some interest to the selectmen of towns to inquire if they are paying the registrars twenty-five cents apiece for each of the duplicates. This fee, which is two and one-half times as much as they are paid for making the same copies on their record books, ought to secure very accurate and prompt service. I am very happy to say it does with a very large majority of the registrars in the State, who have taken a renewed interest in this work, and are giving me all the assistance they can to make the vital statistics of Connecticut as nearly perfect as possible.

Finally the prompt returns of the copies to this office for classification and tabulation is a point of great importance, but too often neglected by some registrars.

Thus it is evident that the success of the new plan of assembling the vital statistics of the State depends upon each one concerned in it doing his whole duty accurately and promptly.

## THE MILK SUPPLY.

This subject is forcing itself upon public attention. The question is: Is official supervision of the sources of the milk supply and its quality essential to the public safety? The inquiry will not be suppressed. It demands consideration and will persist in the demand until due regard is given to it. It has been considered elsewhere and decided in the affirmative. In England (the foremost nation in the world, in all matters of public sanitation), one of the most important functions of the health officer is the supervision of public milk dairies. The housing and the health of the cows, the construction and ventilation of the stables, their cleanliness, the manner of milking and the preparation of the milk for distribution, are all under the surveillance of duly appointed officials.

The milk consumers of London are still further protected. Dr. Arthur Newsholme ("Public Health and its Applications") tells how the purity of milk supplied to the public in London is insured: "Large dairy companies have been formed, whose supply of milk is based on most minute and vigorous regulations. By their contracts these companies have the right to inspect the farms and cow-sheds before accepting the milk of any farmer, and can order any necessary measures to be taken. The state of health of any cow can be examined by a veterinary surgeon, and the milk from any animal rejected. He can give instructions as to fodder, the maintenance of cleanliness, and the treatment and cooling of the milk.

"To prevent the spread of infectious diseases by milk, the farmer is required by these contracts to call in a doctor, if any person employed in the dairy falls ill. If the disease is infectious, the secretary of the company must be at once informed, who will indicate the measures to be taken. In the event of serious disease, the delivery of milk from the farm is forbidden, but the farmer is paid as if he delivered it. The company send inspectors to see that the necessary measures are taken. Arrangements may be made with the local medical officer of health to obtain information as to each case of infectious disease arising in the neighborhood of a cow-shed or dairy.

"Twice a day the milk is brought to London by railway. A sample is taken from each installment" and carefully examined. If it falls below the required standard, "it is not sold for milk but used for making butter?"

"The vessels in which milk is brought to town are ordinarily sealed and furnished with a tap near the bottom. They are generally of tin, not painted, but always clean and polished."

That such precautions are not the merely fanciful notions of over-zealous sanitarians, but are wise and prudent, I quote the following from the Farmers' Bulletin, No. 63, 1897, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"The largest part of the impurities found in milk get into it in the short time after it is drawn from the cow and before it leaves the stable. This brief period may be called the critical time in the history of dairy products. In many stables myriads of bacteria are entering the milk every minute it remains exposed, being carried there by many kinds of foreign matter, some of which would do no harm were it not for the germs it brings. Grotenfelt mentions the following impurities which he found in unstrained fresh milk :—Manure particles, fodder particles, molds, fungi, cow hairs, particles of skin, human hairs, parts of insects, down from birds, small bits of wood, woolen threads, linen threads, fine threads, soil particles. It is evident that these different kinds of foreign matter are derived from numerous sources, but the bulk of the impurities consists of ordinary stable dirt, chiefly manure, and its presence in quantities in milk, is evidence of slovenly methods. Over 50 grains of this matter have been found in 100 pounds of milk, and when it is remembered that it contains myriads of bacteria of the forms causing putrefaction and decomposition, it does not seem strange that milk is soon affected by its presence. Germs introduced in this way, in large numbers, may act as poisons to the delicate consumer, and cause severe intestinal troubles.

"Dirt gets into the milk when in the stable, principally from three sources, viz.: the cows, the milkers, and the air. But this classification is unnecessary, for in stables which are carelessly cleaned, only once or twice a week, it is impossible for an animal or person to remain any length of time and come out undefiled ; in such places there is a constant shower of bacteria."

Those who are familiar with the cow-yards and cow-sheds of many Connecticut farmers, can bear witness to the fact that the cows are never groomed, often covered with dirt, their flanks and hips thickly plastered with layers of manure. When to this condition of the cows is added the dirty clothing and still dirtier hands of the "hired man," who does the milking, he thinks it the dirtiest work he does. In the way he does it, it is.



From the dirt-besmeared hair of the cow and the filthy garments of the milker, there falls with every motion of either, a shower into the milk pail of loosely attached particles of disgustingly filthy matter. Additions to this nastiness sometimes happen when the milker makes the lacteal fluid do duty as soap and water for his unwashed hands and the teats and udder of the cows. And it all goes into the milk pail. This is not exaggeration. The writer has seen the above facts illustrated to the letter many times. But it is far less common than it used to be.

The alarm has been sounded in many places. Repeated epidemics of infectious diseases disseminated by infected milk has driven the public mind to the conviction that the present irresponsible method of dispensing milk is a menace to general safety and may at any time become a source of danger. Quite recently the town of Norwalk has passed through an experience in which more than 20 houses were obliged to undergo for a considerable time the restriction of quarantine, because of scarlet fever. The cause of the prevalence of the disease was distinctly traced to the infected milk of a single dealer. At the present writing, Pater-son, N. J., is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever from a like source. Within a very few years, Connecticut has endured several severe and fatal epidemics caused by infected milk. The number of serious recorded epidemics of typhoid fever, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, that have been produced in this way, runs up into the hundreds. The evidence is constantly accumulating, as the attention of expert investigators is turned to the milk supply, that in the way in which it is at present furnished to most communities, it is a frequent medium of spreading infectious diseases. Several cities in the state, appreciating the suffering which they have endured and the risks of future exposure, have enacted ordinances, more or less stringent, to guard themselves against such dangers. Norwalk, taught by its recent affliction, has now under consideration a series of ordinances on the subject. Other towns instructed in the bitter school of experience have already enacted protective regulations. New Haven on the first of January 1898, when the new charter goes into operation, has prepared a very effective code of ordinances on the milk business, to take effect at the same time. Among others it covers the following points.

Licensed venders. Skimmed milk. Adulterated milk. Diluted milk. The chemical constitution of milk. The health of the

cows. The care of the cows. The ventilation and cleanliness of the stables.

The right of inspection at any time by the employees of the Board of Health, of any place where milk is produced or sold or stored.

Violation of any of these ordinances subjects the offender to suitable penalties.

At the last legislature a bill was presented providing that any town in the State may have power to enact for its own protection, such sanitary regulations, in relation to milk, if it desired to do so. But the influence of the dairy interest defeated it. Their chief argument was, they did not want inquisitive persons prying into their business. They wanted to be let alone.

In view, however, of the advance of public intelligence on this subject, it is safe to predict, that the time is not very distant when these same dairymen will ask to have their business inspected. Because, it will come to pass that a business of this nature that will not bear an official inspection, and cannot show certificates from authorized officials that it is conducted in a sanitary manner, will not be a prosperous business. Let the dairymen note the prediction.

In perusing the annual reports of the town health officers for their respective towns, the intelligent reader may be surprised at the frequency with which he meets the positive statement that "the milk supply is excellent," "the milk supply is pure" and of "the best quality," and similar expressions. This testimony must not be taken as entirely trustworthy. It does not imply that the witness had any special knowledge of the milk supply of his town, founded on a careful and scientific investigation of the dairies. In most instances it does not mean that he has even personally given them a superficial inspection, much less such a careful examination of all the details of milk production as would justify such positive assertions of excellence and purity.

If from 15 to 50 per cent. of the cows in herds in other States are found to be tuberculous, it is not reasonable to believe that the cows of Connecticut are wholly free from that disease. Neither do the numerous epidemics of other infectious diseases which have recently occurred in Connecticut from infected milk give the utmost confidence in the well-disposed, perfectly honest, but sometimes careless producers of this one article of diet, which exceeds every other in importance and intrinsic value. There is



no other article of human food for which there is not an almost equivalent substitute. But there is no such equivalent for milk. It is an article, too, of almost universal use as food, and being a fertile culture fluid, there is no other article of diet capable of disseminating infectious diseases so readily.

#### THE SCHOOL HOUSES.

Under the new regime a very marked and much needed improvement has been brought about in the sanitary condition of the country school-houses. Until very recently they have had no official oversight. For the last two or three years, however, an annual inspection of almost all of them has been made by the health officers in their respective towns.

The reports of the first inspections revealed a condition of neglect and indifference to the welfare of the children in some of the country places, that it is difficult to believe could have been overlooked by their parents.

It should be a part of the education of the young in every school to inculcate lessons of cleanliness, neatness and at least decency. But at some of the schools, the outhouses for the accommodation of the pupils were described as places which it was wholly impossible to use in a proper way, and presenting accumulations of filth and nastiness of the most repulsive and disgusting kind.

Many of the school-houses too, had been so long neglected, that very inadequate protection was afforded the children in bad weather. Bad ventilation, overcrowding and a polluted water supply were conditions not infrequently present. Even the annual or semi-annual house-cleaning, which the New England house wife so much enjoys, was not practiced at the school-house. Only the broom, to the exclusion of soap and water, was the simple and single agent of purification.

The simultaneous inspection of nearly all the school-houses in every county, called public attention to their condition very emphatically; the annual repetition of such inspection has effected a remarkable improvement. The annual reports of the town health officers for 1897 say, in a large majority of instances, that the school-houses are in good sanitary condition; that generally they have received special attention. As far as practicable, the ventilation has been improved, repairs have been made, and the condition of most of the outhouses revolutionized.

In the line of unsanitary nuisances, scarcely any more important work has been accomplished, so far as the welfare of children is concerned.

#### THE REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

During the year ending September 30th, 1897, certificates of registration were issued to 351 practitioners, of whom 332 were engaged or to be engaged in general practice, 2 were to practice midwifery only, and 17 were specialists exclusively. Of the 351 who were registered, 215 were residents of other states. Of these 145 were living in New York State, 32 in Massachusetts, 11 in New Jersey, 8 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Vermont, and the remainder scattered through New Hampshire, Washington, D. C., Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas.

Of the 351, newly registered, only 136 were Connecticut residents at the time of their registration.

One hundred and fifty-six of the whole were just entering upon their professional career, having graduated the same year or the year before they were registered.

Of all who were registered, 21 were certified to be qualified by one of the several examining committees. The other 294 were registered as graduates of "reputable medical colleges."

#### OFFENDERS AGAINST THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT.

The law has been very generally respected throughout the State. There have been very few attempts to openly disregard it. Such persons have usually thought it prudent to retire without the formality and expense of a suit. There has been but one prosecution during the year. The party was convicted, paid his fine and costs and has left the State.

There is however a class of charlatans of the most objectionable sort which the law does not reach. They fatten like leeches upon the earnings of the ignorant and stupidly credulous portion of the public, by publishing the most mendacious statements of their powers to perform the impossible. It would seem that the more marvelous their alleged achievements, the more ready the gullible public are to put confidence in them and to pay them money. These unscrupulous and boasting impostors foresaw the field which they could occupy in Connecticut without hindrance or competition when the law was enacted, and they took possession by registering before it required any evidence of their qualifications for the practice of medicine.

New-comers of that sort will not be admitted. Time and patience will dispose of those we have. They are commonly tramps, staying but a brief time in one place.

#### THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR REGISTRATION AS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

During the year ending September 30th, 1897, the Examining Committees have held thirteen special examinations. Of these the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society conducted seven, examining thirty-two candidates.

The Committee of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society held one examination, of one candidate.

The Committee of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association have held four examinations, examining five candidates.

The total number of candidates examined was thirty-eight, of whom twenty-two were found qualified, and sixteen not qualified.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work of the three Committees.

#### EXAMINATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Total.
1896. Oct. 30-31.	General Practice.	2	1	3
1897. Jan. 27-28.	General Practice.	1	2	3
Feb. 18.	Midwifery Practice.	1	--	1
April 6-7.	General Practice.	2	--	2
May 11-12.	General Practice.	4	2	6
July 15-16.	General Practice.	5	9	14
Sept. 14-15.	General Practice.	2	1	3
		17	15	32

#### EXAMINATIONS OF COMMITTEE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Total.
1897. April 19.	Midwifery Practice.	1	--	1

EXAMINATIONS OF COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dates.	Candidate for	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Total.
1897.				
Jan. 22.	General Practice.	1	--	1
April 5-6.	General Practice.	2	--	2
May 3-4.	General Practice.	--	1	1
Aug. 12.	General Practice.	1	--	1
		4	1	5

The examinations are all written. The markings are on a scale of 100. In order to pass satisfactorily the candidate must have a marking of not less than 75.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters are only a few out of hundreds, selected as indicative of the variety and character of subjects with which the secretary has to deal.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.:*

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of our Board of School Visitors, held last evening, I was instructed to write you and ascertain particulars concerning the quarantining of children exposed to infectious diseases, and how long the quarantine should be maintained when children have such diseases.

Yours truly,

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Acting School Visitor.*

[Reply.]

MAR. 10, 1897.

\_\_\_\_\_, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry to the quarantining of school children, I would say, there is no fast and hard rule on the subject, which should not be justly modified in individual cases. The time of quarantining each case should be determined by the health officer, after a personal examination of the patient. Otherwise he may be confined unnecessarily long, or permitted his liberty too soon.

Arbitrary time-periods have been published like the following :

Diseases.	Earliest date of return to school.
Small-pox .....	When every scab has fallen off.
Chicken-pox .....	When every scab has fallen off.
Scarlet Fever .....	Six weeks, and then only if no desquamation or sore throat.

Diseases.	Earliest date of return to school.
Diphtheria.....	Three weeks, if convalescence is complete, and no sore throat, albuminuria or discharges remain.
Measles.....	Three weeks, if all desquamation and cough have ceased.
Whooping Cough...	Six weeks from the beginning of the whooping, if the spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased.
Rotheln or Rubella..	Two or three weeks.
Mumps.....	Four weeks, if all swelling has subsided.

In some cases the time should be much longer and in some it may be shorter.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The writer of the following letter seems to be, for one in his business, sadly unfamiliar with the laws relating to the burial of the dead; and also to entertain the delusion that the State Board of Health makes those laws.

—————, CONN, March 24th, 1897.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary State Board of Health:*

DEAR SIR:—I had a very unexpected experience yesterday, that might have caused trouble, and delayed the funeral arrangements of a prominent family of this city. Mr. ——— died in New Orleans last week, and the body was forwarded to ———, the funeral services were held yesterday at his home, and the family decided to bury in their family lot near ———, Maine. When I presented the permit (to this place), and the undertaker's certificate of particulars, asking for a permit to ———, Maine, I was refused by the deputy, Mr. ———. I was completely surprised. Mr. ——— told me to telephone to Dr. ———; he was away, and I was busy and in a great hurry. At this junction of affairs, Mr. ———, Sanitary Inspector, came in, and told Mr. ——— to give me the permit, which he did, so the matter ended without disappointment and trouble to the family and friends.

I am not writing you finding fault with the under officials of the Health Board, but simply to acquaint you with facts and the position any one might suddenly be placed by an arbitrary or ignorant interpretation of their powers or duties under the law, which, as I understand is not to obstruct or delay the burial of the dead. I do not think for a moment it is the intention of the older and better-informed gentlemen composing the Board of Health. There is much that can be said when such can come up, as we cannot afford to have delays, waiting for some advice of absent official; the law should be so clear and its interpretation so fair, that undertakers acting in behalf of families can readily make



all arrangements in advance, and run no risk of obstruction and delay from some new or incompetent attendant in the office. I repeat again, that I do not wish to find fault, but think that you as the active State official should be fully informed of the actions and judgment described above, as the only way of avoiding friction and best serve the public.

Very respectfully,

—— — —, *Undertaker.*

[The Reply.]

MARCH 27, 1897.

—— — — Esq.,

*Undertaker.*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of the 24th inst., I would say, the facts you give me do not enable me to judge whether Mr. —— was right in refusing you a permit or not. He probably was not right or the Sanitary Inspector would not have told him to give it.

Now, as to the real matter in question; my answer is in your own language, substituting "is" for "should be," thus: "the law" is "so clear and its interpretation so fair, that undertakers acting in behalf of families can readily make all arrangements in advance and run no risk of obstructions and delay." I refer you to Section 113 of the General Statutes.

If undertakers do not attempt to comply with the requirements of the law until the body is ready for burial, they must expect to meet with a delay.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The water supply of schools is a matter which has not received the attention which its importance deserves. The following correspondence is an illustration.

It is proposed during the coming year to make a somewhat extended investigation of the wells immediately connected with the school-houses in the State.

Several such examinations were made during the past year.

DERBY, CONN., April 3, 1897.

*Professor H. E. Smith:*

DEAR SIR—There is a well used by the school in East Derby situated in the school-house yard. I am suspicious of the water and wish it tested. I have closed the well and will keep it closed until the water is either proven good or impure. I will send you the water as you direct.

Very truly yours,

C. T. BALDWIN,

*Health Officer, Derby, Conn.*



Dr. Smith's report of his examination :

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 19, 1897. }

C. T. Baldwin, M.D.,  
Health Officer, Derby, Conn.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Enclosed I send a statement of the analysis of the well water which I received from you. It is clearly contaminated with drainage. The normal chlorine in your vicinity is about 2.5 while this well shows 11. The nitrates are also high, and the organic matter as shown by the albuminoid ammonia is very excessive for a ground water.

From the chemical standpoint there should be no doubt that the well should not be used.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT E. SMITH.

#### CERTIFICATE OF WATER ANALYSIS.

To C. T. Baldwin, M.D., Health Officer :

The water received from the school well on April 10th, 1897, has been examined with the following results :

	Grains per U. S. Gallon.	Parts per Million.*
Residue on Evaporation,		
Total .....	13.37	229.
Volatile .....	1.17	20.
Chlorine, combined .....	.64	11.
Nitrogen of Free Ammonia .....	---	.016
Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia .....	---	.402
Nitrogen of Nitrites .....	---	.008
Nitrogen of Nitrates .....	.41	7.10
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in $\frac{1}{2}$ h. at 100° C .....	---	.8
Hardness, as Carbonate of Calcium .....	7.01	120.
Poisonous Metals .....	---	---
Color .....	---	.2

\* Or milligrams per liter.

These results show a considerable drainage contamination, also an excessive amount of albuminoid ammonia.

In my opinion the water is not a suitable one for use as a drinking water.

Yours truly,

HERBERT E. SMITH,

Chemist State Board of Health.

BROOKLYN, CONN., Oct. 22, 1897.

Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary.

\* DEAR SIR :—The water used in the school of District No. 1 of our town has been found fault with, and I desired to have it analyzed. Please inform me when to send same, and in what quantities. Your early reply will oblige.

Yours respectfully,

H. P. ROBINSON.

Dr. Smith's report :

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 15th, 1897. }

*Mr. H. P. Robinson, Brooklyn, Conn.*

MY DEAR SIR :—Enclosed I send you a statement of my examination of the sample of water sent me.

If you are right in supposing that the privy is the only source of contamination, then I have no doubt that the water should not be used. The chlorine is considerably above the normal for your vicinity and several of the other factors too high for a good water.

Very truly yours,

(Dictated.)

HERBERT E. SMITH, *H. B. P.*

#### CERTIFICATE OF WATER ANALYSIS.

*To Mr. H. P. Robinson :*

The water received from school-house well on October 30th, 1897, has been examined with the following results :

Residue on Evaporation,	Grains per U. S. Gallon.	Parts per million.*
Total .....	9.69	166.
Volatile.....	1.07	18.5
Chlorine, combined .....	1.37	23.5
Nitrogen of Free Ammonia.....	---	.024
Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia.....	---	.048
Nitrogen of Nitrites .....	---	.006
Nitrogen of Nitrates.....	---	2.5
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate in ½ h. at 100° C.....	---	.35
Hardness, as Carbonate of Calcium .....	3.15	54.
Poisonous Metals .....	---	---
Color .....	---	---

\* Or milligrams per liter.

These results show that the water contains a moderately large amount of mineral matter, but is not hard for a well water. It contains a moderately large amount of organic matter, though this is not excessive. The chlorine and nitrates indicate some past contamination. If the privy spoken of is the only source of contamination in the vicinity of the well, then in my opinion this water, showing the amount of contamination that it does, and coming from such a source, is not a suitable one for drinking.

Yours truly,

HERBERT E. SMITH,

*Chemist State Board of Health.*

In the next letter there is evidence of strained relations between one of the prominent practitioners in a populous town and the town health officer. It is very gratifying to be able to say that such instances are surprisingly infrequent, in view of the fact that the official functions of the health officer may be exercised so indiscreetly as to give many occasions for complaint, if his professional colleagues are at all sensitive.

I am very pleased to affirm, however, from the personal knowledge which my official relations with the profession and the health officers give me, that they live together in cordial and harmonious cooperation, almost universally throughout the State.

APRIL 21st, 1897.

C. A. Lindsley, M.D., Sec'y State Board of Health, New Haven.

DEAR DOCTOR—I wish to ask you if I have a case of contagious disease on hand, say scarlet fever for instance, and in my judgment it is safe to remove the placard, and the town and borough health officer is so notified, if he has the right to enter the house and examine my patient, without my request, and give a contrary opinion? I wish also to ask if such an officer has any particular authority, when he has been notified by a competent physician, to make himself officious in inquiring if the patient has been placed under proper quarantine? I wish also to ask, if I have one or two *suspiciously* contagious diseases, where the diagnosis can't be made properly for a time, and I notify the health officer that I *am closely* watching the subjects and will notify him immediately if quarantine is needed, if he has any authority to go to such cases of mine and examine them without my request, and give his opinion without having been asked? These questions are based upon actual experience with our health officer, and I've naturally resented what I thought was uncalled-for officiousness, a serious reflection on my ability to take care of my cases of contagious diseases, and in introducing an element of dissatisfaction in families where I practice, that everything necessary has not been done. While Dr. ——— intentions are undoubtedly honest, I think he entirely oversteps the bounds of professional ethics and gives us good cause for dissatisfaction. An answer will be highly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

[Reply.]

APRIL 22d, 1897.

Dr. ———.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your favor of the 21st inst. is at hand. I very much regret that there are occasional instances in the State (they are surprisingly few) where the personal relations between the health officer and the local practitioners are such that they can't get on harmoniously.

You submit to me several questions upon which you ask my opinion. They are abstract questions, without any collateral circumstances, which are so often necessary in deciding special cases. I must therefore answer

them in the abstract. The health officer is to a certain extent responsible for the protection of the public health, especially to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. In some towns it is required that before children may return to school after an attack of scarlet fever, they must have a written permit or certificate from the health officer. In my opinion he would not be justified in giving that without a personal examination. But it would be courteous and proper for him to ask the attending physician to accompany him. If the attending physician refused, he would be right to go alone.

In the case of "suspiciously contagious diseases," many epidemics have arisen from such sources because quarantine was neglected during the suspicious stage, which is implied in your question. You say "I will notify him if quarantine is needed." That is equivalent to saying that in your suspicious cases quarantine is not practiced. Suspicious cases should be under the same restrictions as those in which the diagnosis is determined, and it is the duty of the health officer to inquire and know about it.

In regard to the point of "competent physician," I think the health officer should make no conspicuous discrimination between the practitioners in his town. If he lets it be understood that he does not think it necessary to see any of Dr. White's patients because he has all confidence in his knowledge and prudence, but that he has no confidence in Dr. Black, and insists upon seeing all his patients, you can readily appreciate the tempest that would follow among Dr. Black's friends.

All the above has been written without any knowledge of the personal relations of yourself and your health officer. His duties can be discharged, and are in most instances in the State, by the strict observance of the rules of professional etiquette, and of those courtesies which are always due from one gentleman to another.

I have only a slight personal acquaintance with Dr. —, and have no knowledge of the matters in question except what you have written to me. The duties of the health officer are responsible and often difficult and delicate, and he succeeds best who secures the cordial coöperation of his medical brethren. Hoping that your relations may ultimately reach that amicable condition, I remain.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The decisive action of the health officer in the following instance has perhaps prevented an epidemic like that in Stamford.

The correspondence is short and not ambiguous :

———, *Cr.*, Aug. 23d, 1897.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I have issued an order prohibiting the sale of milk and butter from a typhoid infected family, and as usual, I am "laying up treasures upon earth" for myself; am I right? A few lines from you would decide the matter.

Yours very truly,

———, *Health Officer.*

SEPT. 2, 1897.

Dr. ———, *Health Officer*.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—Would you throw water on an incipient conflagration in a dwelling house or wait to ask permission?

Answering your question, permit me mildly to remark that a health officer who neglected to forbid the sale of milk from a typhoid infected house ought to be officially decapitated, without the privilege of resigning.

Yours very truly,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

The following letters indicate commendable vigilance on the part of the health officers, in the most effective line of prevention of disease.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ———, CONN., Sept. 10, 1897.

C. A. Lindsley, *M.D.*

DEAR DOCTOR:—I learned through a local paper of five cases of typhoid fever under one physician's care. When I called him by telephone, he would not report them because they were not contagious, but finally I obtained some of their addresses. I found the discharges from the bowels were being thrown directly into the closets, and thus the sewers, without any previous disinfection.

Will you kindly write me your opinion of this method?

I tell them it is very wrong, in fact, rank.

Sincerely yours,

———, *Health Officer*.

[Reply.]

SEPT. 11, 1897.

———, *M.D., Health Officer*.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—You ought immediately to communicate the facts about those typhoid cases to your county health officer, Mr. Thayer. The doctor who has refused to report them has committed a flagrant and dangerous violation of the statute passed by the last legislature. Will you inform Mr. C. T. Thayer of the facts? If you fail to do so as a part of your official duties, you become a party to the offense.

Yours truly,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Sept. 20, 1897.

Dr. C. A. Lindsley:

DEAR SIR:—A great deal of milk is shipped to Boston from this town every day, and still more used in Willimantic, and I have commenced to visit all the stables where the cows are milked and fed, and I find some stables holding some twenty-five cows, clean and neat in the stable, while in the basement underneath there are several feet of filth,



regular mush of compost, of urine and manure, giving forth quite a pungent smell, not at all pleasant. This is cleaned out only twice a year.

Is this sanitary? Will this be liable to contaminate the milk, even though it be taken from the barn very soon after it is milked, which they say it is? One man who had such a stable said, warm milk when first milked would not absorb odors, not until cooled. Is that so? Should such basements be immediately cleaned and kept clean? Perhaps there are 40 to 50 cart-loads in one of them. I gave no order and await your instructions.

I want this settled before I finish my annual report. Please reply.  
 ———, *Health Officer*.

[Reply.]

SEPTEMBER 22d, 1897.

Dr. ——— *Health Officer* :

DEAR DOCTOR :—Replying to your favor of the 20th instant, I would say : There can be no doubt whatever but that the conditions you mention are positively objectionable, and sources of danger to the purity of the milk.

In my opinion, "such basements should not only be immediately cleaned and kept clean," but the practice of using them as a depository of manure should be abolished.

The purity of milk can only be secured by the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness, both in and about the cow stables.

What your powers may be to promote that result I am unable to say. We failed at the last legislature to obtain power for you in that direction, and what they may be under the present laws of Connecticut, you can best learn from your county health officer.

Yours truly,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1897.

To Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

DEAR SIR :—I write to ask for a bit of information, as to whose certificate is the right one for me to record and make burial permits from. For instance, a person died here this week Wednesday, suddenly, of heart-failure, had been ailing for some time and at intervals, under the care of Dr. X., he being family physician. The day the person died had walked out doors and returned to the house, and lay down on a lounge and very easily and suddenly expired. Dr. X. lives some four miles away from the patient, so a physician near by, Dr. Z., was called ; he found the person dead and returned a death certificate to this office on the day of death, and I made burial permit from it. The following day Dr. X. returned a death certificate, and claimed he had been attending the person, when a doctor was needed, for the past year, etc., and was called that day hastily to the wife of the person who died, as she had been also under treatment for a week past, and was made worse by the death of her husband, etc., and that he viewed the remains and claims it belonged to him to make the certificate.

Now which is the proper certificate to recognize?

Very truly,

———, *Registrar*.



[Reply.]

SEPT. 2, 1897.

—— ———, *Esq., Town Clerk.*

DEAR SIR:—As Dr. Z. did not “attend the patient in his last illness,” not seeing him before death, and as Dr. X. had been his attendant for the previous year, it is my opinion that Dr. X. is the one whom the law intends should give the certificate, as being more competent, from previous knowledge, to give the correct cause of death.

He was in fact the attendant of the deceased “in his last illness.”

Respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The secretary has received a number of inquiries like the following during the year and receives them every year.

OCTOBER 1, 1897.

*To C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of State Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR:—In so important a matter as the following, I must ask your counsel. Twenty years ago, January 1st, there died in Norfolk, a child  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years old, of membranous croup, as it was styled. The body was wrapped in cloths soaked in disinfectants, and as the family had no family burial plot and contemplated a possible need to remove this body, it was encased in a rosewood coffin, this in a hardwood box; the whole was laid in solid masonry. The family remained in Norfolk, and later bought a plot in the cemetery. At this late date a member of the family takes a move to have this little sister moved a few rods in the cemetery to the family plot.

Is there any valid objection to the removal of this body in the manner suggested?

Are any special methods to be employed, any wetting down or saturation, etc.?

Please advise me.

Very truly,

J. C. KENDALL, *Town Health Officer.*

OCTOBER 2, 1897.

*Dr. J. C. Kendall, Health Officer.*

DEAR DOCTOR:—Yours of yesterday is at hand. I think the removal of the body can be effected safely in the following way: the persons employed be provided with several wooden pails filled with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 500. As they approach the coffin in digging, let them saturate the soil by sprinkling with the solution. If the coffin is not decayed, it should be removed without opening. Otherwise everything that is removed should be thoroughly saturated before it is disturbed.

The remains should then be placed in a sheet saturated with the same solution and reinterred.

The limit when such remains lose their contagious qualities has not been determined.

Yours very truly,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

## TYPHOID FEVER.

The following correspondence is very interesting and instructive. I quote only so much of it as is *apropos* to the subject.

NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary.*

DEAR SIR :—There has been a great deal of typhoid fever in this village. . . . Ten cases here in this village this year, besides four or five more that were undoubtedly contracted here by people who reside a few miles away. Is it within the province of the State Board of Health to make any investigation as to the source of this disease, and to advise what steps should be taken by the people of the village?

Sincerely yours,

---

Correspondence with the town health officer developed the fact that some of the cases were malarial. The author of the letter, in response to inquiries for more definite information, sent the following reply :—

*Dr. Lindsley, Secretary.*

DEAR SIR :—I am glad to give you any information at my command. There is no common milk or water supply here. There is one meat market, running two or three wagons, and one ice wagon from Watertown, which seem to be the only common source of supplies of any kind.

The cases have been scattered throughout the village—not in any limited locality. There was a case next door to me, W. C. H. About two weeks after he was taken sick, a young man who had worked there but had gone to his own home, six miles north of here, was taken with it,—now the sister of the young man has it.

Also C. H. of ———, who came up nearly every Sunday while his brother was sick, is lying very sick in ———, with the same disease.

A girl, I. K., next door on the other side is just recovering from it.

Mr. M., across the pond, had it in midsummer, and now his son is just getting over it. . . . (The writer here mentions several abundant sources of pollution of the pond from which ice is cut, but says :—) I think there have been no cases of fever in families who cut ice from the pond, except two brothers, each of whom had it last summer, and the wife of one of them has the fever now.

Sincerely yours,

---

The following reply was made to the foregoing communications.

— — — — —; *Esq.*

DEAR SIR :—It seems to me that there is no good reason to expect to find any local cause for the outbreak of typhoid fever in your village.

It will be very difficult now, and probably impossible, to discover the origin of the first case that occurred there. The series of cases present no evidence of originating from local unsanitary conditions.

The lucid and clear statement of the facts which you have given, make the explanation of the continuance of the disease very simple.

However the first case may have originated, the succeeding ones were unquestionably due to neglect on the part of those who had the care of the patients. They failed to *disinfect* the discharges and the clothing of said patients. If the first victim had been properly taken care of there would have been no case "in about two weeks" after it. The succession of cases could have been stopped at any time, by a rigid observance of the precautions which are now so well understood. There will continue to be a succession of typhoid fevers as long as these precautions are neglected.

There is no infectious disease that can be more surely prevented from spreading from one to other members of the same family than typhoid fever. And there is scarcely any other disease more sure to attack others in a family, if the proper precautions are neglected.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORTS  
OF THE  
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS





## ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

The law requiring County Health Officers to keep a full record of their doings and to make report thereof annually to the State Board of Health, was complied with by all the County Health Officers.

Very full abstracts of these reports are here published. They indicate a steady improvement in the sanitary administration of the State, due to the adoption of uniform methods of work, and to the greater experience of health officers, acquired by longer tenure of office, and to the vigilance of the County Officers in enforcing sanitary laws.

### REPORT OF HARTFORD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:*

In pursuance of my duties as County Health Officer of Hartford County, I hereby submit to you a report of my doings for the year ending May 31st, 1897.

I will, first, submit a tabulated statement of the general duties of the office; and, second, such further statements as I deem may be of interest or service to your Honorable Board.

1896 and 1897.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Total.
Consultations	13	8	3	8	14	19	12	17	12	10	11	133	
General Letters	52	32	78	28	51	45	14	44	68	16	26	35	479
Number of days on Vital Statistics	1	10	1	1	2	6	2	2	2	3	2	5	38
Number of days out of town	5	11	4	4	5	7	1	4	4	7	9	61	
Number of Prosecutions	1	1			3								5
Number of Cases reported for Prosecution													18
Cases Appealed													3
Circular Letters													530

The town health officers of Hartford County have performed the duties by law required of them faithfully and impartially, They have carefully attended to the abatement of all nuisances dangerous to public health. People who, either from carelessness

or intention, have violated the laws relating to public health have, as a rule, obeyed the orders of the town health officers and followed their directions for the abatement of nuisances and their suggestions to prevent further nuisances. In matters in which legal questions are involved, and in cases where action by the town health officers is liable to lead to litigation, the town health officers have, before taking action, advised with the county health officer. In many other cases also the town health officers consult with the county health officer.

While the majority of the consultations which are had with the county health officer are such as do not take a great deal of time, yet many of them are about matters that require careful consideration and, not infrequently, a careful examination of the law.

In the towns about Hartford, in the summer of 1896, the carting and disposition of swill became such a nuisance that the town health officers in those towns deemed it necessary to pass a special order relating thereto, and extending through the summer months. One prosecution was necessary in order to enforce compliance with the order.

One slaughter-house in Hartford County became such a nuisance that it became necessary to prosecute the proprietors; since then no further complaints therefrom have come to my attention.

In the town of Manchester the proprietors of a large factory, in which wools, skins, etc., were scoured and cleaned, permitted so much filth to enter the stream flowing into a pond in the village of Manchester that the pond became very filthy and offensive. I called the attention of the proprietors of the factory to this violation of the law. They promised to abate the nuisance and to make such changes in the disposition of the refuse from their factory that the nuisance should not again occur. Since then I have heard of no further complaint.

My attention has been called to three cases where persons were suspected of violating the law relating to vital statistics by suppressing the records of illegitimate births. After an investigation of the cases I could not obtain sufficient evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

My attention is frequently called to the pollution of streams from which ice is taken, and also to the sale of ice suspected of being taken from places, the taking and selling of ice from which for family use is contrary to law.

The pollution of small streams and ponds can be readily corrected, but to prevent the illegal sale of ice under the present law is in many cases extremely difficult. I think we are in need of a law regulating more carefully the places in which ice to be sold for domestic purposes may be cut, and also the places in which it may be stored. Under the present law it is in many cases impossible to prove to a court where ice sold was taken from. That is, it cannot be traced.

In four towns in Hartford County, owing to resignations and other causes, I have appointed new health officers.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL A. MARKHAM,

*County Health Officer.*

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#### REPORT OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.:*

I respectfully submit to your Honorable Board the following report of my doings as County Health Officer in New Haven County, during the twelve months ending May 30th, A. D. 1897.

The work of the year has been accomplished with the assistance of a corps of town health officers who have become familiar with their duties, by the experience of nearly four years in the administration of the laws relating to public health. The advantage of the long terms provided by the Act of 1893 has been demonstrated by the efficient work done in the towns of the county. There has been but one change in the health officers of this county as originally appointed by me, except in three towns where new appointments became necessary to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. The health officer in Beacon Falls died early in the year. This being one of the towns in New Haven County in which there is no physician, it is a difficult matter to find a man willing to accept the position who is qualified to fill it. Mr. Homer D. Bronson, one of the leading manufacturers of the place, and a man very much interested in sanitary work, was recommended to me by the Board of Selectmen and many of the citizens of the town, and he was appointed.

The health officers in the cities and boroughs in the county appointed by the local boards of health have not been changed, and without exception they are working in perfect harmony with

the health officers of the towns in the county, thus making as nearly uniform as the conditions will permit, the health department of New Haven County. Of course, there are many ordinances relating to public health, absolutely necessary in the cities, which would not only be impracticable in the towns, but wholly unnecessary. The principal regulations, however, such as those relating to contagious disease, nuisances, etc., are practically the same.

In order to bring the health officers of the county together and secure uniform enforcement of the laws in cities, boroughs and towns, meetings have been held during the year that have accomplished good results.

On the 17th day of June, A. D. 1896, a meeting of the town, city and borough health officers of Fairfield and New Haven counties was held at Bridgeport. At this meeting every town and borough of New Haven County was represented by the local health officer, and all but one of the city health officers was present. Subjects relating to the work of administering the laws for the protection of the public health were generally discussed. I attended this meeting and assisted the county health officer of Fairfield County in making arrangements for the work done at the time.

October 8th, A. D. 1896, I called a meeting of the health officers of New Haven County to be held in New Haven. There was a large attendance at this meeting, and the day proved too short for the work which we had planned to do.

The health officers of the State having advised that the rules and regulations adopted when the present law first went into effect ought to be revised, experience having shown that, while some of the rules were sufficient and needed no change, there were others that should be changed, and several new ones which they thought should be adopted, it was decided by the county health officers to make the change. In order to carry out this suggestion and to provide a revised set of rules and regulations for the town health officers of the State, the county health officers voted to call meetings of the health officials in each county to make recommendations, discuss the proposed changes and to appoint a committee made up of one health officer from each county, this committee to meet with the county health officers, and then both to meet with the State Board of Health.

The county health officers of Litchfield, Fairfield and New



Haven counties called a joint meeting of the health officers of the three counties to be held in Bridgeport on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1897. At this meeting, which was attended by nearly every town, borough and city health officer of the counties mentioned, the rules and regulations were discussed and recommendations made for the consideration of the committee when it should meet with the State Board of Health. The officers from the towns in each county met in separate caucus and appointed one of their number to act as a member of their committee. For New Haven County, John F. Barnett, M.D., of Orange and West Haven, was named to represent the town health officers. I attended this meeting, and also at the request of the county health officer of Windham County a meeting of the health officers of New London, Windham and Tolland counties, held on the first Saturday of May, A. D. 1897, at Willimantic.

A meeting of this committee, the county health officers and the State Board of Health was held in New Haven, and the recommendations and suggestions of the health officers of the different counties acted upon. The result of this meeting was a complete revision of the rules to be adopted throughout the State, and the same are now being prepared.

The county health officers of the State have been called together several times during the year to discuss questions that have arisen in different counties, and to prepare the blanks, reports, resolutions, etc., that the work among the town health officers make absolutely necessary. I have attended each of these meetings, and, acting as secretary, have kept a record of the business done, which record is on file in this office. After each meeting of the county health officers a copy of the minutes has been prepared, and a copy mailed to each county health officer in the State. I have acted upon several occasions during the year as a member of different committees, and done such work as I have been called upon to perform in connection with these meetings.

The meetings of the local health officers in the county have continued to exert an influence among them the value of which cannot be estimated. At each meeting nearly every officer in attendance has some question that is brought up for discussion, and he is advised by his county health officer what course to pursue. As I have said in my reports to your Honorable Board before, these meetings serve to bring about a uniformity of action and an interest in their work, which the town health officers can

get in no other way. I consider the time spent at these meetings of great value, and am satisfied that the very limited expense caused thereby to the individual towns is repaid many times by the benefits derived therefrom by the town health officer.

The office work in connection with the duties of county health officer, in this county, has increased during the year, and many letters have been written—copies of which have been preserved on file in this office. I have written to the town health officers, six hundred and eighty-four letters; to the county health officers, two hundred and twenty-eight; and to others, upon health laws, one hundred and sixty, making in all ten hundred and seventy-two letters written in connection with my work, besides the sending of circulars to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, sextons and druggists in reference to laws relating to public health, registration of vital statistics, etc., of which a large number have been distributed from the office during the year.

A great deal of my time in the office is taken up advising personally with the town health officers from the towns surrounding New Haven, who come to see me rather than to write. Complaints are often received by mail from different parts of the county, all of which are answered and the matters complained of referred to the local health officer if they refer to health or sanitary matter, and, if to violation of the registration laws, they are investigated either in person or through correspondence with the registrar of vital statistics.

All correspondence is kept in files, one for each town, city or borough in the county, and all arranged so that it can be quickly found, if needed for reference.

I have endeavored to obtain complete monthly returns from my town health officers to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the "Monthly Bulletins" will show the degree of success we have met with in this regard.

I have approved eighty-five bills of town health officers, for services rendered in their respective towns. All health officers are required to render their accounts to this office quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October. These accounts are sworn to before a notary public and filed in duplicate. All accounts received are carefully examined, and while the law provides for the "payment of the bills of a town health officer by a town treasurer, upon approval of the county health officer," they are frequently forwarded to the selectmen for their



approval before being approved by me. All accounts are carefully itemized, showing the nature and kind of work done for which charges are made, always giving name of family quarantined, in case of contagious disease, or name of property owner in case of a nuisance abated, thus showing distance traveled, time consumed, etc. All the town health officers in the county, while protecting carefully the health of their towns, are reasonable in their charges and their expenses are limited.

In order to ascertain what degree of interest was taken in the work of sanitary inspection ; what knowledge of the prevalence of contagious, infectious, or other acute or dangerous diseases ; what means are being taken to prevent the spread of such diseases ; and what other work had been accomplished in the different towns by the health officers during the year, I have requested quarterly reports from the town health officers in New Haven County, a summary of which discloses the following facts :

There have been four hundred and thirty-six complaints to the town health officers, and in each case the reports show the abatement of the nuisance.

The nature of the nuisances abated, as shown by the reports, is varied. In some instances there have been cesspools abolished, in others it is the burial of the bodies of dead animals, and in some cases the health officer has been obliged to absolutely forbid the conducting of fat-rendering and bone-boiling establishments, in places where they had become nuisances, and could not be so changed as to comply with the law. The taking of ice from streams contaminated with sewage has been forbidden, privy vaults have been removed, because they were too near a source of water supply ; wells have been filled up, because the water has been found to be impure, etc.

Frequent requests are received from the town health officers to advise them in cases where a nuisance exists, and they want it abated, but the legal complications that arise are such that they do not know what steps to take. I have been called to some of the towns in the county several times, while to others the calls are less frequent, and I am seldom required to visit them.

There have been a larger number of prosecutions for failure to observe the rules of the town health officers than last year, not because there were more violations of the law, perhaps, but, rather owing to the fact that I have followed a different policy, and have not allowed so many violations to go without bringing

the parties into court. I think the law has now been in existence long enough for all to have knowledge of it, and to thoroughly understand its provisions. In every case a conviction has resulted, but usually the minimum penalty has been imposed. The bringing of a prosecution against a persistent violator of the law often wields an influence locally, that assists the health officer in his efforts to enforce the law. When the public appreciates the fact that the law is to be enforced, they are ready to obey, and comply willingly with all the rules and regulations of the local health officer.

In the matter of appeals from the orders of town health officers, there have not been as many as there were a year ago. In the cases heard by me the health officer has been endorsed and his original order confirmed.

The inspection of ice supplies, commenced in 1895, was carried on during 1896, and there are now a number of ponds in the county from which parties are forbidden to cut ice, for domestic purposes. The orders issued by the health officers in such cases are made known to the public, and they are as anxious to avoid using ice cut from contaminated sources as the health officer is to prevent its being sold. I would cite one instance that occurred during the summer of 1896: in one of the smaller towns of the county, it was learned that a creamery company, that had cut their own supply of ice from a small pond which was convenient to the creamery, were using it for cooling purposes by putting it into the cans of cream. As the pond was one into which several privy vaults were drained, the health officer, upon learning of their methods, immediately forbade the using of the ice, and the creamery people were obliged to buy ice that had been cut from a source of water that was not contaminated in any way.

The building of cesspools in close proximity to the well, which was formerly a custom prevalent to a great extent in the country towns, is gradually giving way to the plans of the town health officers, to have the cesspools far enough away from the well to avoid the possible contamination of the water supply.

There were a number of cases of typhoid fever in the Waterville district in the town of Waterbury; finally the well from which the children in the school obtained their water was suspected as the cause of the trouble. The town health officer obtained a supply of water from the well, which was sent to the State chemist for analysis, and the result showed that the water

was contaminated from a cesspool in an adjoining yard. He ordered the district committee to close up the well. This they questioned his power to do, and the matter was referred to me for advice. After examining into the conditions I advised the committee that the order must be complied with, and they closed up the well, obtaining the water for the school from supply of the city of Waterbury.

Reports on file in this office show that in the different towns in New Haven County there are thirty-three slaughter-houses. Many of these are seldom used, but all are occasionally visited by the town health officer to see that they are kept in a good sanitary condition.

There are eleven bone-boiling and fat-rendering establishments. These places require constant supervision of the health officers, and with the best of care it is sometimes necessary to close them up. There have been two such factories closed during the year, and the business given up entirely, as the proprietors were not willing to expend the money necessary to put in improved machinery, which is now used in the more modern factories or establishments. One firm, which has an extensive plant, has expended five thousand dollars during the year to overcome the nuisance caused by the odors from their shop by putting in improved machinery, and made many other improvements in line with suggestions of the health officer. There are four small soap factories.

The above reports do not include the cities, where such establishments are under direct supervision of the city boards of health. The work in connection with the above was done by the advice of the county health officer. I think it is as much the duty of the health officer to prevent a condition of things that must inevitably become a nuisance as it is to see that an existing condition is abated.

There have been five hundred and twenty-six cases of contagious disease reported to the town health officers of this county during the year. The physicians are getting to be very thorough in this work, and the results is that in many instances contagious diseases have been kept under control and not allowed to spread in a community. In one instance the district committee questioned the right of the town health officer to prevent the holding of a session in the school-house where diphtheria had appeared. I consulted with the secretary of the State Board of Education about the matter, and, while there was a technical question as to

the *closing* of a school, it was agreed that the town health officer might prevent the assembling of the children, and all trouble with the local committee was obviated. Quarantine has been rigidly carried out where ordered by the town health officer, and all orders as to fumigation carefully complied with.

In this portion of my report I would refer to the work done during the summer vacation of 1896 by the town health officers in the way of fumigating school-buildings. On July 20th, 1896, a communication was received at this office from your Honorable Board, which informed me that the State Board of Health advised that the school-houses in the different towns be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur fumes. In accordance with this communication orders were immediately issued to the town health officers of New Haven County that every school-house in their respective jurisdiction should be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur fumes, and especial care be taken in all school-houses where any contagious disease had prevailed. They were also instructed to examine as to the sanitary conditions of the buildings and outhouses. This work was carefully attended to, and reports made upon its completion to the county health officer.

There have been no prosecutions for failure to comply with the orders of local health officers as to quarantine, and the reports show that there has been no trouble in enforcing such orders. The public have come to recognize the importance of such strict precautionary methods, and generally aid the health officer in protecting their families. I seldom receive complaints upon this line, which, by the way, were quite numerous last year.

My relations with the city boards of health in the county have continued during the year to be most pleasant, and they have generally tried to coöperate with the sanitary system of the county. I have also tried to discharge my duties under the statute in relation to them. The City Board of Health in Ansonia has been especially active, and has, through its members and health officers, worked in perfect accord with the health officers of the towns. I have been called upon to advise with them upon different questions relating to their work of enforcing the by-laws and ordinances of the city that have reference to the public health.

The City Board of Health in New Haven has, by a special provision in its charter, been exempted from the general system of public health in New Haven County, and is now a board exclusive



in its jurisdiction, not subject to the supervision of the General Statutes passed in 1893. If this custom should prevail throughout the State the result would immediately be a system of public health as varied as the membership of the different boards might choose to make it. There would be no uniformity in the laws adopted, and while the rules as to contagious diseases, for instance, might require a certain degree of care in one city, another board in another city might care for such cases in an entirely different manner. The one end which the health authorities in the State have been trying to reach for the past few years has been, such a uniformity in the health rules of towns, and the by-laws and ordinances of the cities and boroughs, as would make for the whole State a system of public health that should be one complete whole; but with each city board working by itself as above, this might never be accomplished.

The boards of health in the cities of Waterbury and Meriden have worked in sympathy with the town health officers, and the same is true of the health authorities of all the boroughs in the county.

In the city of Derby a health officer was appointed by the mayor under the statute of 1895, and he has worked throughout the year in unison with the general plan of the other city, borough and town health officers of the county.

In two cases I have been called upon to investigate charges made against the town health officers. The charges preferred were thoroughly investigated, and it was clearly proven that they were without foundation. In one instance, the parties who made the complaint afterwards withdrew their charges, and acknowledged that it was hearsay and that they could not verify them.

The town health officers in the summer of 1896 distributed among dealers in paris green the circular issued by the State Board of Health with reference to the handling of this poison, and they also notified druggists that the laws controlling the sale of poisons must be strictly complied with.

I have been in every town, city and borough in the county examining the records of vital statistics. This work being independent of and distinct from the other duties of the county health officer, a certain portion of my time is devoted to it. This examination of the records of vital statistics involves close attention to the work and the comparison of dates found upon certificates with those upon the records. I have examined in this

county since January 1st, 1897, six thousand, eight hundred and forty-two birth certificates. The errors as noted in these certificates include those not returned within the first week of the month : those in which any one of the questions on the face of the certificate are not answered : those in which the dates are wrong, such as date of certificate being a time prior to the date of birth. Of the certificates examined as above, I found one thousand five hundred and four that contained some error. The birth certificates have been returned, as a rule, within the time specified by statute for making such returns, but there were in some of the towns physicians who had failed to comply with the law.

I have brought fourteen prosecutions for failure to return birth certificates, and have several more to bring as soon as the time will permit. The registrars in the large towns very frequently call the attention of the physicians to the fact that their certificates have not been received, and in this way their returns are kept more nearly correct.

The making of the birth returns as required by law prevents, in a large percentage of cases, the obtaining of the name of the child by the physician, and the registrars, to complete their records, must obtain the names from the parents. That this can be done, is demonstrated in one of the larger offices of the county, where the registrar has obtained the names and completed his records in all but about one hundred certificates out of a total of nearly three thousand returned to his office. I would say that the registrars in the county, without exception, endeavor to complete their records of birth returns as the law provides they shall do. In all cases where prosecutions have been brought, the cases have been compromised by the payment of the actual costs incurred, and the result has been an improvement in the returns of the parties prosecuted.

Four thousand five hundred and thirty-four death certificates have been examined, with a record of one thousand and ninety-three errors. The examination of the death certificates involves more work and a great deal of time. The certificates are compared first with the records to see that the registrar, or his assistants, have correctly entered the names, dates, etc., upon the permanent record ; they are then compared with the burial book, in which are recorded all burials that have taken place in the town. This record is made up from the returns of the sextons : the cer-



tificates are then compared with the returns of the sextons, which include the original permits that have been issued, and the removal permits received by the sextons with bodies brought from other towns for burial. All dates having been honestly and correctly entered upon the certificates and the records, we have a number of dates, any one of which will check the other and disclose any violation of the laws as to the burial of bodies.

All sextons having been warned that the law would be enforced, four prosecutions have been brought for the burial of bodies without having first obtained a permit therefor, the penalties varying from ten dollars in one case to the cost incurred.

There have been several changes made in the registration laws by the General Assembly of 1897, which will assist very much in making all records of death certificates complete and perfect. Many of the errors noted are the omissions from the certificates of the duration of disease, and the failure to answer the questions as to the names of parents of deceased.

The change in the laws as to the returns made by the registrar which takes effect in July will disclose to your Honorable Board the errors upon the face of death certificates, and in examinations hereafter made I shall keep no record of them.

There are still some towns in which no sextons have been appointed to care for certain of the cemeteries, but the town authorities are trying to have sextons for all cemeteries in their towns, and I trust another year I shall be able to report this work as having been done.

There were one thousand seven hundred and ten marriage certificates returned; most of them are correct, although there were two hundred and three not returned within the time required by law. Several who are by law authorized to perform the marriage ceremony did not comply with the law as to returning certificates, and were called upon to pay the forfeit of ten dollars, which the statute provides for such neglect.

I have proceeded in the matter of enforcing the law for violations, on the theory that prosecutions should be brought whenever the failure to comply with the law of returning certificates is persistent, and not the result of accident or unavoidable delay.

I find much improvement in the work of the registrars throughout the county, and also find that they are studying the laws relating to their duties and familiarizing themselves with them.

There have been several complaints of violations of the Medical

Practice Act, but evidence to sustain the complaints could not be obtained. In the case of *State vs. Keene*, for violation of the Medical Practice Act, referred to in my last annual report, I would say, that the penalty has been paid. I obtained from the District Court in Waterbury, by the favor of Mr. N. R. Bronson, the attorney for that court, an execution addressed to the sheriff of New Haven County, upon which the defendant was taken and placed in the county jail. Upon payment of the fine of one hundred dollars and the costs she was released. She had been practicing medicine in New Haven when arrested, but I could not prove it. There are several complaints against midwives on file in the office now. These will be investigated as time permits.

I have endeavored to carry out all suggestions made by the State Board of Health in the enforcement of the law relating to public health, and have received much valuable assistance and advice from the Honorable Secretary of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully yours,

CARLETON E. HOADLEY,

*County Health Officer.*

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#### REPORT OF NEW LONDON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

##### *To the State Board of Health:*

My official doings as County Health Officer for the year ending May 31, 1897, are reported here under the following heads:

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The examination of the vital statistics begun in 1894 and continued during 1895 has been pursued during the past year, and an improvement in the returns made by physicians is noticeable throughout the county. They are still very imperfect. The table\*

\* Mr. Thayer has tabulated a very elaborate and carefully prepared statement of the certificates of births and deaths returned by each practitioner in his county. In this he enumerates the total number of certificates returned by each one, and the total number of defects or omissions in the certificates so returned by each doctor or midwife. The table is too extensive for publication but is very valuable as fixing a standard of registration of vital statistics, which was considered good enough for New London county by the Registrars and Doctors of that county, in the year 1896.

There were returned during this year 1,840 certificates of birth and 1,488

below, covering the year 1896, to some extent shows how little care has been exercised in preparing the returns, and may prove of benefit to your secretary, who under the Statute of 1897 will have before him copies of all the returns made to the registrars of this county for comparison. The importance of having these returns made full and accurate cannot be too strongly pressed upon the attention of those whose duty it is to prepare them.

In the towns of Groton and Stonington sub-registrars have been appointed under section 106 of the General Statutes, and the certificates of deaths have been returned by them to the registrars during the first week of the month following the burial, instead of within seven days after receiving the certificates, as required by law. This will account for the large number reported as having been returned too late in these two towns.

#### APPEALS.

In July, 1896, the town health officer of the town of Franklin, upon a proper complaint, declared the stabling of cattle by one Michael Shea of said town in close proximity to a well upon adjoining premises, to be the source of pollution of the water therein and a nuisance, and ordered said Shea to cease from stabling his cattle within five hundred feet of said well. From this order an appeal was taken within the time fixed by law, and a hearing was had before me, both parties appearing by attorney.

The appeal having been read, counsel for the appellant claimed that the appeal vacated the order and that the burden of proof was upon the town health officer to show that the nuisance existed. On behalf of the town health officer, it was contended

certificates of death. Of these totals, Mr. Thayer's table shows that only 23 birth and only 3 death certificates were filled out accurately and completely as the law requires.

Of about 150 Doctors in the County, only 10 of them wrote a correct and complete certificate of either birth or death during the entire year 1896.

This disreputable condition of registration in New London County is as much the fault of the registrars as of the doctors. Because if it is understood by the latter, that the blank forms of certificates, whether filled out partially or not at all, will be accepted by the registrars without criticism or objection, it is not in the nature of doctors more than of other people to do for the public service more than they are asked to do.

If there is any thing beyond the mere act of recording, that a public officer should *obviously* do as a part of his duty, it is that he should observe if the documents he puts on record are such as the law requires.

that the order must stand until modified or revoked upon the hearing of the appeal, and that the burden was upon the appellant to prove that the order should be modified or revoked. As a matter of practice in such cases, it may be of interest to know that in this case it was decided that (whether correctly or otherwise) the burden of proof was upon the town health officer to establish the existence of the nuisance. After a hearing lasting two days the order appealed from was revoked.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

No cases have been prosecuted during the year covered by this report. All violations of the law and of orders of the town health officers calling for action have been promptly remedied upon notice to the parties complained of.

#### LEGAL OPINIONS.

As in former years, the county health officer's advice concerning the health laws and the proper course to be taken in unusual cases has been frequently sought and given, and in many cases the action of the town health officer thereunder has rendered prosecutions and appeals unnecessary.

#### COÖPERATION AND SUPERVISION.

It is a debatable question as to how far the county health officer's powers extend with reference to the supervision of "the workings of the Board of Health" in cities and boroughs, and I have taken no action in such municipalities, except upon request. The city health officer of Norwich has on many occasions conferred with the county health officer upon matters relating to the public health and has sought his advice relating to procedure in several cases. The same may be said of the health officers of the boroughs of Colchester and Jewett City, who are also the town health officers of Colchester and Griswold, respectively.

#### GENERALLY.

The town health officers have become familiar with their duties, those first appointed having been continued in office except in the towns of Franklin, Ledyard and Voluntown, and the present system is working satisfactorily with few exceptions. The expense in some of the towns continues to be the cause of some dissatis-



faction, and in some cases it has been found necessary to disallow and reduce certain items charged. I have, however, obtained an expression of opinion from the selectmen of the several towns, and am pleased to be able to report that, with few exceptions, the fees charged have been deemed reasonable and satisfactory.

Respectfully,

CHAS. F. THAYER,

*County Health Officer.*

Norwich, June, 1897.

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#### REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER FOR FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

##### *To the Honorable State Board of Health :*

In accordance with Chapter cclxviii, of the Public Acts of 1893, I hereby make report of my doings for the year ending June 1, 1897.

The work of the year just closed has been in general outline very similar to that of the two preceding years of my incumbency of the office. As in previous years, it has involved advice to health officers concerning their powers and duties under the law, and to registrars of vital statistics concerning registration ; appeals from orders of town health officers ; investigation of violations of the laws relating to public health, registration of vital statistics and registration of physicians and midwives, and prosecutions of such violations, and a general "coöperation with supervision of the workings of" health officers and boards throughout the county.

The only changes in the health officers of the county have been in the cities. Every health officer in Fairfield County, whether of town, city or borough, is now a physician. In several towns which have cities or boroughs within their limits, there has hitherto been a divided jurisdiction, one man holding the office of town health officer and another that of city health officer. This division of authority has gradually been eliminated by the appointment of the town health officer to the position of city health officer. Stamford and Huntington are now the only two towns in the county in which there is more than one health officer. There is, therefore, more uniformity of regulations and policy in regard to quarantine than has hitherto existed.

During the year just closed the difficulty of obtaining full and



prompt reports of contagious diseases has been less than hitherto. I am satisfied that there are very few cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or typhoid fever which are not reported to the health officer. The same cannot be said of measles and whooping cough for two reasons ; the physicians and the general public do not as fully recognize the necessity of reporting these diseases as the more dangerous forms of contagion, and there are a large number of cases of both diseases which are not attended by any physician. Householders, where no physician is in attendance, rarely report contagious disease. I have received and investigated reports from several towns that physicians were failing to make report of contagious disease, but have found in all instances that there was some satisfactory reason why report had not been made.

The reluctance of the general public to submit to quarantine has, I believe, gradually diminished, as the effectiveness of such restriction has become recognized. In this county the policy of town health officers has been to post a card, indicating the nature of the disease, upon the outer front door of the house where contagious disease exists. The exceptions to this rule are in cases of whooping cough and typhoid fever, in which no quarantine has been maintained. In isolated cases of measles, quarantine is undertaken, but when the disease has become so prevalent as to be deemed epidemic, quarantine being considering no longer effective has been relaxed, but the houses where the disease exists are, nevertheless, placarded in order that the public may not ignorantly and unnecessarily expose themselves. Within the cities the policy is not uniform, being governed by local ordinance or the vote of local boards of health.

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported to the local officers in Fairfield County during the year are as follows (the figures being taken from the monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health) :—

Measles, 968 ; scarlet fever, 355 ; diphtheria and croup, 372 ; whooping cough, 175 ; typhoid fever, 117 ; cerebro-spinal fever, 2.

For reasons already given, I do not deem the above figures of measles and whooping cough at all accurate.

I have been called to all of the larger towns in the county to advise the health officers as to their powers and duties in specific cases. Among other such calls was one from Norwalk, relative to the condition of the East Norwalk school building referred to

in my last annual report. The over-crowded condition of certain rooms in the East Norwalk school, called for action on the part of the health officer more than a year ago, and pursuant to his order, the over-crowding was remedied. During the past winter, however, the increased attendance again over-crowded certain rooms, and another order was issued by the town health officer for the abatement of the condition. This order was not carried out, and I laid the matter before the State Board of Education, asking them to examine the condition of the school building, which they did, reporting that the over-crowding was, in their opinion, quite as serious as it appeared to the town health officer. I took this course in order that an original complaint might be made by the State Board of Education, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter ccxlv, 1893, which would give the health officer unquestionable jurisdiction and authority to order the proper changes made. This course consumed considerable time, and soon after the report was received from the State Board of Education, the school district took steps looking towards the construction of a new school building. It was, therefore, thought best to let the matter rest temporarily, and I learn that a proper school building is now in the course of construction, which will be ready for occupancy in the fall. Hence no further action is deemed necessary.

In the town of Norwalk there exists a nuisance of a serious nature arising from natural causes. More than a year ago, complaint was made and steps were taken to cause its abatement. The State Board of Health were called upon to advise in the matter, and their advice was followed by an order to the property owners on whose property the nuisance exists for its abatement under the provisions of Chapter cclxii of the Public Acts of 1895. The nuisance consists of a natural pond entirely surrounded by dwellings. There is no outlet to the pond, which remains from eighteen inches to three feet deep in a stagnant and very offensive condition. An order was issued by the town health officer to the property owners to abate the nuisance by draining or filling. The property owners failed to comply. The health officer, in accordance with the statute referred to, then notified the selectmen that such nuisance existed; that such an order had been issued, and had not been complied with, and that it, therefore, became the duty of the town to carry out the order and collect the expense thereof from the property owners in the man-

ner provided by the statute. The selectmen have failed to take any steps whatsoever looking towards the carrying out of the order, although the nuisance is one which is recognized as serious by everyone whose attention is called to it, and it remains in a thickly settled part of the town of Norwalk, a menace to the health of that community. The seriousness of this nuisance is increased by the fact that the new school building above referred to is being erected within a short distance of this stagnant pond, which the Secretary of your Honorable Board has pronounced in his printed report to be no better than an open cesspool.

Under the provisions of Chapter clxii of 1895, relating to the abatement of nuisances arising from natural causes, an order was issued by the town health officer of Stratford for the abatement of a natural nuisance arising from a swampy depression near the center of the village of Stratford. An appeal was taken to me for such order, and I examined the premises, heard the parties and slightly modified the order of the town health officer, which was thereupon promptly carried out.

I have had appeals from orders from the boards of health of two boroughs during the year, but have declined to hear them on the ground that the statute relating to the right of appeal did not give me authority to entertain an appeal from the action of the city or borough board of health.

Polluted ice has demanded some attention in a number of towns where the town health officers have appealed to me for advice as to the extent of their powers. Where ice known to be polluted is cut and distributed, it is usually upon the plea that it is used only for refrigerator purposes, cold storage and the like, and does not come into contact with food. If, under this plea, it is permitted to become distributed, it may easily be used for other purposes and become a source of much danger, and yet, if so used only for cooling purposes in cold storage warehouses, etc., where it cannot come in contact with food or drink, no danger can arise from it. To so discriminate as to protect the public on the one hand, and yet not interfere with the legitimate use of ice from a suspicious source, has been a question which has frequently puzzled the health officers.

Fat-rendering establishments in several towns have caused complaint. In all cases, save one, compliance with reasonable restrictions has been brought about without resort to the courts. In one case prosecution was instituted, but subsequently withdrawn

upon the amendment of the offensive conditions. In this, as well as in other matters, my policy has been to bring about cleanly and sanitary conditions rather than to enforce penalties.

During the year there have been two meetings of the town health officers of this county; both times in conjunction with the health officers of one or more of the adjoining counties. These meetings have been well attended, and very satisfactory in that they show an intelligent interest in the work of the town health officers, and an increased familiarity with the most modern methods of sanitary administration.

The nuisance arising from the gathering of mussels, and piling them in large quantities on the banks of the Housatonic river and the islands adjacent to the town of Stratford, which was fully described in my last annual report, was again complained of by the citizens of Stratford. The method of disinfection put into operation last year was found to almost entirely eliminate the difficulty when strictly carried out, but a general regulation with reference to the piling of mussels and their disinfection was drawn after conference between the health officers of the towns affected, the county health officer of New Haven County and myself, and adopted by the health officers of the towns of Stratford and Milford. This has been so generally observed that no serious complaint has since been made.

In the summer of 1896, the State Board of Health made a recommendation that all school buildings throughout the State be fumigated before the opening of the school year in the fall. I transmitted this recommendation to the several local health officers throughout this county, and it was thoroughly carried out.

I have had occasion to investigate charges of malfeasance in office made by a local physician against the town health officer of his town. The charges being specific, I deemed an inquiry called for, and made a thorough investigation and learned that there was no foundation for the complaint. I notified the complainant of the result of my inquiry and gave him opportunity to present further evidence, but he failed to do so, and the matter was dropped.

The statute under which I hold office, as I have pointed out in previous reports, makes the relation of the county health officer to city boards of health somewhat ill-defined; my construction of it has been, that it was not my duty, nor within my power, to



interfere with their workings. When called upon, however, I have felt justified in advising and coöperating with such boards, as far as they may require.

Pursuant to this policy, I have advised the boards of health of several cities in a number of matters. At the request of the Board, I have met with the board of health of the city of Bridgeport at their regular meetings.

Attention has been given to the improvement of the vital statistics of the county to about the same extent in the matter of time as in previous years. A gratifying improvement is noticeable throughout the county. The physicians of the county are more prompt in returning their certificates of births than hitherto. There are still a large number of births which are not returned with the promptness required by law ; but whereas three years ago many of the physicians returned the births occurring in their practice from three to six months late, it is now rare for any considerable number of such returns to be more than a few days late. This short delay, even, causes considerable inconvenience to registrars and others, and will cause more when the law recently passed by the legislature requiring the transmission of copies to the State Board of Health, goes into effect.

Prosecutions for failure to make proper and prompt returns have been brought in two towns, and memoranda of violations in other towns have been taken upon my recent examination of the records, which will shortly be used as the basis of similar prosecutions there. The defects in birth certificates are confined mainly to four classes : (1) Neglect to give the year in which the child was born ; (2) failure to state the birth-place of parents with the accuracy required ; (3) failure to sign the certificate as attending physician, or words equivalent, and (4) failure to return such certificates before the end of the first week of the month next succeeding such birth. The other important facts are usually given with reasonable completeness and accuracy.

The defects found in death certificates are usually of one of the following classes : (1) Omission of duration of disease ; (2) incomplete statement of parents' birth-place, and (3) failure to so sign the certificate as to indicate that the signer is one of the persons authorized by the law to make a death certificate.

The custom which obtained up to two or three years of making interments prior to obtaining the requisite permits has almost entirely been done away with. I have found a few instances in



the past year, but they were confined almost entirely to cases of death from contagious diseases, where immediate attention was required, and the registrar was inaccessible. Undertakers have come to learn that such practice is irregular and very easy of detection, and hence it is very rarely done. I have discovered some cases in which the registrars have signed burial permits in blank and left them with certain favored undertakers for use in case of necessity. This practice has been, I believe, almost entirely abandoned in this county; and in some towns to provide for cases of emergency when the registrar might be absent or inaccessible, sub-registrars have been appointed under the provisions of the statute, to whom application for burial permits can be made.

There has never been so much difficulty with the returns of clergymen and others performing marriages as with physicians and cemetery associations. A few are still slow in their returns. In September last, I issued to all clergymen in Fairfield County a circular letter calling their attention to the provisions of the statute, and to the necessity of care and promptness in the returns, and especially to the fact that all certificates of marriages should show by the signature that the person officiating was one authorized to perform the marriage ceremony. This had very often been omitted. There has been distinct improvement in this respect in most towns.

Three years ago the most striking defect in the records was the failure of cemeteries to make proper returns. I have given considerable attention to this matter, and believe that now, there are no cemeteries of importance that do not make proper returns with comparative regularity and completeness. There are here and there through the county small family burying-grounds in which interments are very infrequent, and over which no one seems to have special charge. From such cemeteries there are often no returns, but I have endeavored to ascertain in such cases the name of some person who was interested in the keeping of proper records of interments, and called his attention to the law, with the result that many of such cemeteries now make returns.

I have had occasion to answer a large number of inquiries, by mail and otherwise, from registrars concerning the provisions and construction of the law. It has been a frequent question from registrars engaged in completing their records back to 1850, under

the provisions of the statutes of 1893 and 1895, as to how far they were required to go in verifying the correctness of the facts obtained from church records and other sources of information. The statutes referred to authorized the addition to the records of facts obtained from church registers, etc. The facts upon the church registers are usually merely records of baptism, giving the name of the child and of the parents. The birth-place of the child is rarely given. It is, therefore, a question of some difficulty, whether the facts thus found on church records may be transferred as authentic to the town records. I have advised in all such cases, that all reasonable means of verification and identification should be resorted to, and that the registrar must be satisfied in his own mind, before entering a birth upon the records of his town, that the child actually was born in the town. This difficulty of verification is so great in some of the towns as to have caused the registrar to abandon the work. For example: The registrar of the town of N finds upon the records of the Catholic church, located in that town, a large number of baptisms of children whose names do not appear upon the town records, but he finds that the parish includes not only the town of N, but also the adjoining towns of D, W and C; he is, therefore, unable to determine which of the children were born in N, and which in the other towns, assuming that all the children baptized were born in the parish. On account of such difficulties as these, the work of completing the records in accordance with the statutes, referred to, has been left unfinished in some towns.

Some attention has been given to investigation of complaints of violations of the Medical Practice Act. The majority of such complaints have been directed against unauthorized midwives. In all instances, when such have been communicated with, they have promised to desist from further practice, and in most cases, I believe, have done so. Some few of them have continued in a quiet way to practice, but are usually able to escape prosecution, under the "emergency" exception of the statute.

A complaint was made during the year of two unauthorized physicians in Bridgeport. I obtained evidence against one and sent the police to arrest him, but he had doubtless heard of the inquiry that had been made as to his unlawful practice, and had left town. He has not returned to Bridgeport and his present whereabouts is unknown.

In one case in Bridgeport prosecution was brought, and the

physician arrested, and in the City Court fined \$100 and costs. He appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, and in that court forfeited his bond. Several other complaints have been investigated; but in no other case has evidence been found strong enough to warrant an arrest.

Under the Act of 1895, providing for a report to health officers of cases of the disease-eyes in infants under two years old, several reports have been made. The health officers have been greatly in doubt as to what their duty is under such circumstances, as the statute is silent on that subject. Inquiries have reached me as to what course they should pursue. The practice has been for the health officer to visit the child (there being no physician in attendance), examine the eyes, and in case of necessity, prescribe for it temporarily. The need of skilled attendance has then been urged upon parents, invariably resulting in the calling of some physician or oculist competent to properly care for the diseased eyes.

There have been meetings of all the county health officers, from time to time throughout the year, usually at Hartford or New Haven, at which questions of importance, of the administration of the sanitary laws of the State, have been discussed and uniform action agreed upon. These meetings have always proved very beneficial in systematizing the work throughout the State.

I have served upon several committees of the county health officers, which service has demanded some time and attention; one such committee being created to act with the State Board of Health to revise the rules of town health officers; another to recommend to the State Board of Health certain improvements in the forms of blanks used in the registration of vital statistics and suggested by the examinations of the returns made by the county health officers.

To go further into the details of the work which has been performed during the past year, would be merely to repeat what has already been stated in the previous reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. HILL,  
*County Health Officer.*

Bridgeport, June, 1897.

## REPORT OF THE WINDHAM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Connecticut State Board of Health :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the statute I submit my report for the year ending June 1, 1897.

The past year, in the nature of its work, has differed but little from that of the year preceding. Indeed with a corps of well informed town health officers, vigilant and careful in the exercise of their duties, the work of the county health officer must, of necessity, resolve itself into a mass of detail and routine, to a great extent advisory in its nature. Such, at least, has been my experience, and I do not well see how the fact could be otherwise.

The town health officers, as well as other town officials, have referred to me a large number of matters pertaining to the laws relating to health and the kindred subjects that come within the sphere of the county health officer's duties. In all these matters I have given such advice, and rendered such assistance, as lay in my power. In cases demanding quarantine the town health officers have been obliged of course to act immediately, and on their own judgment ; but in issuing orders on other subjects the practice has been to consult with the county health officer before taking action. I think the advantages of this course have been manifold. Certainly, during the past year, every order issued by health officers within the county has been complied with, if not literally at least substantially. This continued acquiescence in the orders of the town health officers, willingly and cheerfully, impresses one as a somewhat remarkable fact. These orders, in their very nature, are more or less arbitrary ; and when one reflects on the frequency of appeals from judgments of justices of the peace, in comparatively small matters, he cannot but marvel at the good-natured obedience with which the orders of health officers seem to be invariably received. During the time covered by this report no appeal has been taken to me from any order.

I am glad to report that out of several epidemics which appeared in this county, the health officers, by proper preventive measures, succeeded in stifling all but one in their early stages. This one epidemic of diphtheria had secured a stronghold in the community, and several deaths resulted before it could be brought under control. In this connection I would renew a suggestion made in a previous report, that it would be of great benefit to



health officers if the various circulars issued by the State Board of Health and bearing upon particular diseases could be bound together and distributed among them. These circulars contain the exact information that in time of epidemic is so sorely needed.

I have not brought any prosecutions during the year. Some violations of law have been reported to me, but investigation satisfied me that prosecutions ought not to be brought in those instances. The only cases where prosecutions would successfully lie were alleged violations by physicians and clergymen of the laws relating to vital statistics. There have been violations of these laws by both physicians and clergymen, but I have never found that these violations were either wilful or deliberate. Indeed I cannot but feel that the helpful and friendly attitudes taken by the physicians of Windham county towards our health laws and health officers has had much to do with the success and excellent results which have marked and attended the new system since its inception in 1893. It is true that I have personally seen and corresponded with many physicians and clergymen concerning neglect of duty in the matter of vital statistics; but it has not seemed to me that conditions have yet arisen that actually justified the bringing of prosecutions for such neglect.

This leads me to speak of the great improvement that has taken place in our system of vital statistics. In common with the other county health officers I have given considerable attention to this branch of our duties and have examined the records and the returns in most of the towns of the county. The improved condition of affairs is very marked. It can be truthfully said that our system of vital statistics is emerging from the chaotic condition in which it was three or four years ago and bids fair to be first-class within a comparatively short time. One can think of no person to whom this improvement will be more gratifying than to the secretary of your honorable Board of Health who, for a long series of years, seemed alone to have any interest in this most important subject.

The two cities and one borough within our county have their own health officers. Those of the cities have also been appointed by me town health officers in their respective towns, so that our relations in the matter of advice and consultations have been practically the same as those existing between the town and county health officers. Some rather serious problems are presenting themselves relative to the proper disposal of sewage, as well as



questions relating to water and ice supplies, and the conditions surrounding them. While no radical action has been taken thus far, it is manifest that a proper regard for the health of our people will necessitate a closer surveillance of the subjects in the future than in the past. These problems are not without their difficulties, for at every step one finds himself confronted with private rights which he cannot fail to recognize.

During two months of the year, July and August, I was absent from the city. The Governor of the State, in accordance with the law, appointed M. P. Yeomans, Esq., the county health officer of Tolland County, to act during my absence.

I am very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. KING,

*County Health Officer.*

Willimantic, June, 1897.

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REPORT OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER OF LITCHFIELD  
COUNTY.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

In accordance with the requirements of Section 4 of Chapter cexlviii, Public Acts of 1893, I hereby make report of my doings for the year ending June 1st, 1897.

My incumbency of the office dates from June 5th, 1896, when the oath was administered to me.

I then found a fully organized corps of health officers throughout the county, each member of which was looking after the sanitary interests of his town, or borough, in the best manner of which he was capable.

Entering upon the duties of county health officer with no experience in that line, I found the occasional meetings of the county health officers of especial value to me, in enabling me to harmonize my actions with the policy adopted in the other counties of the state, and to their kindly assistance I am much indebted for an early insight into the duties of the office.

During the year, I have been many times in consultation with most of the health officers of the county, and advised them to the best of my ability as to the perplexing matters which confronted them—always referring them, however, to the State Board of Health for advice and assistance in matters purely of a sanitary

nature. Besides personal interviews, I have written over 400 letters.

In the course of the year; there have been 11 changes in town health officers of the county : 2 by death, 3 by removal from town, 1 removed for cause, and 5 resigned. To each vacancy I have made an appointment of a resident in the town, which in a few instances has necessitated placing in office a layman. In sparsely settled communities this course has seemed to me to be advisable, until such time as a physician resident in the town could be appointed.

Several of the above resignations arose from sickness, or necessary absence for some little time. Right in this connection, I might say, that if power was delegated by statute to the county health officer to designate someone to act in a temporary absence, or inability, of a local health officer, without resignation or removal of incumbent, many cases of resignation might be avoided. In a number of instances, during such absence or inability, complaints for alleged nuisances have been made direct to the county health officer, who is without power to issue any order in the premises. In such instances, I have taken such action as seemed best to secure an early investigation and remedy of the evil in each case.

The resignation of the health officer of the borough of Winsted revealed a singular oversight in the law, inasmuch as the act passed in 1895 apparently made no provision for filling a vacancy, where original appointment had been made by the county health officer through failure of a borough to appoint. In this case, I suggested that the borough officials fill the vacancy, when I would concur in the appointment—which was done.

In the case of a resignation in the borough of Litchfield, the borough preferred that the vacancy be filled by the county health officer, and that the incumbent act under his jurisdiction.

In acting upon the bills of the various health officers, I have in several instances referred the same to the selectmen, where it seemed possible that they might like to make suggestions concerning them for my consideration before approval.

Prior to the opening of the fall term of the schools, each health officer was requested to make a personal investigation of the various school-houses and premises in his jurisdiction, and see that they were in a good sanitary condition before the assembling of the scholars, especially calling attention to the necessity of

thoroughly fumigating all school buildings where any contagion had prevailed.

In many instances, these investigations revealed that, to the credit of the town or district authorities, the buildings had been carefully cleaned up, and put in good condition; while in other cases, most anything seemed good enough for the children.

In August, at the instance of the State Board of Health, circulars cautioning extra care in the handling of paris green were sent to the health officer of each town for distribution among all dealers in the poison.

Measles and whooping cough have been quite prevalent during a portion of the year. Scarlet fever has appeared also in various places, but more seriously in the town of Kent, which for a number of weeks caused considerable anxiety both in that and adjoining towns.

There have been no prosecutions for violation of the Medical Practice Act, and only two complaints have come to my attention. One complaint for alleged violation of the law was made in February, but upon investigation, I became fully convinced that the complaint was without foundation, the alleged violation being more in the line of an advertisement of a patent preparation.

The second complaint was made just at the close of the year, and will be the subject of a future report.

No appeals have been taken from the orders of town health officers during the year. In most cases of alleged nuisances, so far as the same have come to my attention, a personal interview has been sufficient to remedy the difficulty, and in others, where an order has been given, it has been obeyed. In only one instance (fall of 1896), has my attention been called to an apparent willful violation of an order. In that case, after a personal and unsatisfactory interview, a prosecution was brought against the party, but through the technical ruling of the justice, who held on demurrer that, notwithstanding the Statute, section 2592, made it the duty of the health officer to order to be removed all filth, etc., *which in his judgment* shall endanger the health of the inhabitants, yet upon prosecution for violation of the order, it was the justice who must determine whether the nuisance is injurious to public health, and his judgment, not that of the health officer, to govern, and consequently the complaint must allege a nuisance in fact, which allegations must be proven, accused was discharged. I am of the opinion that the statute does not intend that the judg-

ment of a health officer in such matters may be overruled by a justice, and that the ruling was an error. It then being cold weather, and the accused claiming that he had complied with the order, and further having been informed this spring, by the local health officer, that the nuisance has not been continued, I allowed the matter to drop.

In March last my attention was called, by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, to a report by the New York Health Department of the condemnation of certain beef affected with tuberculosis, which beef was shipped from Kent, by Tobin & Brother. An inquiry into the matter revealed that the beef was consigned to New York parties for sale on commission, and the attempt to sell, if any, was made outside of this State.

In June, I received from Dr. Lindsley, Secretary of the Board, a copy of a report of the inspection of "Pease's Swamp," so called, located in the village of Thomaston, which report had been unanimously approved by your Honorable Board. A portion of said report reads as follows: "Such alternate conditions of land surface inundations and drainage, and drying by evaporation, have long been recognized as among the most unwholesome telluric influences. When to this is added the prejudicial effects of putrifying sewage, it becomes almost a matter of astonishment that a self-respecting community will continue to tolerate the situation. . . . It was recommended that the thorough drainage of the swamp was an object that demanded prompt attention in the interest of public health."

I immediately requested the selectmen of Thomaston to procure for me certain levels, which would determine whether the swamp could be drained properly by lowering the bottom of the present drain, or clearing out any obstructions that might be found, to which request they cordially acceded. The figures which were handed to me soon after showed that the evil could not be remedied in that way, as sufficient fall could not be secured without digging up the drain, which was built of heavy stone, and could not be torn up without great expense. After careful consideration, I decided to await the annual town meeting, and lay the matter before the voters of the town, in the hope that they would act upon the matter favorably, and avoid the necessity of resorting to partial filling or draining under Act of 1895. At the meeting, the condition of the swamp was fully and candidly discussed, resulting in the passage of a vote authorizing the selectmen to



drain the swamp at an expense not exceeding \$2200. So far as I have been able to learn, no work on the same has been begun as yet, though I am informed that the project is by no means abandoned. The undertaking is of sufficient magnitude to warrant careful proceeding to insure a complete remedy, and I have not felt justified in unduly crowding the matter while it is being considered. Consequently at the present writing, the nuisance remains unabated, and at my request, the local health officer has delayed any action in the premises.

The question of suitable disposition of sewage is one which concerns a number of towns in the county at the present time. At North Canaan and Norfolk the subject is being agitated. At North Canaan particularly, no difficult engineering problem seems to present itself, and with a little push, at very reasonable expense, the entire village of Canaan could be enjoying the luxury of a perfect system of sewerage. The combined efforts of residents in thickly-settled communities, in this direction, would result in removing many perplexing questions from the mind of the local health officer. In the village of New Hartford, the combined efforts of the selectmen and a few residents in the center has resulted in laying a short sewer from Main street to the river, and removed a very annoying nuisance of long standing.

The question of ice pollution is one which still presents puzzling problems to the health officers. As streams become more and more contaminated, it is more difficult to determine when the point is reached when it becomes unwise to further allow the use for domestic purposes of ice cut from such sources.

My efforts to secure complete monthly reports from the health officers to the State Board of Health have not been as uniformly successful in the past as I had hoped for, yet during the coming year I shall expect better results.

All the health officers made their annual reports on time, or nearly so, with one exception, where delay was caused through a misapprehension.

In December, I was requested to advise Dr. Pons, health officer of Roxbury, in the matter of an over-crowded, ill-ventilated and unsuitably seated school-house in that town. I suggested that the district committee be informed of the necessity of an improvement in the sanitary condition of the building, and that the health officer suggest such changes as seemed necessary in the interests of the good health of the scholars; and further advised



that it was within his province to issue such an order as would necessitate the discontinuance of the use of the building for school purposes, until it was put in good sanitary condition. I have been informed since, that action has been taken by the district which will remedy the evil.

Three meetings of the health officers of the county have been held since June 1st, 1896. The first was held at Litchfield under the direction of my predecessor, before my qualification, at which meeting I was unable to be present. T. H. McKenzie, C.E., of the State Board, I understand, was present and gave an interesting address, dealing largely with disposal of sewage. The next meeting was held at Thomaston, in October, and was attended by about half of the health officers of the county,—the heavy storm of the morning keeping a few others away. Dr. R. S. Goodwin of Thomaston, of the State Board, was present and read an admirable address on "Public School Sanitation." Dr. Elias Pratt of Torrington opened the subject "Is it the duty of town health officers to investigate the origin of contagious disease?" which was followed by general discussion of considerable interest. The late Dr. B. W. Munson also was to have given an address, but was prevented from being present by reason of the storm. On April 26th, a joint meeting of New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield Counties was held at Bridgeport. At this meeting, Doctors Lindsley, Goodwin and Worden of the State Board were present, and over 60 representatives of the three counties, 17 being present from Litchfield County. I regard these meetings of great value to the health officers and only regret that the configuration of Litchfield County is such as to make it impossible for such a meeting to be held within the county, at which all can be present.

In August a circular letter was sent to every clergyman and justice of the peace in the county, the object of which is clearly apparent from a perusal of the following copy :

DEAR SIR:—Section 2787 of the General Statutes provides as follows: "Every person who shall join a person in marriage, shall certify, upon the license certificate, the fact, time, and place of such marriage, and return it to the registrar of the town where it was issued, before or during the first week of the month next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit ten dollars.

Section 2789 provides that "All judges, justices of the peace, and ordained or licensed clergymen belonging to this State or any other State, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, may join persons in marriage; 'and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other person shall be

*void ;*' but all marriages which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this State shall be valid."

It has become apparent from an examination of the returns made by clergymen and others authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, that in a large proportion of the certificates it does not appear that the person so certifying, was one of the persons authorized by the statute to perform the marriage ceremony. This should always be made to appear by adding after the signature to the certificate the words: "Justice of the Peace," "Pastor of ——— Church," if the officiating clergyman be settled over a church, otherwise, "Minister of the Gospel," or other words indicative of the capacity in which the person performing the ceremony was acting, together with the residence of the person officiating. This should be done without abbreviation, for the Superior Court of this State, in the case of *Erwin vs. English*, 61 Conn., 507, where the question was considered, says: "The use of abbreviations is to be deplored in formal documents."

Every effort should be made to have these returns accurate and complete, inasmuch as our courts recognize them as original documents, not subject to parol explanation.

An observance on your part of this suggestion, and uniform promptness in making return, will be of value in maintaining the standard aimed at by the statute.

Yours very respectfully,  
FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,  
*County Health Officer for Litchfield County.*

My examination of the marriage certificates and records in a number of towns, since then, shows that the circular has secured good results, while in certain instances, in other towns, the returns would indicate that the provisions of the letter had not made a deep impression upon the minds of the reverend gentlemen.

I have not yet been able to complete the examination of vital statistics throughout the county, but so far as I have been, I have endeavored to ascertain the real cause of such defects as appear in the certificates and records. As a rule, with the exception of full dates and improperly signing, I find the certificates are filled with apparent care. It is true there are many times blanks left unfilled, which leave it in doubt, whether the same were overlooked, or the physician unable to secure the required information. In some instances, a careful examination of certificate of death shows advanced age, birth in foreign country, single life, or that the person,—a stranger,—came to an untimely end, which would indicate that in all probability the blanks could not be filled. In such cases the physician should indicate in some manner that the information was unobtainable.

As a rule, I find the registrars anxious to keep their records in

good condition, and are very kindly disposed toward any suggestions I may make. I have endeavored to assist them, whenever possible, and encourage them to insist upon proper returns from the physicians and clergymen. Laxity on the part of the registrar in requiring prompt and complete returns, I find, has a great influence upon the physicians and clergymen. In such towns, defective and delayed returns form a much greater percentage. In one instance, singularly enough, conversation with a physician about defects and delays finally drew out the remark: "We could make these returns promptly enough, if we could get into the habit, but *the registrar doesn't seem to care.*" In many instances, I have found the registrar of great assistance to me, by his willingness to personally call the attention of the physicians and clergymen to violations of the law, and insist upon compliance in the future. Such a course relieves the delinquent of the feeling he sometimes otherwise may have (when the county health officer writes him), that his rights are being interfered with, and a prosecution sought, when in fact the county health officer is seeking in every way possible to secure perfect returns, without resorting to prosecutions.

In one instance, I have found that the record book of births, marriages and deaths, has not been indexed for many years, in others that the certificates had not been carefully preserved (they may be found in time); that there were oversights in recording and indexing same. The attention of the registrars was called to these errors, and a careful examination and correction promised. One marriage certificate was found duly (or unduly) recorded in a town adjoining another State, when the certificate clearly showed that the marriage license was issued and the ceremony performed in the adjoining State. The marriage *record*, however, showed that the marriage was performed in this State. This record was corrected, and the original certificate forwarded to its proper destination. These are not willful violations—the registrars are glad to have the errors pointed out, and anxious to remedy them. But they do show the careless habits that have occasionally\* prevailed, and the value of careful supervision.

In comparison of death and burial records of a town, a bad oversight in the law is often revealed. There is no record required by law to be made by the registrar of the removal of a body from town, and consequently where the two records do not

\* For "occasionally" read continually.—C. A. L.

agree (as they never do) and no record of burial can be found, it is a matter of guess, or investigation outside of registrar's office, to determine whether the body was removed from town, or buried by someone without the required permit. This is being remedied by some registrars, already (and others are willing to adopt the same course), by minuting on death certificate, and conveying the same to the death records, the place of burial; also minuting on burial record the place from which the body is brought, if known. Where such a course is carefully pursued, the records, in this respect, become perfect, and violations, if any, can be discovered.

The value of this method was revealed by an examination of the records of Watertown. The burial-place of every body was indicated on death records, and in four instances in the same month, where burial was to have been made in a certain cemetery, there was no record of burial. A thorough search through a pile of sexton's returns, resulted in finding the missing return (unrecorded) among the files for 1894—the figure 6 being made much like a 4 was largely responsible for the oversight.

In same town also, death records, early in month, disclosed that a body was to have been buried in ——— cemetery, while sexton's return for that month showed no burial, and there was no record of the burial anywhere—an apparent oversight of the sexton which will be looked up by registrar.

A lot of death certificates in another town bore date of reception by registrar, after interment must have taken place—indicating burial without permit, or giving of permit without death certificate. The situation was explained by showing that the certificates had been received by a deputy registrar and permits issued, but no indorsement made by him, the only indorsement being made by registrar after return to him. These records were perfected, and undoubtedly will be all right in the future.

These are but a few instances of the work of the county health officer during the year. Most of these oversights are, I believe, not permanent, and will not occur again. Carelessness in omitting necessary data from certificates, and failure to return the same within the time limited by law, are the most persistent violations, but the constantly shortening period of the delay shows that in a large majority of the cases a great improvement is being made.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,

*County Health Officer.*

June, 1897.



## REPORT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the State Board of Health of Connecticut:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report for the year ending May 31, 1897.

Middlesex County being one of the smaller counties of the State, both territorially and as to population, with the great river cutting through it on its longest dimension, and so affording (under the present practice) a superior means of disposing of drainage and sewage, there is probably much less call for the health officer to enforce cleanliness, and a compliance with the ordinary rules and precautions that are intended to promote good health in its communities.

I think that the several town health officers are watchful in looking out for the good health of their towns, and ever ready to take active measures to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases and epidemics.

The circumstances have not, however, required a resort to any very stringent measures; such orders as have been necessary have been usually complied with, without further action, or at most with no action other than a letter from the county health officer. There have been no appeals or prosecutions in this county during the year.

There are some vexing questions which frequently arise, as to which, on account of their importance to the community and the magnitude of personal interests involved, it may well be inquired whether there should not be some general legislation. Assuming that the local health officer has the power under the present law, he must determine the facts, form his judgment, and then issue an order. It is, in many cases, looked upon as a personal interference by the health officer rather than an official duty and at once brings down upon his devoted head the wrath, not only of the individual immediately concerned, but also of his friends and neighbors. Such a condition of things is neither pleasant nor profitable to the local officer. On the other hand, if such matters could be regulated by statute, it would only be necessary to refer thereto, and the local officer would be saved much personal annoyance and enmity and the consequent effect upon his business.

(1.) The disposal and care of sewage and drainage in the smaller communities, which are not provided with sewers, is a



serious problem, not only on account of the difficulty in getting anything done, but because of the greater difficulty in getting it done right. Admitting that the next best\* thing to a sewer system is the building of cesspools, there are as many notions as to the proper way to construct one as there are men, and the usual result is that a hole is dug in the earth which is expected to answer the requirements of the family for all time. It is not considered necessary that they should be cleaned out, and they are permitted to fill up, the liquids disappearing by evaporation or leaching through the soil—saturating it until they find an outlet in some subterranean stream, to be carried, one knows not where.

Along the coast of this county are many groups of summer cottages. In most of the cases, upon a small ground space are placed the cottage, necessary out-buildings, a well and perhaps a cesspool, all in uncomfortable proximity to each other. Whether occupied by owners or tenants, the occupancy is only for a small part of the year, and little attention, if any, is paid to sanitation. It tests the nerve of the health officer to undertake any improvement as to these places.

(2.) The question of ice for domestic use is more serious than the preceding. The use of ice in the house and upon the table has become much more general than in former years—and this has created such a demand that many artificial ponds have been constructed for the purposes of marketing ice therefrom. Little attention is given to the purity or cleanliness of the water, or the character of the surroundings. While the law protects natural ponds (and artificial ponds after they are established), it surrounds the latter by no restrictions with reference to the character of the places where, and conditions under which they are to be constructed. Consequently any number of persons, unprincipled or otherwise, seem to have free license to distribute in our communities and into our families the seeds of disease, disguised as ice. Vested rights cannot be disturbed and the only way to reach such cases is by an order of the health officer. The result is at once trouble for the officer. An instance of this occurred in this county. The health officer undertook to prevent the sale, for table use, of ice which the State Chemist afterwards found to be impure. The owner of the pond and his family made a personal matter of it and secured another physician to locate in the place in an endeavor to break up the private business of the health officer.

\* For "best" read, worst.—C. A. L.

From my examination of the returns of Vital Statistics I find that a large proportion of the certificates are not filled out completely. There are some in which the physicians appear to have comprehended the necessity of care in the work and these certificates are not only filled out completely and properly, but also legibly. It seems to me that the failure arises from carelessness on the part of the physicians. In one case I found a birth certificate, in which the father's name was given as "William;"—ten days later the same physician filed the death certificate of the same child, in which the father's name was given as "Michael." Nothing but gross carelessness can account for such a case.

I have proceeded upon the plan that all blanks must be filled; if the information required cannot be had, that this inability should appear; that the full name means all the names in full; that the place means the town or city; that the mother's name means her maiden name; that the whole should be written with ink and plainly enough for the registrar to be able to read and transcribe it correctly; and that undertakers should never do that which the law imposes upon physicians. Occasionally a physician is found who is inclined to be antagonistic. One says that he will make no effort to obtain the child's name for a birth certificate because the law does not require parents to select a name within a specified time; another claims that white is not a color and habitually leaves that blank unfilled in a death certificate unless the color is other than white; still others feel that the whole business of making returns is irksome and vexatious. However, much improvement is noticeable in the character and correctness of their returns.

I find that in most of the offices there is no system of filing the certificates. All attempts in this line result in a collection of papers, rolled or folded together with no regard to dates, and then tucked away in some corner. If these original certificates are of value as records they should be preserved with care. An adhesive file case made of the required size and shape, would afford an inexpensive and convenient means of accomplishing this. The certificates could then be preserved flat, and being numbered and indexed, any desired certificate could be easily found, while the keeping of record books, which do not contain all the facts reported in the certificates, could be dispensed with.

Respectfully submitted.

W. U. PEARNE,

*County Health Officer.*

## REPORT OF TOLLAND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:*

I hereby respectfully submit the following report of my doings as County Health Officer for Tolland County, for the year ending May 31st, 1897. This county has been remarkably free from contagious and infectious diseases during the past year. In a number of the towns not a single case was reported. Measles and whooping cough prevailed to some extent in a few of the towns. There were also a few cases of typhoid fever, some of which are known to have been contracted outside of the county. There were no secondary cases.

There were no cases of contagious disease among the children at the Temporary Home, at Vernon.

Many nuisances have been abated. A considerable number of wells have been examined, and the water in a few of them has been found polluted, and its use for domestic purposes forbidden. The school-houses and out-buildings have generally been cleaned at each vacation, and many of them fumigated with sulphur.

No changes in the list of town health officers have been made, and no appeals from any of their orders have been taken. All of them have rendered excellent service, and generally they have had the hearty coöperation of the resident physicians. In cases of contagious and infectious diseases, the rules for isolation and disinfection laid down by the State Board of Health have, I believe, been faithfully carried out. Monthly reports were made by all the town health officers to the State Board of Health during the year with but three single exceptions.

There is still no public provision in any of the towns in this county for the care of contagious disease patients. I think that the city of Rockville, the borough of Stafford Springs and Storrs College, should each have a suitable building ready at all times for the reception of such cases.

The people of this county are now generally taking an intelligent interest in helping to carry out sanitary reforms; but there are some exceptions. There are people who believe that a person cannot have the measles more than once, and that it is better for children to have the disease while they are young. Dr. W. L. Higgins, town health officer for Coventry, said in his report last October: "During the epidemic of measles here last summer,

four of the cases had had the disease before, one of them thirty years ago, and three of them only the year before. There are cases on record of persons who have had this disease the third and fourth time. While it is essentially a disease of childhood, it does not always run a mild course, and together with its complications, causes a death-rate ranking third among the eruptive fevers of childhood." Another form of ignorance sometimes shows itself in a blind faith in the purity of the water from the old well. A health officer finds a case of typhoid fever in the house, and a cesspool within a few feet of the well. Upon calling the man's attention to it, the reply is, "Oh! that is all right: it has been there for years," and he feels very much aggrieved when he is ordered to clean it out.

A joint meeting of the county and town health officers of the counties of Windham, New London and Tolland, was held at Willimantic, on the first day of May, 1897. It was called for the purposes of a general interchange of views in regard to the duties of health officers, and to consider the advisability of making some changes in health rules.

Dr. C. A. Lindsley, secretary of the State Board of Health, and County Health Officers Hoadley of New Haven County and Hill of Fairfield County were present. Owing to an unfortunate accident Mr. W. A. King, county health officer of Windham County, was unable to be present; the meeting was well attended. Mr. Hoadley presided, and gave an interesting account of the doings of a similar meeting of the health officers of New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield counties, held at Bridgeport a short time before. The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Lindsley and others. Dr. Lindsley spoke at some length upon the duties of health officers, and the necessity which exists in most towns for sanitary inspection. A committee of one town health officer from each county was appointed to meet with the State Board of Health and county health officers to consider the subject of making changes in the health rules. Town Health Officer E. T. Sumner, M.D., of Mansfield, was appointed as member from Tolland County.

I have examined the records of vital statistics for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1896, and found them better kept than ever before. In most of the towns the names of the children were all secured. In the city of Rockville, the task of getting the names of children is much more difficult than in the country towns, a large portion

of the population being foreign-born, and many times they move away before their children are named. There seems to be no law to reach such cases.

Ordained or licensed clergymen, belonging to this State or any other State, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry may join persons in marriage. It is sometimes hard to draw the line between those who continue in the work and those who do not. It would seem as though the law ought to be made perfectly clear upon so important a point.

I have received valuable assistance and advice from the State Board of Health, and I have endeavored on my part to coöperate with them and other sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of disease and for the protection of life and the promotion of health in the county.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON P. YEOMANS,

*County Health Officer.*



# THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.



# HEALTH OF TOWNS.

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The following circular was sent to every health officer in the State, suggesting a uniformity of method in the preparation of their annual reports.

To.....

*Health Officer of*.....

SIR :—Whereas you are required by law to make an annual report to the State Board of Health of your doings through the year, it is respectfully requested that, in addition to a statement of your official work, you will give such information as you can, on each of the subjects mentioned below.

For the sake of uniformity and to assist in the utilization of these reports, will you kindly write on each topic in the order in which they are named?

It is also requested that the reports be written in narrative style, rather than in mere direct replies to questions.

Particulars are specially requested in respect to the origin of primary causes of contagious or infectious diseases and of their mode of transmission to secondary cases, when detected.

When epidemics have occurred, describe their extent and type, whether mild or virulent. Also give the methods adopted to restrict their spread.

The following subjects are respectfully suggested to be mentioned in every report. And in the same order.

## DISEASES :

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Smallpox. Also, when they occur, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Hydrophobia, Leprosy, or any other rare or strange disorder.

If an excessive death-rate has occurred, please give the cause or causes, if known.

## OTHER TOPICS :

Methods of Garbage Disposal and results.

Methods of Sewage Disposal and results.

Public Provision, if any, for the care of Contagious Cases.

Sanitary condition of the School Houses.

Sanitary condition of other Public Buildings.

The Water Supply.

Public works of sanitary influence, undertaken during the year ; such  
as Sewers, Drainage, Public Water Supply, Public Parks, etc.

What, if any, precautions in regard to Milk Supply ?

Anything in addition to the above, of sanitary interest, will be acceptable and welcome.

In behalf of the State Board of Health,

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

# ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1897.

These reports are arranged by towns in alphabetical order.

## ANDOVER—DR. P. H. EDWARDS, *Health Officer*.

During the year one case of measles and three or four cases of German measles have been reported.

*Whooping Cough*—Four cases.

Two cases of typhoid fever, both probably caused by defective sink drains.

## ANSONIA.

Report of the doings of the Health Committee for the fiscal year terminating October 15, 1897. The following contagious diseases were reported :

	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria .....	114	27
Measles .....	4	—
Scarlet fever .....	50	1
Typhoid fever .....	5	—
Total .....	173	28

*Diphtheria*—This disease was the most prevalent of the contagious diseases. This disease had appeared in various types during the winter months, and at a special meeting of the Health Committee held March 10, 1897, it was voted that strict quarantine be placed on inmates of all homes wherein diphtheria was present.

At a special meeting of the Health Committee held March 15, 1897, it was voted that the directors of the Ansonia Public Library be notified to discontinue the issuance or exchange of any book or books in the said library to any person or persons from March 15 to April 1, 1897. This order was served and fulfilled by the directors of said library.



The school buildings in the diphtheria-infected districts were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated during the period between March 13 and April 1, 1897. Strict quarantine laws were enforced for about six to eight weeks, and as will be seen by the subjoined financial statement it necessitated a large expenditure of money.

*Measles*—We have been very free from this disease during the past year.

*Scarlet fever*—We have had a number of cases of scarlet fever reported, but it fortunately has been present in a mild form.

The action of the Health Committee in placarding in these cases has been severely criticised by the inmates of the infected houses, for where the disease was present in such a mild type, they felt such action was unwarranted.

The convalescence from scarlet fever is naturally slow and irksome, and it is during this stage, the desquamative stage, that it is so highly contagious.

*Typhoid Fever*—Very little mention need be made of this disease, as but five cases have been reported, none of the cases terminating fatally.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. J. BARRY,

HENRY WOLCHO,

MICHAEL J. COOK,

*Health Committee.*

ASHFORD—DR. F. B. CONVERSE, *Health Officer.*

As health officer of this town, would state that there has been no contagious or infectious diseases reported during the year ending September 1st, 1897, with the exception of three cases of scarlet fever, all occurring in one family, the primary case, in my opinion, being contracted by the child (a girl of ten years) playing with children who were visiting here from an adjoining town, they having recently had the disease.

There have been no nuisances reported or abated during the year. Some portion of garbage is used as food for swine and poultry, the remainder being either burned or buried, with no injurious results as far as known. The sewage is disposed of on the surface of the ground without causing any trouble.

No public provision for the care of contagious cases. School houses and other public buildings in good sanitary condition.

Water supply very good, being from springs and wells. No public works of a sanitary nature undertaken during the year, and no precaution in regard to milk supply.

AVON—DR. JOHN L. NORTH, *Health Officer*.

Our town has been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the past year, we having had a few cases of measles, one case of scarlet fever, no diphtheria, one or two cases of typhoid fever, and a mild epidemic of rotheln.

We have no public provision for the disposal of garbage or sewage. Nearly all houses have the outdoor privy, some with vaults and others without. And in a great many places there are cesspools which are a sanitary abomination and a constant menace to health.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses and other public buildings is good.

Our water supply is largely from springs and wells and is uniformly good indeed.

A few complaints of nuisances have been promptly attended to and easily abated.

BARKHAMSTED—DR. HOWARD D. MOORE, *Health Officer*.

One case of diphtheria reported during the year. No other contagious disease.

Sanitary condition of school-house found to be good.

BEACON FALLS—MR. HOMER D. BRONSON, *Health Officer*.

*To the State Board of Health, State of Connecticut:*

GENTLEMEN :—I would most respectfully submit the following report :

The general health of this town the past year has been good, no cases having been reported of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever or small pox, or any of the more rare disorders. Garbage is composted or disposed of by the individual. We have no system of sewage and the individual provides cesspools and privy vaults. There has never been any provision made by this town for the care of contagious diseases. The school-houses in this town are kept in a good sanitary condition. The water supply of the

town is from springs and wells and on the high grounds are considered good ; the wells in the river valley I do not think are as good as those further from the river. A number of wells near the river have been abandoned as contaminated from the filth from the river, which receives the sewage from the towns above us and is a source of damage to this town.

I am not aware of any provision having been made to protect the people of this town against adulterated or impure milk, as most of the residents produce the milk which they use.

BERLIN—DR. ROBT. E. ENSIGN, *Health Officer*.

There have been, I think, thirty cases of measles, but not that number reported to me, as it is a disease that often physicians are not called to treat.

No cases of scarlet fever reported.

There were three cases of diphtheria in three houses, which were duly quarantined and disinfected. There were five other cases about which the diagnosis was doubtful, but which (if the term may be used) were *semi-quarantined*, i. e. the house was not placarded and the heads of the families were not laid off from work, but the families enjoined to have no communication for a time with other families. In no case was there a spread of the disease from them.

Whooping cough quite prevalent, with one death attributed to it.

An unusual number of cancers the past year. No system of garbage and sewage disposal or public provision for the care of contagious cases. The school-houses and other public buildings are in a satisfactory condition. The water supply the past year has been copious and of good quality.

No special precautions in regard to milk supply. I believe it to be ample and of good quality.

To sum up my doings, I have made twelve visits to houses in which there were diseases, for the purpose of verifying the diagnosis of attending physicians and putting on and removing quarantine.

I have in response to complaints inspected nine houses and premises and found cause for complaint in eight. I have visited a place where the complainants wished a dam lowered that had been there from time immemorial. On inspection I decided that I would not order it done.

I would suggest that the premises of the Building Association in

East Berlin should be drained and sewerred as soon as possible: it would lessen the prevalence of malaria, which I am assured exists in that section of the town. The past year has been an unusually healthy one, the death-rate per 1000 being 11.7, but it has been a memorable year for the number of summer floods of rain, and the popular idea that a wet season engenders sickness has been disproved.

I suppose the same may be said about the whole State of Connecticut.

I am sure that people think more of healthy surroundings than formerly and readily carry out suggestions which are made for health.

BETHANY—MR. S. G. DAVIDSON, *Health Officer*.

In view of the fact that diphtheria and measles had prevailed in some of the schools during the previous year, great care was taken to have the school-houses thoroughly disinfected before the opening of the schools in 1896. It was my duty to attend to this matter, and in the early part of September the work was completed and duly reported to the County Health Officer.

Other labors and duties have been to abate nuisances, take precautions to arrest the spread of contagious diseases, and make monthly reports to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

I am specially requested by State authority to report on certain diseases in the following order: Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever and small pox. Of the above named diseases we have no contagious diseases to report except one case of diphtheria. Care was taken to arrest the spread of this disease and no other case came to our notice.

Sanitary condition of the school-houses is very good.

The water supply of the town is first class, for the reason that the supply is mostly from wells and springs which furnish water uncontaminated by refuse of manufacturing establishments. But great care should be taken of the surface drainage, situation of cesspools, barnyards, and that the purity of the springs and wells be undisturbed.

There is no complaint about the milk supply, as in almost every case the consumer is a producer.

Relying on the good judgment of the townspeople in having their premises in order, cleanly, and in a healthy condition, I submit this report.



BETHEL—DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

My annual report as health officer of the town of Bethel includes the borough of same.

Of measles, there have been reported seventy-nine cases, although probably not one-half have been reported, as many were unattended by any physician. For we had quite an extensive epidemic of same, and the original was not known. And as a rule, it was of a mild form, and not to my knowledge was there one death from said cause.

Of scarlet fever there were fourteen, generally mild. No deaths that I have known—origin unknown.

Of diphtheria, six—two of this number was in one family, who came from New York City a few days previous to the first coming down with the disease, and the second died in a few days, the only death from said disease during the year, the others being sporadic and mild.

Of whooping cough one, mild, and was brought from Bridgeport.

Of typhoid fever, one, cause not traced—and of the other contagious diseases none.

As to garbage disposal, each attends to his own, either by cremation or in back yards, if not too near dwellings.

Sewage disposal is mostly into running brooks. No public provision for contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of our school-houses is better than the average. The water supply is from a reservoir on a hill  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles away from borough. Our milk supply is good, mostly from farms some distance away.

Our ice supply is from two ponds fed by springs in each case, and very pure. I have had but one complaint on account of existing nuisances and that was from defective sewage, and was attended to by request.

BOLTON—DR. CHARLES F. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

The year ending August 31, 1897 has been unusually healthy. But three deaths have occurred in Bolton during the year, two of whom were found dead and reported by the Medical Examiner and the third was certified by H. P. Stearns, M.D., of the Retreat for the Insane. No contagious diseases have been reported to the health officer during the year. No complaints of nuisances or violations of the laws and rules in relation to the public health.



The school-houses and surroundings and other public buildings have been kept in suitable condition. Great care and attention is needed to keep our wells, springs and water supply in proper condition, as impure water is a frequent cause of disease. Cellars should be kept clean, free from decayed or decaying vegetables. Sink drains, privies and pig pens need attention, and the frequent use of disinfectants.

BOZRAH—DR. NATHAN JOHNSON, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been a very healthy one in the town of Bozrah, no diseases of a severe or dangerous character having occurred. On December 8th the people in this vicinity were startled by a report that a young lady living in a family in an adjoining town, near the line, whose parents resided in this town, had died of diphtheria of a malignant type.

There has not been a case of contagious or infectious disease reported to the health officer during the year.

The most of the time spent in discharging the duties of health officer has been devoted to the consideration of complaints of nuisances made, and to improving the sanitary condition of the town, matters in favor of which public sentiment is notably increasing.

Eight complaints of nuisances have been considered and, when causes were found to exist, have been abated satisfactorily. Inspections have also been made at various times and in various sections of the town, especially the thickly-populated tenement portions, to see that the rules relating to public health are properly observed and offer any suggestions which seem necessary.

The garbage is fed to the swine or burned, except in the thickly populated sections, where it is collected in barrels and then removed to some suitable place. No unfavorable results have followed these methods.

The methods of sewage disposal are cesspools and open and underground drains, which are cleaned when necessary and the contents is spread on the land with no bad results following.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The school-houses, except one in the Fourth district, which has been closed the past year, were inspected during the summer vacation, and after cleaning and attention to the out-buildings are in good sanitary condition. The town hall is the only public building and is in good condition.

The water supply is from wells and springs mostly, and good at all times.

No precautions have been taken in regard to the milk supply, which is thought to be good.

The rules established by the town health officer have been posted on the several sign posts in town and recorded in the office of the town clerk.

BRANFORD—DR. WALTER H. ZINK, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending Sept. 1, there occurred eleven cases of diphtheria, which were duly quarantined, and the premises disinfected or fumigated after recovery or death.

There were five cases of scarlet fever, which were also quarantined, and the premises disinfected and fumigated after recovery.

There were seven cases of membranous croup, which were duly quarantined and the premises disinfected and fumigated after recovery or death.

There were forty cases of measles in different parts of the town; the cases being of a mild type were not quarantined.

There were five cases of typhoid fever not quarantined.

There were two cases of spinal-meningitis not quarantined.

*Foul Outhouses and Cesspools.*—There were seven complaints for foul privies or outhouses and bad cesspools which, upon complaint, were investigated and abated.

*Obstructed Waterways.*—There were two complaints for obstructed waterways which were complained of, and which the owners of land adjoining the same were ordered to free from obstructions.

*Piggeries.*—There were three complaints of piggeries in an unsanitary condition, which were investigated and ordered to be abated.

Garbage in this town is generally disposed of by burial or burning, and for fertilizing, and the results are generally good.

Sewage is disposed of by the citizens of Branford, either by cesspools or open drainage. I have at all times tried to influence people, where practicable, to use the open soil method, and the results of such disposal have been generally good.

There are no provisions of a public character for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of school-houses in this town is perfect in every possible respect; and always so maintained by the Board of Education.

The sanitary condition of all public buildings in the town of Branford are as good as possibly could be expected.

The water supply of the town of Branford is entirely by wells.

Several ponds of a stagnant character have been drained, and a perfect flow of water is now at all times of the year free from obstructions.

Several gutters of some of the streets have been cobble-stoned for a free run of water in case of storm.

*Public Parks.*—The town of Branford has a beautiful public green, which is kept in as nice a condition as possible.

The death rate in the town of Branford has been very small during the past year. Burials of cases of contagious diseases have been at all times private, and under strict sanitary precautions.

There have been no contagious diseases in the town of Branford in the past three months.

The citizens of Branford, with one single exception, have always assisted the health officer when his advice was needed, and in that one case of refusal to comply with the health officer's order, prosecution was brought by County Health Officer, C. E. Hoadley, and the nuisance for which complaint was made was abated.

The manufacturing establishments have always been kept in such sanitary condition as it is possible for such establishments to be kept, and have always cheerfully assisted the health officer in the performance of his duties.

*Milk Supply.*—The milk supply of the town of Branford is generally by farmers who keep their own cows, and up to Sept. 1 no complaint has been made of any bad milk.

*Co-operation of Physicians.*—The physicians of the town of Branford have at all times promptly reported all cases of contagious diseases occurring in their practice, and have assisted the health officer in the performance of his duties at all times.

BRIDGEPORT—DR. E. A. McLELLAN, *Medical Inspector.*

Since July 1, the work of the department aside, from the regularly appointed health commissioners, has been performed by a medical inspector, plumbing inspector and sanitary inspector. The latter, in addition to his duties of inspecting yards and out-houses about the city, has charge of the isolation hospital buildings. The duties of medical inspector includes the treatment of patients at the Isolation Hospital.

A bacteriologist was also appointed July 1, but this work here is not sufficiently advanced to demonstrate its utility or furnish statistics for an annual report.

Going over the monthly reports we cull the following :

Number of contagious and infectious diseases reported at this office for year ending Sept. 30, 1897 :

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1 cases.
Typhoid fever.....	38 "
Scarlet fever.....	66 "
Diphtheria and croup .....	166 "
Measles .....	18 "
Pertussis .....	48 "
Parotiditis.....	3 "
Erysipelas .....	1 "
Varicella.....	1 "
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1 "

The largest number of typhoid cases occurred in October, 1896, 9 cases. March was the only month in which the disease was not reported. August and September of the present year reported eight cases each. The sources of infection were not traced. They were not confined to any particular locality but occurred in different parts of the city.

Of diphtheria, the greatest number of cases occurred in November, 1896, 24 cases. The smallest number occurred in June, six cases. Of scarlet fever, February, March and April furnished about half of the number of cases reported for the year.

Of measles, only 18 cases were reported, the month of May furnishing nine of these.

The case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported in December.

The deaths from contagious diseases were as follows :

Diphtheria and croup .....	40 deaths.
Typhoid fever .....	13 "
Scarlet fever.....	4 "
Pertussis.....	22 "
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	1 "

The reports of cases of whooping cough must have been very incomplete or the disease assumed unusual malignancy.

The excessive rainfall of July and August materially increased the work of the department—lowlands, cellars, privies and cess-pools demanding extra attention. The sewers in some parts of the city were overtaxed and broken.



The Keifer and Whiting sts. sewer was cleaned and the Central ave. sewer was taken up and replaced with a new one by order of the Board of Health.

The frequent and copious rains kept the atmosphere clean and the temperature comparatively low, so that the general health has been good.

During the month of July the state inspector of bakeries reported 16 bakeshops in this city where changes were necessary in order to comply with the state law. These were reinspected and owners and agents notified by this department. The bakers without exception very promptly complied with the law.

During the month of August, 48 samples of milk purchased from 48 milkmen were sent to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, for analysis. The report from the station showed that eight of the samples were below the standard required by city ordinance (solids 12, fats 3).

The milkmen who furnished the eight samples appeared before the Health Board and were notified to improve the quality of their milk. The difficulty found by the Board in tracing the milk suggests the passage of a law requiring all who furnish milk to place their name in some indestructible form upon the vessel containing the milk. In addition to the analysis of the milk, it would seem to be the function of boards of health to exercise a supervision of the dairies, the health of the cows and the methods of caring for the milk.

#### BRIDGEWATER—DR. L. J. PONS, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of measles and whooping cough, this town has been unusually free from contagious or infectious diseases.

During the year there occurred :

*Measles*.—Two cases, both contracted in New Milford.

*Whooping Cough*.—Fourteen cases, origin uncertain.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case, probably due to polluted well water.

The old method of surface drainage and the common privy vault (usually a hole in the ground) is still in vogue, although in a few instances some improvement has been made. There are no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses and public buildings is good. The water supply is in most instances from wells, but a few have good springs. Am not aware of any public work of a



sanitary character being done by the town, except the grading of the main street in the village.

BRISTOL—DR. H. D. BRENNAN, *Health Officer*.

During the past year, ending September 1, 1897, the town of Bristol taken as a whole has been very free from contagious diseases.

There were several cases of contagious diseases, all sporadic, and none resembling an epidemic save a slight outbreak of whooping cough, which soon subsided.

There were several cases of measles reported, all of a very mild type, with no deaths.

A few cases of scarlet fever, which were also very mild, with no death.

Several cases of diphtheria were reported, with one death, but at no time during the year were there more than two cases quarantined at the same time. They were all sporadic and not confined to any class or part of the town.

Several cases of whooping cough were reported in Sept. 1896, but of a mild type and could scarcely be called an epidemic.

There were but few cases of typhoid fever and most of those were not typical, showing other symptoms as well as those of typhoid fever.

There was one case of cerebro-spinal fever which lasted but a few hours. The strictest quarantine was enforced and the body buried in a few hours after death in an air-tight coffin and the house and clothing thoroughly disinfected and fumigated. Fortunately there was no farther trouble from it.

There have been no contagious diseases.

In all cases of contagious or infectious diseases the house was immediately visited, the patient isolated with necessary disinfectants and quarantined and thorough fumigation before quarantine was raised.

The garbage is disposed of by being carted to the public dumping ground owned and cared for by the town, situated about two miles from the center and most half a mile from any house.

About two years ago the borough constructed a sewer system which empties into five large beds built on a gravel plain about two miles southwest of the center, which disposes of sewage in a very satisfactory way so far at least.

As yet there has been no provisions made for contagious diseases by the town.

All the public schools have been renovated and fumigated and are in as sanitary a condition as possible, as are all the public buildings of the town.

The town is supplied with water through a system of pipes from reservoirs situated among the hills, which are fed by springs and rivers from the surrounding mountains. It is situated in the northwestern part of the town about two miles from the center.

There has been no public sanitary improvement during the past year.

We trust to the honesty of our milkmen to furnish us with pure, wholesome milk.

BROOKFIELD—DR. A. W. GRISWOLD, *Health Officer*.

There has been quite an epidemic of measles in Brookfield during the winter; the first case November 1896, and the last, Feb. 1897, in all 69 cases reported. There were a great many not reported and no physician was employed. The first cases of the disease were contracted out of town; quarantine at first established but when the disease became epidemic, quarantine was relaxed. The epidemic was of a mild form.

Of diphtheria there were three cases, one in February very mild, the origin unknown; two in June, were contracted in New Jersey; strict quarantine enforced, thorough disinfection and fumigation attended to and no secondary cases.

Of whooping cough there have been 23 cases, contracted at school, origin unknown.

Of typhoid fever one case, origin unknown, of mild type.

The method of garbage and sewage disposal are those usually employed in small towns.

The health officer has visited the school-houses in the several districts and they have been fumigated by burning sulphur, before commencing the fall term; and the school-houses in the several districts were found in fair sanitary condition.

The water supply of the town is derived from wells and springs.

No nuisances reported during the year.

The sanitary condition of the town is excellent.

BROOKLYN—DR. ALFRED H. TANNER, *Health Officer*.

There has been less than the average of sickness during the year. Aside from the usual epidemic of influenza (which was generally mild), the following cases were reported: scarlet fever

7, all mild, origin in doubt; typhoid fever 4, one of which, imported from Paterson, N. J., was malignant in character, and proved fatal. The others were mild and uncomplicated.

Garbage is disposed of by burning and composting. Sewage by cesspools and surface drains.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases. Sanitary condition of school-houses and other public buildings, fairly good. The water supply is from wells and springs, and is excellent. There have been no public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

BURLINGTON—MR. JOHN LUBY, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town during the past year has been good; only one case of scarlet fever has occurred in town; the patient was placed under strict quarantine; upon recovery the house fumigated and no secondary cases occurred. There were two cases of typhoid fever in town.

No change in sanitary condition. A few complaints of nuisances have been received and have been promptly abated.

CANAAN—DR. FRANCIS S. SKIFF, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town is excellent.

With the exception of one case of measles our town has been free from contagious disease.

Typhoid fever.—One case only; cause not determined.

Malarial disease is scarcely known here.

Garbage.—Vegetable waste is fed to swine and other stock.

Sewage disposal.—Into vaults and surface drains.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious disease.

School-houses have been kept clean by whitewashing and airing.

The water supply is from both wells and springs.

No public works of sanitary influence were undertaken the past year. We rely on our milkmen to supply us with pure and healthy milk.

CANTERBURY—DR. JOHN O. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Seven cases of scarlet fever were reported in one family. No secondary cases occurred. The cases were of a mild type. The house was posted, quarantined and fumigated.

Only one case of typhoid fever has occurred. The case was mild and was contracted out of town.

Three cases of whooping cough came into town.

The disposition of sewage is natural and generally healthful.

No public provision is made for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the school and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply is by springs and wells.

No public works of sanitary influence were undertaken during the year.

No special precaution in regard to milk supply.

CHAPLIN—MR. FRANK C. LUMMIS, *Health Officer*.

The undersigned respectfully submits his report for the year ending August 31, 1897.

The condition of this town from a sanitary view is an encouraging one. No information of nuisances, or of filthy and unhealthy conditions of private property, have been made during the year. The prominence given to sanitation in the public press, and the thorough and systematic organization of the Department of Public Health, working throughout the State on the same lines, has made a marked advance in public sentiment in favor of the four necessities of health, pure air, pure water, pure food and a pure soil. This growing sentiment lessens to a great degree the labors of the health officer by preventing the conditions which he would be required to abate. But this sentiment, while it makes his labors less, rightly insists that the health officer shall enforce such rules as shall best preserve the health and comfort of our people. The marked decline of cases of typhoid fever (essentially a filth disease), within the last few years, and the generally healthy condition of our people, are good evidences of the care taken by our citizens in sanitary matters.

*Contagious Diseases.*—Three cases of scarlet fever have been reported during the year; one of them a secondary case, occasioned by gross negligence of the nurse having charge of one of the cases reported last year. The others were primary cases, and a most thorough inquiry failed to give a clue to the origin of either case. One of these was a very malignant case, which terminated fatally. Other children living in each of the three houses escaped the contagion, owing to the strict isolation of the patients and thorough disinfection of the rooms, etc.

A light epidemic of whooping cough occurred during the past winter, fourteen cases having come to the knowledge of the health officer; none of them showing serious results.



No other cases of contagious diseases have been reported to me.

The school-houses, with attention paid to proper ventilation, are in a good sanitary condition.

The health officer has recently adopted a code of regulations uniform with those adopted by a majority, if not all, of the town health officers, and published in the newspapers of the State.

I can add nothing to the replies given in my former reports, to the remaining topics of the circular (No. 86).

CHESHIRE—DR. M. N. CHAMBERLIN, *Health Officer*.

Since the date of the last yearly report the duties of the health officer have been generally those of the ordinary routine, except as will be noted below.

Only two complaints of nuisances have been received. One was promptly abated, the other proved to be without foundation in fact.

In the spring there were a number of cases of measles. Twenty-eight cases were reported. The epidemic was comparatively mild, no deaths. It appears to have been introduced from a neighboring town. Only one school was seriously affected, but that suffered to such an extent that it was thought best to anticipate by one week the usual spring vacation.

The school-rooms were thoroughly fumigated before the commencement of the ensuing term, the liquid sulphur dioxide being used.

No cases of scarlet fever have occurred during the year.

Near the first of January the health officer was notified of the existence of diphtheria in the extreme northeastern section of the town. There were three cases, all in one family. Infection from a neighboring city was believed to be the cause. Of the three cases two terminated fatally. In one injections of antitoxine were unsuccessfully tried. At the first visit it was found that the father of the family was daily milking several cows and sending the milk to an adjoining city. It is hardly necessary to state that this milk disposal was immediately ended. The funerals of the dead children were private, and proper quarantine regulations duly observed. There were no more cases.

There have been no cases of typhoid fever or of any other of the diseases mentioned in the usual list. Quarantine and isolation were enjoined in the cases of measles, but possibly the directions were not always strictly carried out.



The methods of garbage and sewage disposal are the same as mentioned in previous reports.

It is not believed that the dangerous uncemented cesspool, connected without a trap to the dwelling-house, is very frequently used.

No building for the reception of cases of contagious disease has yet been erected.

In accordance with orders from the county health officer an investigation of the condition of the public school-houses was made. Generally speaking, all were found in good condition. Where recommendations for improvement were made, it is believed that the suggestions of the health officer have been carried out. The health officer would urge that the district committees exercise care that the school blackboards are kept in good condition. As so much instruction is now given by the blackboard, its surface should be such that the writing on it can be clearly seen by the pupil, otherwise there is danger of eye-strain—a serious matter—especially in children. Other public buildings are in good condition. In this connection the suggestion may be made that it would be well to provide a rear exit from the audience room of the town hall. As this room is quite frequently filled with an assembly in large part composed of women and children, a panic from any cause would almost certainly be followed by unfortunate results.

The water supply is from wells and springs.

No public works of a sanitary nature have been undertaken during the year.

No public precautions in regard to the milk supply.

Pamphlets on consumption and school hygiene have been distributed as needed, and the monthly bulletins of the State Board of Health have been posted as usual.

CHESTER—DR. S. W. TURNER, *Health Officer*.

The health officer respectfully reports that the year now ended has been one of unusual health. Of contagious diseases there have been reported one case of typhoid fever in December, one case of measles in May, and in May and June twelve cases of whooping cough. Also in May and June there were several cases of German measles, somewhat severe. Malarial diseases have been more than ordinarily prevalent, with rheumatism. The number of deaths for the year was twelve. Average age, sixty-four years ;

one over ninety, three between seventy and eighty, five between fifty and sixty, one fifty, one forty-five, and one twenty-nine. There were no deaths in April, May, June and July. The last State report gives the death-rate for Chester as 9.7 per thousand, for the County 17.5 and for the State 17.8. In the entire State only five towns had a lower rate than Chester.

Two complaints were made during the year, one in the spring, of the stoppage of a street drain to which the town gave prompt attention, the other of a nuisance on private property which has been in part abated but not to the satisfaction of the officers.

In the matter of garbage disposal, there is still room for improvement. Families still make the streets dumping grounds for decaying vegetables and refuse shell-fish, a great offense to the senses of sight and smell.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses is good. Changes have been made during the year in the surroundings and the ventilation has been improved.

The ice pond is in good condition and the supply of ice abundant. The streets of the town are to a great extent bordered by bushes, weeds and wild carrots, making a very unpleasant impression upon strangers. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the State Commissioner of Roads, in the direction of improving the highways in this particular, may be crowned with success.

CLINTON—DR. H. S. REYNOLDS, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*.—A mild epidemic prevailed throughout the town the past spring. Mild type. The means adopted to prevent its spread was by quarantining as far as circumstances allowed.

*Diphtheria*.—One case reported; mild form; origin unknown.

*Membranous Croup*.—One case. Recovery.

*Whooping Cough*.—Several cases reported; mild form.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases reported; mild type; origin unknown.

No other contagious diseases reported.

*Garbage Disposal*.—No change from last year, although I would state that the people seem to be more careful.

No public provision for care of contagious diseases.

*School Houses*.—Sanitary condition of all very good.

*Public Buildings*.—Sanitary condition fairly good.

*Water Supply*.—From wells and cesspools generally.

During the past year several nuisances have been reported and

promptly abated. The people are gradually beginning to appreciate the great necessity of keeping their premises in a sanitary condition, thereby avoiding unpleasant comments from their neighbors, as well as complaints to the health officer.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.—DR. M. W. ROBINSON,  
*Health Officer.*

The year has been one exceptionally free from contagious or infectious diseases. There was an epidemic early in the season of German measles, and at the same time I have reports of a few cases of measles which were very mild in their character without complications and no spread of the contagion. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, and small pox, have not been heard of within our borders. The death-rate has been low and the year has been one of unusual health.

The garbage disposal is, like most country towns, in the compost heap, while the sewage is mostly on the surface or in covered cesspools. We have no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses I believe is all that can be desired, while that of our almshouse will, I think, compare favorably with any in the State.

The water supply is from wells and good.

No precautions are taken in regard to milk supply and I think none are necessary, as pure milk is easily obtained.

The altitude of Colchester, four hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level, makes it a very desirable place for invalids, especially those suffering with bronchial or lung troubles, and it has already become quite a resort for asthmatic patients, who are benefited by a sojourn here.

COLEBROOK—MR. HERBERT L. CULVER, *Health Officer.*

During the past year there has not been one case of contagious disease reported to the town health officer.

Each family attends to its garbage disposal.

No public provision for contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of school-houses very good.

Water supply springs and wells first-class.

COLUMBIA—MR. WM. H. YEOMANS, *Health Officer*.

It is a wise provision of the law that town health officers are required to make an annual report to their respective towns, which is required to be published, as by this means a comparison can be made from year to year of results.

During the past year this town, so far as has been reported, has been wholly exempt from all of those diseases that are classed as contagious or infectious; an improvement over former years.

An epidemic of mumps to a small extent, and of a mild form, occurred during the winter season.

Aside from the usual cases of sickness, the town during the year has been, as was once expressed by a physician, "distressingly healthy." This desirable condition, it is to be hoped, has resulted partially from a better observance of sanitary laws by the people. During the year the death-rate has been below an average. My official duties have been confined to the reporting, monthly, to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, the county health officer, and the publication of new sanitary rules.

As a rule garbage is disposed of by feeding such as is adapted to that purpose, to domestic animals; the remainder is mixed with compost or the manure pile; in either of which cases an indirect benefit is derived and offensive emanations avoided.

Sewage is either conducted away by means of drains or scattered upon the surface of the ground; unless the former method is perfect, there may be more danger from the drain than from spreading upon the surface, if no accumulation is permitted. The danger from sewage comes from accumulations and putrefaction, causing a dissemination of noxious and dangerous gases.

This town has no provision for the care of contagious diseases, and it is well so long as there is no greater demand than usually exists, a condition that it is hoped will be continued by the effort of the citizens to secure the best sanitary conditions.

Regarding school-houses, the requirements of the town health officer are that the closets be kept cleaned. It is believed that the ventilation of school-houses and public buildings is fairly sufficient, although not of the nature that modern ideas would recommend.

The purity of the air of a room depends to some extent on the proportion of its entire capacity to the number of its inmates. It must be considered, however, that no room is hermetically



sealed. Ventilation takes place through every crack and cranny. Such ventilation is generally, however, uncertain and inadequate.

As a rule the water supply of our town is from wells, whose purity cannot be questioned, except where influenced by immediate surroundings. The danger of disease from contaminated water is great. Every citizen should use all precautions to prevent such contamination. The proximity of sink-drains, cess-pools, water-closets, hog-pens and barn-yards may be the means of causing an impurity dangerous to health or even life.

The town is favored in being comparatively exempt from sections of swampy land that would be considered especially deleterious to health, and so no public work of drainage for purely sanitary purposes has been undertaken. The ice supply of the town is procured from approved sources.

CORNWALL—MR. GEORGE H. BEERS, *Health Officer*.

Measles has been very prevalent in town; was brought here from the town of Sherman. The first case was not reported to me, so there was no quarantine in that case. In the cases that were reported to me I used all care to stop the spread of the disease.

In regard to garbage and sewage, each one takes care of his own.

The town has no provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

The water is supplied from wells or private springs; there is no public water supply.

COVENTRY—DR. W. L. HIGGINS, *Health Officer*.

During April, May and June we had about sixty cases of measles in the south part of the town and in the village of South Coventry, nearly all of a mild character. One case of typhoid fever was imported from East Hampton, Conn. No other cases of infectious or contagious diseases were reported, but I have reason for suspecting that there several cases of whooping cough, which did not require the care of a physician, that were not reported.

The new health rules approved by your honorable board and established here, will, if enforced, in the future bring this class of cases to the attention of the health officer.

There has been no change in method of garbage and sewage disposal, and no public provision has been made for the care of



contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of the school-houses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is mostly from wells and springs and is uniformly good.

The South Coventry Improvement Society is improving a piece of land near the site of the old Congregational church for a public park. The locality is beautifully situated near Lake Waugam-  
baug and about one minute's walk from the Nathan Hale monument; and the grading and planting of trees will furnish future generations a delightful spot for recreation and pleasure.

CROMWELL—DR. CHARLES E. BUSH, *Health Officer*.

The fiscal year ending October 1st has in some respects been an unusual one. From infectious diseases the town has been remarkably free, only four cases having been reported during the year—two of measles and one each of whooping cough and typhoid fever.

The methods of garbage disposal in vogue are much the same as in the days of our forefathers, namely, throwing upon the surface at the most convenient point a few yards from the back doors. No apparent ill results except the unsightly and often odorous mass of accumulated matter. Sewage disposal is on the same line and with same results.

No public provisions exist for the care of contagious diseases. The remarkable freedom from contagious diseases in the past that the town has enjoyed has not shown the need of some provision being made that could be utilized in an emergency.

Under the direction of the health officer all the school buildings have been thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, followed by solution of corrosive sublimate. Not only were the floors and windows (the parts usually cleaned) treated in this manner, but the ceilings, side walls, wood-work, desks, and seats were carefully gone over, particular attention being given to the inside of the desks, where accumulations of dirt are most apt to be found. The result is a degree of cleanliness not attained before for years.

Attention was also called to the unsanitary and obnoxious condition of the water-closets on most of the school grounds. The defects have been partly remedied, but opportunity for much improvement (at little cost) still exists. Other buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply of the town is wholly from springs and dug wells. The supply is in the main good, and sufficient for all needs.

No public works of sanitary influence have been done or contemplated. No precautions in regard to milk supply are taken.

DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*.

Of contagious or infectious diseases reported: typhoid fever, twelve; scarlet fever, seven; diphtheria, four, and measles thirteen.

During the latter part of May and throughout June measles prevailed at King Street and Mill Plain districts, but no report reached this office, either from physician or school teacher, until the middle of June, when two cases from Mill Plain and one from King Street were reported by attending physicians. On visiting both districts I found almost the entire number of children attending had been ill or were convalescing from the disease.

Regarding the dumping of refuse from meat and fish markets along our country roads, there has been little cause for complaint.

The accumulations of "pomace" around the cider mills within the town limits has caused much trouble and annoyance to neighboring residents, and this fall the law relative to its prompt removal will be strictly enforced.

The city dumping ground has been maintained during the year in a workmanlike and sanitary condition.

The disposal of horse and cattle carcasses has been unsatisfactory, but is, I think, safely arranged for the future.

Our new filter-bed system of sewage disposal is working admirably, and in all probability settles permanently this vexatious question.

Our district schools, ten in number, have opened the fall term under proper sanitary precautions. All of them have been thoroughly cleaned, and where it was deemed necessary have been disinfected.

Our reservoirs for water supply have been maintained throughout the year free from pollution, from cattle droppings, bathing, etc.

The milk farms, whence comes our town and city supply, are conducted as far as possible under good sanitary conditions.

BOROUGH OF DANIELSON—DR. W. H. JUDSON, *Health Officer*.

We have had no measles.

*Scarlet Fever* has been with us, one case at a time through the year; it has been very mild, and at no time has it been epidemic; by rigid quarantine we have had no serious epidemic.

*Diphtheria*.—Only a few isolated cases have occurred, and it has not been contagious, only one in a family.

*Membranous Croup*.—Only one case and that was fatal.

*Whooping Cough* has been epidemic. I should judge a hundred cases, with one fatal case from poor management—cause of death, bronchial-pneumonia. I did not see it till the last day.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Twelve or fifteen cases, but in all instances very light, and but one in a house.

Garbage is collected by private means, drawn out into the woods and dumped beside the road beyond the borough limits (not at my suggestion, however).

The borough and town officer should be one person.

Sewage is still turned into cesspools; we have not as yet aroused public opinion to the point of street sewers. There has as yet no great harm come from the cesspools, because of the general use of city water and the closing up of old wells.

We have no public provision for contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of our schools is of the best, the excrement being disposed of by dry heat. Of the other public buildings it is fair or good, they being on the line of a small brook, which is the natural sewer of the borough.

The water supply is the best in the State for quality, from a mountain brook far from habitations.

There were no public works or sanitary measures undertaken this year.

Our milk supply is as good as will average, it being from the neighboring farms and near by. Nothing has been even suspected from this source.

In fact we have enjoyed a very uneventful and healthy season.

DARIEN—DR. W. F. FRENCH, *Health Officer*.

Only five cases of measles reported, four occurring in one family, and one in another; they were mild in character. Five cases of scarlet fever of moderate severity was the total for the year of this disease. All happened in one family. Rigid quarantine was established, and afterwards fumigation and disinfection was prac-

ticed. There was no further spread of the disease from the infected household.

Of diphtheria I have only the record of one case, and that a fatal one; precautionary measures were taken, and no secondary cases followed.

Defective water supply caused five cases of typhoid fever in one family; all were mild and good recovery took place.

There were six cases of whooping cough and thirty-eight of chicken pox. The latter disease prevailed in one school district, and all cases were fully developed before your health officer was notified by the school teachers.

The total number of deaths in the town for the past year was sixty.

Deducting the deaths in the Fitch Home for Soldiers, twenty-seven in number, two premature births, two cases of suicide, and one death in a private asylum for the insane, we have the real number of deaths of residents of the town as twenty-eight.

The estimated population of Darien for 1897 is 2,400. This would give a death-rate of less than 11.75 per thousand, considerably lower than the average for the whole State.

Besides investigating the sanitary condition of the several public schools in the town, and also supposed cases of infectious diseases, my services have been required in sixteen cases looking after and correcting unsanitary conditions and nuisances, as foul cesspools, drains, etc., and the unburied bodies of animals. Orders were issued for the abatement of the same in all cases, and from these orders no appeals were taken.

All the public school-houses in the town have been visited by the health officer. They were all found in excellent sanitary condition, owing to the efficient committeemen in charge. The Noroton River District School, in addition to having the rooms thoroughly scrubbed, has had a tile pipe laid to carry water from the cellar.

The Center District School, besides being cleaned, has been painted.

In the school at Holmes street new floors have been laid throughout.

The school at Ox Ridge has been put in good condition, and some painting done.



CITY OF DERBY—DR. C. T. BALDWIN, *Health Officer*.

There have been cases of scarlet fever in every month of the year, though not as an epidemic.

The cases have been widely separated and mild. Six cases is the maximum during one month, and two the minimum. Strict isolation has been observed and some disinfectant bath or oil used during desquamation. I have reason to believe that some mild cases occur that are not reported because no physician is called. Fumigation and antiseptic wash for floors.

Diphtheria has been reported in various parts of the city, but has been for the most part mild. Marked success is reported from the use of antitoxin. All cases have been isolated, and thorough disinfection of patients and premises practiced.

But two cases of typhoid fever have been reported, and three were so mild as to be questionable. They could be traced to no definite cause.

The garbage is collected by a man appointed by the city, and paid by the barrel by the citizens. He is supposed to report any accumulation of garbage or objectionable refuse to the health officer. If not removed after due warning the city undertakes its removal at owner's expense. The garbage is dumped in an empty space over a sand bank at some distance from the city. A better method of disposal has been for some time under discussion.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

I sent the water from the two public schools to Professor H. E. Smith for analysis, and as he found both wells contaminated they were closed last fall. The school vaults on the east side were in an unsanitary condition, but that has been corrected. I find no cause for complaint regarding the sanitary condition of public buildings.

The water supply is from reservoir on Derby Hill, and while not perfect is perhaps as good as any in this region.

There is no apparent source of contamination in the vicinity of the reservoir.

There is serious talk of extending our sewerage system, but the only extension thus far made is that to the new parochial school building on Elizabeth street. The bakeries have been inspected and some needed corrections made which place them in a satisfactory condition.

The pond known as "Snake Pond," in the upper part of the city, was ordered filled in last spring because it seemed a menace



to public health in that vicinity. The owner promptly filled it up, and now there is a luxuriant growth of grass there. Many complaints have been received about surface and gutter drainage, and foul odors from vaults and cesspools. The evil is so widespread that nothing seems possible but sewerage. When possible the existing conditions have been corrected. In many cases nothing seemed immediately feasible except the liberal use of disinfectants and deodorizers. The garbage collector has very faithfully assisted my efforts, in many cases inducing people to use disinfectants, etc., by threatening to report them to me. The appropriation in Derby is quite insufficient at present, and unless it is increased during the coming year much must be neglected that should be done.

EASTFORD—DR. E. KEYES ROBBINS, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town during the past year has been usually good. We have had no epidemics or contagious diseases during the year.

Garbage is disposed of in a satisfactory manner with few exceptions.

*School Buildings*.—Their sanitary condition is better than last year.

*Public Buildings*.—A great improvement has been made in their sanitary condition.

*Nuisances*.—Three complaints have been made the past year, which were removed immediately after notice given.

*Water Supply*.—None better.

Every family in town is urgently requested to do all they can in maintaining a good sanitary condition of their premises, viz: sink drains, privy vaults, garbage, drainage, etc.

EAST GRANBY—MR. WM. A. FOSTER, *Health Officer*.

The town has been favored the past year as to good health. No epidemic of any disease and but few cases of anything contagious.

Four cases of measles, no scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup or whooping cough. Five cases typhoid fever.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is good. There are no public buildings in town. The method of garbage and sewage disposal is considered a personal matter and is satisfactorily taken care of.

There are no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases. The water supply is good. There has been no public work of sanitary influence. No public water supply ; no public parks.

No precautions in regard to milk.

EAST HARTFORD—DR. E. H. GRISWOLD, *Health Officer*.

During the past two years the physicians of the town have promptly reported the contagious diseases under their care. This cannot be said in regard to many of the Hartford physicians in those cases in which they are called to the town to treat patients.

During the year ending September 1st there have been reported 42 cases of measles, 56 cases of scarlet fever, 27 cases of diphtheria and 13 cases of typhoid fever. The rate of mortality in these diseases has been low. The mode of transmission has been mainly through contact in the public schools. To find the origin has been impossible.

*Public Buildings.*—Some of the school-houses are in good sanitary condition as regards ventilation, etc. Others of them are ill-ventilated, overcrowded, and not only fit places to spread contagion, but also to breed disease. But a better condition is looked for in the near future, as new school-houses are being built and others contemplated.

The water supply from Salmon Brook continues satisfactory in all ways.

Garbage heaps, uncleaned privies, cesspools and foul sink drains seem to many to be necessary beautifiers of the back yard. There have been at least one hundred and fifty complaints entered in regard to these nuisances. All have been inspected and mostly abated.

Some 50 or more houses drain either water-closets, bath tubs or sinks into drains that were built for surface drainage only. These drains empty into an open meadow. The principle is wrong,\* and yet it is doubtless less injurious to the public than it would be to have the same offensive material in back-door yards nearer residences.

EAST HAVEN—DR. CHAS. W. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

Since Feb. 15th of the current year, the date of my appoint-

\* The principle is in exact accord with modern scientific sanitation. Surface irrigation properly cared for is among the best methods of sewage disposal.—C. A. L.

ment as town health officer, four cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria have been reported to me and duly quarantined and, afterwards, the houses have been disinfected. No other cases of contagious disease have been reported to me.

On July 12, at the request of the county health officer, I inspected the carcass-reducing establishment of Mr. John Maloney, in that part of the town known as Foxon. Recommended a change in the *modus operandi*, by which there should be less danger to the health of the community. Mr. Maloney promised to carry out my suggestions.

On Aug. 2, I posted the rules and regulations of the town health officers on both the places set apart in this town for public notices and had them recorded in the records of the town.

*Measles*.—Not any cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Four cases. Two of the cases were separated from any other (and from each other) by considerable time and distance and, apparently, bore no relation to each other. The last two of the four cases reported were in the same (double) house, though in different families, and the owner of the house states that he has traced out three different outbreaks of the same disease in that same house, at about equal intervals, during the last seventy-five years.

*Diphtheria*.—Only one case, and that very mild, at a time when the disease was very prevalent just over the adjacent town-line, in New Haven. No other contagious diseases.

*Garbage* has been disposed of by domestic methods and no apparent harm has occurred.

*Sewage*, ditto.

Not any public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The school-houses are in a good sanitary condition.

The town hall building will be in a similar condition in a few days, when a certain suggestion shall have been carried out.

The drinking water is derived in part from wells and seems to be fairly good. The balance of the supply comes from Lake Saltonstall and is of very good quality.

The public water supply has been increased very materially during the past year by the laying of a large quantity of water pipes in the main street, thus increasing the amount of water supplied from the lake.

In regard to sewers, drainage, and public parks, I believe that nothing of importance has been done.

The milk supply is local and no steps have been taken with reference to it.

For disinfection of houses formaldehyde is used now in place of sulphur, employed formerly. It has not the objectionable features of sulphur and promises to be vastly superior to it in effectiveness.

EAST LYME—DR. F. H. DART, *Health Officer*.

During the past year my official doings have been confined to the inspection of the public buildings, including school-houses, which I find in a fairly good condition.

I have also been called to suppress a few nuisances. A general and systematic inspection in regard to the water supply and sanitary condition of privies has not been made, but seems as if in the thickly settled portion of the town it is becoming necessary, and I hope to have the same accomplished the coming year.

With the exception of a few mild cases of whooping cough East Lyme has been free from both infectious and contagious diseases during the past year.

The rules received from the county health officer were adopted by having same published in paper.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

EASTON—DR. BENJ. W. WHITE, *Health Officer*.

Infectious diseases throughout the town have not been numerous or of a severe type during the year ending August 31st, 1897. Two cases of measles developed in the town and were duly reported by the attending physicians. Both cases were carefully guarded against risk of communicating the disease to others.

One case of diphtheria was reported to the health officer, and this, the only one occurring within the town during the year, was carefully isolated and managed so that no more individuals suffered in the neighborhood.

In December last there was one case of typhoid fever in the upper part of the town, near Aspetuck Post Office, and I went to the house and saw that every means for the prevention of the spread of the disease was carefully carried out. There was no epidemic of this disease and it was the only one reported to me during the year.

I did not receive report of any other disease of infectious sort during the year, therefore suppose none existed.

The methods of disposing of garbage and sewage throughout the town are those generally followed in the country, namely: garbage is culled by the stock and the refuse made into fertilizing substance.

No provisions of a public nature have been made for the care of contagious diseases, and I do not believe any such effort is in progress to secure the same.

I have received no report of the unsanitary condition of either public buildings or school-houses, and believe the latter, with their out-houses, are in as good condition as they were when inspected last year.

With one exception no nuisances have been reported at this office; the one sent me for investigation was that of public water contamination, and I went and corrected the same. No precautions regarding milk supply have been created during the year.

EAST WINDSOR—DR. H. O. ALLEN, *Health Officer*.

During the first of the year we had a short epidemic of scarlet fever. Fifteen cases were reported, all quite mild in character. These cases were all reported from the village of Broad Brook and Melrose. By careful quarantining the disease was soon stamped out. No deaths occurred.

About twenty cases of rōtheln, "German measles" so-called, were reported, and many cases occurred that were not reported. Some of the cases of this disease so nearly resembled scarlatina that it was difficult to differentiate between them.

Three cases of typhoid fever were reported to the health officer. That some cases occurred that were not reported is more than conjecture.

No cases of diphtheria or of any contagious disease other than those before mentioned have been reported.

The school-houses as usual were well cleaned and the premises placed in good sanitary condition for the beginning of the year. In districts where contagious disease had been reported as existing at any time during the year they were disinfected.

ELLINGTON—MR. E. T. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town during the past year has been very good so far as contagious diseases are concerned. No epidemic of either



contagious or infectious disease has occurred during the year. One case of malignant scarlet fever, but by careful disinfection and isolation of the patient the spread of the disease was prevented. No case of typhoid fever has been reported during the year.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses in the town is very good. The school committee in every instance seeming willing to do all in their power to put the surroundings of the school-houses in a cleanly condition. The death-rate in the town has been comparatively small during the year.

ENFIELD—DR. GEO. T. FINCH, *Health Officer*.

We have had reported during the past year 8 cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of diphtheria and 25 cases of typhoid fever. If all the cases of contagious diseases were reported this is a remarkably good showing for the year, except as regards the typhoid fever cases; as is so often the case, we have been unable to trace the origin of the infection in most of our cases. Except in two instances the scarlet fever cases were widely separated by time and space. No known communication had occurred. In one instance a child contracted the disease on returning home after a brother had completely recovered from it, and the house had been thoroughly fumigated.\* It was supposed that the infection was conveyed in this case by an old sofa which the brother had lain upon during convalescence and the scaling period. Although this article of furniture had been subjected to the fumigating process, it probably harbored scales which were virulent. In this case, as in many others, it would have worked a hardship to destroy the furniture, especially as there would be no way to replace it, and yet careful disinfection did not render it safe. The few cases of diphtheria reported proved to be of a mild type. By the exercise of ordinary precautions the disease was confined to the initial case in each instance. In all of our cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria the health officer found the families and attending physicians ready to second his efforts and to aid him in every way in preventing the spread of the disease. Twenty-five is a large

\* Upon corresponding with Dr. Finch, he made inquiry and found that the fumigation had not been at all thorough. That only one pound of sulphur had been burned in a room large enough to have required three pounds and three quarters. There is therefore little doubt that the brother's case was because of inefficient disinfection.—(C. A. L.)

number of cases of typhoid fever to occur in the town of Enfield in one year. We have not had such a record for many years. This condition of affairs, however, is not peculiar to Enfield, for typhoid fever has been very prevalent throughout the State during the year. (Not so.—C. A. L.)

We are inclined to believe that the excessive rains have washed offending material into the sources of water supply.

Our garbage has been disposed of in the primitive way of dumping it in places least liable to cause offense. Some especial care has been exercised in the disposal of moist garbage, which is liable to decompose, and certain places, formerly plague spots, have been kept free from such material. The final repository for our sewage is the Connecticut river, and at the present time this is the only available way of disposing of it.

No provision is made in our town for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses is excellent. Every school-room in the town has been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated. The plumbing has been inspected and the outbuildings have been put in good condition. As regards the other public buildings belonging to the town, they receive less attention than the school-houses, but are fairly well cared for.

There is no reason why the water supply of the town of Enfield should not approach a condition of perfect purity. The source of our supply is pure and the conditions are such as to render it an easy matter to preserve its purity. When our water system was first introduced we were very proud of it. The water was clear and bright, and analysis showed it to be of unusual purity. I am unable to state the result of any recent analysis, but certainly after every rain or considerable shower the water is unfit to drink. A large part of the trouble could be corrected by simply carrying the supply pipe up stream and protecting the territory where it ends from all sources of contamination.

No important work has been accomplished during the year in the way of extending our sewer system. The unfortunate snarl in which the sewer commission finds itself involved has interfered with some much needed work. A sewer is greatly needed in Thompson court. The cellars are in need of drainage and the sink drains are flooding a large area of ground, creating an odor offensive to the whole neighborhood. The condition is a very dangerous one and should receive prompt attention. Some action

should have been taken in regard to the sewer opening into the brook at the dam. Except for the legal complications before mentioned this matter would have been attended to. Everyone owning property or doing business near this open sewer is aggrieved and has abundant reason for complaint.

No precautions have been taken in regard to our milk supply. It seems that public sentiment and individual action are the only means to bring this subject to a proper basis.

ESSEX—DR. C. H. HUBBARD, *Health Officer.*

This year's record is one of remarkable exemption from acute disease in almost every form. A few cases of bronchitis and pneumonia at the usual season, but mild in character; later a few cases of measles and whooping cough of a mild type and of limited extent, constitute almost the entire list of diseases which can properly be denominated acute. Nor has the death-rate from any or every cause been excessive.

It is believed that the result has been due, in some measure at least, to more general attention to improved methods of garbage disposal and the disposal of sewage; for while no public provision has been made for these matters, individual effort has secured the ends desired in a greater degree than at any previous period. Garbage has been burnt or buried, surface drainage, in many instances, abandoned, and a better system of sewage disposal substituted. Yet much remains to be accomplished along these lines; the education of the community to an intelligent appreciation of the value of sanitary measures being a matter of slow growth.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses and public buildings is fair, more attention being bestowed upon them than formerly, and it is believed that existing defects will ultimately be remedied.

Our water supply (wells and springs) is in good condition, for the most part, and no serious results from defective conditions have been reported during the year.

No public work relating to water supply, sewers, etc., has been undertaken, "good roads" having taken the precedence.

As a whole, our sanitary condition, while much improved, is far from satisfactory; yet a leaven of good is working in our community life, the result of which cannot be otherwise than favorable. Much prejudice and skepticism are still to be overcome, and many hindrances, results of false education or no edu-

cation, are to be removed. Our hope lies largely in the children, who, properly instructed in physiology and hygiene, may give an intelligent response by and by to the claims and demands of sanitary science, and perfect the work which their predecessors have initiated.

FAIRFIELD—DR. W. H. DONALDSON, *Health Officer*.

The health officer is pleased to report that, aside from the contagious diseases, his duties have been very light. Only two complaints have been received—one of those unfounded,—two permits issued and two schools fumigated.

Owing to the epidemic of measles and investigating other cases of contagious diseases, his services were much in demand during the winter.

The measles first appeared in the primary department of the Mill Plain school. The first case was reported November 25th. Nine cases were reported on the following day,—all pupils in the same room. The school was promptly closed for a short period and fumigated.

The spread was rapid through Mill Plain, then Fairfield and finally through Greenfield.

Southport was singularly exempt. Scarcely a child in the affected sections escaped and many adults were afflicted. Many cases were of a severe type. Two deaths resulted. A total of 187 cases were reported and it is safe to estimate half as many more were not reported.

After the first week no effort further than placarding the houses was made to control the spread of the disease.

*Scarlet Fever*.—The first case was reported in Southport on January 30th. No other case occurred there until April 30th, and a third on July 13th, an interval of nearly three months between each case. One case was reported in Mill Plain on March 30th and two cases in Holland Hill in June. These three cases had no possible connection with the Southport cases, nor could any information be obtained concerning the source of any of them.

*Diphtheria*.—All but two cases occurred in Holland Hill district. The first two cases were reported on October 28th. They were thoroughly isolated, disinfected and the house fumigated. After three weeks they returned to school, and in ten days thereafter three other pupils in the same school were attacked. The



school committee closed the school and it was thoroughly fumigated. It is doubtful if the school was the source or medium of the contagion. It is a matter for congratulation that we have been so little troubled with these two diseases during the year.

During the summer months malarial diseases have prevailed to an unusual extent. In a period of over fifteen years this class of diseases has not prevailed so generally. Scarcely a family in the town has escaped some form of it. The cause is not to be found in local conditions, as it has been similarly prevalent throughout this and neighboring states.

Contagious diseases have been reported as follows:—

Measles, 187 cases ; scarlet fever, 6 cases ; diphtheria, 12 cases. All in Fairfield.

Each year more of our citizens are paying attention to sanitary conditions, especially the disposal of garbage and sewage.

The method of quick return to nature—burial in the soil—is better understood and adopted. Three residences are now provided with Waring's system of disposal of house-sewage, and our citizens are privileged to witness its practical working at any time.

The sanitary condition of our schools has been somewhat improved and they are mostly in as good condition as circumstances will permit.

Newly revised regulations, authorized by the State Board of Health, have lately been adopted and published. These vary little from former regulations and conform to the enactments of the last legislature.

FARMINGTON—DR. S. J. EDGERTON, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, there were 17 cases of measles, 3 cases of scarlet fever, 12 cases of diphtheria, and 2 cases of typhoid fever reported. No other contagious cases reported. We have no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The school-houses are in a fairly good sanitary condition.

The water supply is good, coming from wells, springs, and the public water supply.

All nuisances reported have been promptly removed or abated.

FRANKLIN—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

Of nuisances none have been abated, for no complaints have been made.



In August I posted on all the sign-posts in the town of Franklin a copy of the rules and requirements adopted by the town health officers, and also ascertained the sanitary condition of the school-houses. I performed this to the best of my ability and found the school-houses rather neglected, due no doubt in a great measure to the unsettled condition of the town as to whether the schools shall be consolidated or not. It seems to me that until the change is really made more care should be taken of the comfort and health of the children who attend school in all these school-houses.

No cases of contagious or infectious diseases have been reported to me.

Garbage is burned in most cases with good results.

Sewage is carried off by drains, open and closed.

No public provisions have been made for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of public buildings is good.

Water is procured from wells and springs, and the quantity and quality is good.

No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the year.

This is a farming community and the milk supply is good.

GLASTONBURY—DR. CHAS. G. RANKIN, *Health Officer.*

There has been reported to me during the year just closed 14 cases of measles. There was also a general epidemic of German measles during the winter.

Of scarlet fever there were reported 15 cases, confined mostly to the First school district. The first cases occurred the last of March and the last cases were reported early in June. Quarantine was established as far as practicable. The origin of the disease was not definitely known, but it was thought to have been introduced in rags or paper stock, about which the children first reported were known to have played. Five of the cases were very severe. There were no deaths.

Three cases of diphtheria were reported. The origin of the first case was not known, but the other two cases took the disease directly from the first before quarantine was established.

One case of whooping cough and two of typhoid fever complete the list of contagious diseases reported.

The health officer has received but few complaints. My sug-

gestions in regard to removal of existing nuisances have been readily complied with.

GOSHEN—DR. J. HOWARD NORTH, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been exceptionally free, in this town, from all infectious or contagious diseases, and the few that have been reported were of a mild type and entirely isolated or sporadic, because of locality and rural surroundings.

The only diseases reported were diphtheria, one case, just within the northern border of the town, and was unattended with further infection, and whooping cough, one case, from another town at about the third week.

Notwithstanding the excessive rainfall of the past season, and the super-saturation of the soil, and up to the present date, there have occurred no particularly rare or strange disorders, nor any marked modifications of ordinary diseases caused thereby.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal is such as naturally obtains in a purely agricultural community, that is, it all finds its way back into the soil by way of the natural drainage, and the manure or compost heap, as fertilizing material, becoming thus, so far at least, obnoxious to no one.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious diseases, other than those adopted by the health officer, observed and seconded, as we believe, by a somewhat appreciative public, making the reasonable enforcement comparatively easy and effective.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses and other public buildings is generally very good, there having been no contamination or infection of them from diseased persons being present at any sessions held therein; they therefore partake in good measure of the natural sanitary and hygienic conditions of the township.

The water supply for potable and culinary purposes is from natural springs and from wells, as stated in report of 1896, and the ice supply is from natural lakes and private ponds, the latter generally made by damming some rivulet or small stream of pure water, uncontaminated by any foul drainage.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year than is indicated in the foregoing.

The precautions in regard to the milk supply are only such as naturally obtain in a community that not only looks well to its own healthfulness, but prides itself on a reputation, individually and collectively, for the excellency of its dairy products, which last I believe to be a great incentive to well-doing.

GRANBY—DR. ALFRED J. WEED, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897, our town has been remarkably free from contagious diseases, epidemically or endemically speaking, there having been only one case of typhoid fever and three cases of measles reported to me; and in the former instance the disease was undoubtedly of sporadic (?) origin; in the latter the malady was due to the importation of the specific contagion; there have been, however, not a few cases of whooping cough scattered about throughout the northern and western sections of Granby: this fact was only ascertained incidentally, as the patients were supposed to have been so slightly indisposed that medical attendance was deemed unnecessary, and only by subsequent investigation was I made acquainted with the facts in the case. The laws of the State make it an official obligation on the part of the health officer to demand that sufficient attention be paid to the matter of reports of every case of contagious disease coming to the notice of any physician; if such duties are neglected, it leaves no alternative for said officer but to make personal investigation in every case. Notwithstanding that the literal interpretation of some laws is deemed unnecessary by those who fail to comprehend the importance of strict obedience to those laws pertaining to their well-being, yet it is the duty for us to comply with the requirements of the statutes made and provided.

The unprecedented amount of rain that has fallen this season has filled to repletion the wells and springs, therefore contamination, particles of deleterious material percolating through the wet, marshy soil, will find its way into the drinking water, rendering it unfit for use; still, thus far only two cases of typhoid fever have occurred, and these under my own observation, which can be attributed to surface water.

The practical advice I always give when apprehensive of trouble from the above conditions, should be followed always, and that is to boil the water.

My attention during the year has not been called to any specific nuisance.

The public buildings are sanitary. The school-houses are in a very satisfactory condition.

There are no public sewers in Granby; however, there are instances where the drainage from private dwellings is an element of danger, because the drains frequently are found in an imper-

fectly constructed condition; sufficient fall is not provided for the rapid removal of the sewage, so that from this stagnation there arises poisonous gases which, finding their way into the dwelling, cause serious consequences.

Grim death often hides himself beneath some neglected drain tile, awaiting the opportunity to spring out and devour the unsuspecting little ones who play at the open door: then the overwhelming grief that so wounds the heart as some little budding flower is blasted, will burn these words into the very soul: "It might have been different if I had only thought."

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF GREENWICH—DR. MILO H. JONES,  
*Health Officer.*

(In absence of Dr. L. P. Jones.)

The physicians of the town have during the year reported the following cases of contagious diseases:

- 6 cases of measles with no deaths.
- 62 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death.
- 25 cases of diphtheria with 6 deaths.
- 7 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death.
- 2 cases of membranous croup with 1 death.

There were no cases of cerebro-spinal fever or small pox. Scarlet fever, though very much in evidence, was of a mild character. Measles has been infrequent. Whooping cough was not reported.

The garbage is called for at houses within the borough and removed and buried. This in the majority of instances is a satisfactory disposition.

The sewage system of the town is greatly inadequate to the need. Especially is this so in the outlying districts of the borough. We need more sewers, and without them are endangering the lives of our inhabitants. The section around Northfield street is in a very bad condition. The health officer has repeatedly called attention to this fact, but so far without avail.

The town makes no provision for the care of contagious diseases, but where practicable they are isolated and other proper precautions against contagion taken.

The school-houses in the town have been inspected. Some were found to be in a very good sanitary condition, others in a bad state. Where possible such changes as would afford the most relief for the least expense were recommended.



The public buildings are in a fair sanitary condition with one exception—the building occupied by town officers.

The water supply is unusually good.

There is no provision for milk inspection, but it is believed to be of good quality.

All nuisances reported to the health officer have been abated as far as possible.

GRISWOLD—DR. GEORGE H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

This has been another favorable year for the town of Griswold so far as the prevalence of contagious diseases is concerned.

There were no cases reported during the year of small pox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles or whooping cough.

*Scarlet Fever*.—In January there were three cases of scarlet fever in one family, all children. The disease was communicated from one child to the other two children. The origin of the disease could not be discovered. Acute nephritis followed in one case. All recovered. The rooms occupied, together with clothing and furniture, were disinfected. There was no spreading of the disease.

*Diphtheria*.—Four cases of diphtheria occurred during the year, one case each in October, February, March and April. All recovered. The rooms occupied, together with all articles of clothing and furniture, were disinfected.

*Typhoid Fever*.—In October there were four cases of typhoid fever and in December one case. Four of these cases were in Glasgo and were without doubt due to the same conditions that caused this disease to be prevalent during the latter part of the previous year in the same locality. The imperfect drainage has been thoroughly repaired and it is probable that improvement in health will continue to be shown there.

*Typhus Fever*.—One case of typhus fever was reported in May. Careful inquiry, however, failed to establish the fact and it is quite certain that there was an error in making this report.

But one complaint of a nuisance was received during the year. This was abated when the owner of the premises was requested so to do.

Reporting cases of contagious disease so soon as recognized, and placarding residences containing a contagious disease, will be prominent factors in preventing their spread among neighboring families.



It should be well understood that placarding a house where there is a contagious disease does not necessarily place it in quarantine. It is a notice to the public that such a disease exists, so that no one need unwittingly be exposed. It is a precautionary measure. In fact it is very seldom that a whole house needs to be quarantined. It will generally be sufficient to isolate those who are sick, together with their attendants, while the other members of the family may carry on their vocations as usual. And it is hoped and expected that your health officer may have the assistance of all citizens in this matter, so that the public may be properly protected.

Last May two emigrants came to our town. In the same room, on the steamer that brought them over, one passenger had been suddenly taken sick and died from what was feared to be small pox. Those who came here were kept under surveillance until all danger of their contracting the disease had passed. A place was obtained at considerable trouble where these cases could be isolated and cared for should it be necessary. The place was unsuitable and inconvenient, but the best that could be obtained. The town and borough should unite in preparing some suitable place where contagious diseases could be properly cared for, isolated so that the public would be protected and comfortable for the patients and their attendants. The expense of constructing and furnishing such a building need not be great. An item so small when compared to the great financial loss—to say nothing of the human suffering and distress that would inevitably come in a thickly settled district—that such a disease would impose upon the community, that it should not be allowed to have any weight in preventing prompt action being taken.

GROTON—DR. JOHN GRAY, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897, the freedom of the people from any great amount of sickness during the year, either contagious or non-contagious, and their enjoyment of comparative good health, is a matter for congratulation; and it is reasonable to believe that these labored-for blessings should in part be attributed to the abatement of many unsanitary conditions in town and a better understanding and practice of hygienic rules.

On complaint I have removed nearly two dozen nuisances, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The annual and personal inspection of school-houses and all other public buildings and

places, I consider to be one of the most important and essential duties of a health officer, for the protection of health and life of children and people; and agreeable to instructions, to satisfy myself of the proper condition of school-houses, I inspected them in August, the ending month of the year, and am able to say, without designating localities, that I found some of them in a satisfactory condition and others greatly neglected. In consultation with the several district committees, and pointing out to them what, in my judgment, should be done, they assured me that my suggestions should be carried out. Not having received instructions to look after other public buildings and places, I have omitted to inspect them and can give no report of their sanitary condition.

Twenty-four cases of contagious diseases have been reported to the health officer in the year and received his prompt attention, by removing, so far as possible, every source of infection, quarantining residences, isolating the sick, and keeping disinfected their rooms, bedding and clothing until the disease had terminated, and then fumigating every room and article in the building with burning sulphur. The kind and number of each disease, and where existed, are as follows:

In May, five cases of measles at Noank, and two at West Mystic, of a mild type; one at each place was contracted out of town, and five secondary.

In February, March and August, five cases of mild scarlet fever at Groton Bank. In May, one at Poquonoc, and in June, one at Mystic. The origin of all was conjectural and no secondary ones followed.

In November one mild case of typhoid fever occurred at Mystic, and no contraction from it.

In January and February nine cases of malignant diphtheria developed at Noank. The disease was not recognized at its commencement, nor until one or two fatal cases occurred. Investigation did not reveal sufficient unsanitary conditions to produce the alarming ailment, but very convincing evidence was furnished to support the belief that it was brought into the place by a person who possessed and distributed infected clothing while sick with (supposed) tonsillitis, and died, and soon after her death some of the persons or children that visited her when sick came down with diphtheria. Immediately after the true character of the disease was known the most efficient means were adopted to con-

fine and annihilate it, which proved successful, and it may be of interest to the general public, as well as physicians, to learn that in the treatment antitoxin was used with the most satisfactory results, even in one case that seemed to be in a moribund condition.

In April one mild case of diphtheria appeared at Mystic. Doubtless it originated from a neglected cesspool; no other one resulted from it.

During the year malarial sickness, in town, has been very limited, and la grippe quite prevalent in the winter and spring months.

Persistent efforts to have the health rules observed relating to the disposal of garbage and like accumulations have been quite universally complied with by depositing such offensive and disease-producing substances under ground, at some remote place from residences; yet in some instances adherence to the antique and pernicious habit is noticeable.

We have no public sewage system, except what nature has provided, which is utilized with improvements as pressing necessities demand.

The town has no public building for the care of contagious diseases, for the reason, I suppose, that no necessity has ever appeared for one.

The purity of our water supply for family use is exceptionally good, and comes from wells, springs and a public reservoir, fed mostly by unfailing springs, and located in the adjoining town of Stonington.

Our ice product and furnishing is believed to be as good as the best, and comes from waters well cared for.

Our milk supply is excellent and is furnished by persons of undoubted integrity.

GUILFORD—DR. G. P. REYNOLDS, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending Sept. 9, 1897.

*Measles*.—There were reported to me several cases of measles during the year, all of a mild form. The usual measures of sanitary precautions were observed and few quarantined, as it was not deemed advisable to do so in all of the cases which have occurred.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Only one or two cases have occurred in town in the past year, and those of mild type.

*Whooping Cough.*—A mild epidemic has prevailed during spring and summer throughout the town. No deaths resulting from same or consecutive diseases resulting therefrom.

No other infectious or contagious disease has been reported.

There has not been an excessive death-rate occurring this year.

The most prevalent disease the past summer has been intermittent and remittent fevers, a little more than years heretofore.

The cause of contagious diseases, it seems to me, arises from contact with persons who have had the same or from houses where the disease had previously existed, and infectious diseases by drinking impure water.

A few cases of foul out-houses and foul cesspools were reported, all of which were properly cleaned and disinfected.

Garbage disposal by burning and burying same; results fairly good.

Sewerage disposal by open air, soil method and by cesspools. Have advised and required cesspools to be cleaned, in hot weather, frequently.

No public provision for care of contagious cases; usually treated at their homes.

All of the school-houses are kept in a fairly good condition; yet in two cases an improvement is much desired.

*Public Buildings.*—Sanitary condition very good.

*Water Supply.*—Usually by wells and cisterns.

The public green in borough is the pride of all Guilfordites and is the most attractive square between New Haven and New London, and the Village Improvement Society, composed of ladies and gentlemen, have done much to beautify and make it what it is—an attractive park.

The milk supply of Guilford is carried on by farmers who keep their own cows, supplying their own wants as well as those who have to purchase of the dealers in milk.

No complaint of impure milk supplied by the dealers has been reported.

Other things of sanitary interest is the meadow at Leete's Island, where a great number of acres of meadow is covered by stagnant water, with no outlet, and the stench is intolerable, and the public health in that locality is jeopardized by neglecting to drain so large an area as exists there, from the very worst form of miasm.



HAMDEN—DR. G. H. JOSLIN, *Health Officer*.

Because the people of this town are beginning to recognize the benefit of public hygiene and are becoming more familiar with the statute law, rules, regulations, etc., the duties of the health officer are performed with more satisfaction to himself. The official work of the year consisted in making reports to the State Board of Health, making and adopting new sanitary rules, investigating complaints of nuisances and abating the same, quarantining and disinfecting premises, including public and private schools where contagious diseases have occurred, attending quarterly meetings of the county health officer, etc.

Particular attention has been given to the primary origin of contagious and infectious diseases and their mode of transmission to secondary cases.

In the majority of primary cases the origin was found in infected parts of New Haven, or in garbage coming from that city.

During the spring months measles was epidemic in the south end of the town (Highwood). No deaths were reported. Most cases received domestic treatment, so did not come to my notice. A number of cases were also reported in Mt. Carmel.

*Scarlet Fever* in a mild form appeared in School No. 10, in the southwest part of the town, during the month of May. There were six cases. The first case was not recognized and isolated by the teacher and was permitted to attend school. Attention is called to Rule V, "Teachers must not admit scholars who have a sore throat until a correct diagnosis of the case has been made by a physician.

There were ten other cases in different parts of the town with no deaths.

*Diphtheria*.—Ten cases, no deaths (including one case of membranous croup).

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case, not fatal.

There were no other contagious or infectious diseases reported during the year.

Being a farming community, most of the garbage is fed to pigs. Garbage is still carted out from New Haven, but in less quantities, and it is not allowed to accumulate.

Sewage disposal is principally by surface drainage and cess-pools.

All schools have been visited by me, and I find they are in a much better sanitary condition than in past years.



HAMPTON—MR. HORACE JACKSON, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31st, 1897, the town has been exceptionally free from contagious or infectious diseases, having but two cases of typhoid fever reported.

The first occurred in December, 1896, was of a mild character. The usual precautions were taken as to the disinfection and disposition of the excreta ; cause not traceable, no secondary cases.

The second case occurred in August, 1897. Contracted disease in Hartford ; recovered, no secondary cases.

The death-rate for the year ending August 31st, 1897, has not been up to the average of former years. The general health of the town has been unusually good.

Garbage disposal is considered a personal matter, and is satisfactorily taken care of.

Sewage disposal is into vaults and surface drains.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary conditions of school-houses and other public buildings fairly good.

The water supply is from both wells and springs.

No work of a sanitary nature undertaken during the year.

No public precaution in regard to milk supply ; it is largely shipped to Boston.

One formal complaint of nuisance was reported and received prompt attention.

The general sanitary condition of the town is excellent. Have posted rules established by the town health officer as the statute requires.

HARTFORD—DR. JAMES CAMPBELL, *Health Officer*.

It gives me pleasure to state that during the past year contagious diseases have prevailed in Hartford less generally and the individual cases have been less severe than was the case the preceding year. Typhoid fever cases have been about one-half as numerous, and the deaths have been few. Diphtheria has prevailed very much less and fatal cases have been rare. Measles and scarlet fever have been unusually light and few deaths have occurred ; in the latter disease a large proportion of the cases did not come under professional treatment until some of the sequels occurred. Diarrhœal diseases were lighter than usual during the hot months. There has been considerable rheumatism, I think

more than for several years, and the usual amount of colds and bronchial affections, but pneumonia has not been very prevalent or fatal.

Some important sanitary improvements in the city, namely, the completion of the intersecting sewer, which is now in operation, and the paving of several important streets. I am convinced that many of our typhoid fever cases became infected with the disease during their summer outings, and would suggest that the State Board of Health devise some method of locating the cases of this disease occurring at sea-side and other watering places.

HARTLAND—MR. C. L. COWDRY, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897. During the winter and spring months there was an epidemic of measles—11 cases only reported, as they took a mild form, so much so that in many cases no physician was called, therefore not reported. No other contagious diseases reported.

The general health throughout the town has been good.

The water supply throughout the town is by wells or springs, and usually good.

HARWINTON—DR. C. L. BLAKE, *Health Officer*.

I have not been called on to perform any duties as health officer, except to inspect school-houses and post notices of "rules adopted by town health officers."

I have not known of any case of contagious or infectious disease during the year.

All garbage suitable for feeding swine and poultry is used for that purpose, and the remainder is used for fertilizing the soil.

Sewage is carried in drains usually to cesspools, or to some part of the land remote from the dwelling.

The sanitary condition of school-houses and public buildings is good.

There is no public provision for care of contagious diseases.

The water supply is from wells and springs.

There have been no public works of sanitary influence during the year.

HEBRON—DR. CYRUS H. PENDLETON, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897.

During this period we have been reasonably free from contagious and preventable diseases.

There have been no cases of small pox, or varioloid or measles.

Of typhoid fever there have been three cases, two of the cases occurring in Gilead Society : the first case in September and the second in October, 1896. The first case was of a fairly mild grade ; the second a severe case and terminated fatally. While it is not absolutely certain what was the origin of these cases, it seems to me more probable that they were contracted in Willimantic. The third case occurred in February, 1897, in the person of a boy about 16 years of age. This case, as far as the fever was concerned, was of rather a mild grade, and convalescence commenced at about the usual period of the disease. The case, however, was complicated with inflammation of the lungs, which was of tubercular character, or, at all events, was followed by tuberculosis, death occurring suddenly during the following August from hemorrhage from the lungs. The origin of this case, if, indeed, the diagnosis was correct, was obscure.

Four cases of diphtheria occurred in April, 1897, the patients being a mother and three of her children. Three of these were fairly mild ; one of the four cases was in the form of membranous croup (the patient being a child about two years old), and terminated fatally. While the origin of the first case could not be definitely ascertained, it seems probable that it originated from the School for the Blind at Hartford. A blind inmate of that school came home to spend the spring vacation a short time before the occurrence of the first case. In this school, I was told, there had been at least one case of the disease, not long previous, and I think it more than probable that this pupil had had the disease, but in a form so mild as not to be recognized. She certainly did not have the disease with the other members of the family.

Of scarlet fever there were three cases, occurring in May. These cases were none of them in a severe form and all ended in recovery. The source of the contagion could not be ascertained.

There were also five cases of whooping cough, two in the Gilead Society and three in a family which moved from another town to Hopevale, in this town, in July or early in August. One of these cases had developed before he came here, and the other two not long after. These cases came to my knowledge only incidentally and within a few days.

Whenever contagious diseases occurred such precautions were enjoined as were considered necessary, and in no case was there

any spread of the diseases beyond the families in which they originated.

Of nuisances but one complaint was made to me during the year, and that of a pig-stye in condition offensive to the nostrils, at least, of near neighbors. The owner's attention was called to the condition and within a reasonable time the nuisance was abated.

After consultation with the county health officer I gave notice, during August last, to the committeemen of the several school districts in which there was expected to be schools during the fall, that the school-houses should be thoroughly cleansed before the commencement of fall terms of school and the privies put into a cleanly and inoffensive condition. The school-house in the district in which the cases of scarlet fever occurred I personally fumigated with burning sulphur.

My suggestions with regard to privies in connection with school-houses, I am sorry to say, have in a number of instances been ignored.

HUNTINGTON—DR. W. S. RANDALL, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897.

Twenty-one cases of contagious diseases have been reported during the year, as against 170 for the preceding year. These are sub-divided as follows :

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases.

*Diphtheria*.—Four cases.

*Whooping Cough*.—Thirteen cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case.

A considerable falling off in the number of contagious cases is thus noticed, and a very low death-rate recorded for the year, only two deaths having occurred. The total number of deaths in the town, including the borough, was sixty-six. The total number of births in the town, including borough, was ninety-eight.

No cases of measles have been reported, the epidemic of last year having apparently affected nearly all persons susceptible to the disease.

Of scarlet fever three cases have occurred in as many families, and, moreover, widely separated. One case was reported in October, one in February, and one in August. The source of infection was not clear in these cases. All ended in recovery.

Four cases of diphtheria were reported, three of which occurred



in one family. Two of these ended in recovery, the third proved fatal. It is quite clear that the infection in these cases was brought from the neighboring city of Ansonia, where during the spring months a severe epidemic of diphtheria was raging. Regarding the fourth case it may be said that no satisfactory proof was found as to the source of infection.

Whooping cough was reported chiefly in the months of January and March. Although thirteen cases were reported, it is believed that numerous cases occurred which were not made known.

One case of typhoid fever was reported on September 20th, 1896, which ended in recovery. Thorough disinfection was carried out in those cases requiring it and quarantine regulations were observed.

Sanitary matters have received their share of attention during the past twelve months. About thirty-five visitations have been made and unsanitary conditions and nuisances ordered corrected.

During the past year ten public schools have been in operation. Between September 2d and December 10th these schools were all visited by me for the purpose of making the annual inspection regarding sanitation and giving such instruction to the teachers in the matter of health rules as was necessary for the proper protection of the pupils. All of the school buildings had been thoroughly fumigated previous to the opening of the fall term, which had done much toward rendering them pure and wholesome. It is with much satisfaction that I can report at this time that the ventilating system ordered for the various school-rooms throughout the town has at last been completed and the results produced are very satisfactory.

Reports of suspicious cases were received from the teachers and others during the year and investigations made to ascertain the nature of the diseases.

The water and ice supplies are well up to the standard, as previously reported. The storage capacity of the upper reservoir has been increased approximately one-fifth during the past year and other improvements made along its banks.

JEWETT CITY—DR. GEO. H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

The year ending August 31 has been favorable to the people of the borough regarding the number of cases of contagious diseases.

*Measles*.—In July and August there were eighteen cases of measles reported. This probably does not represent the whole



number of cases that occurred, this disease being frequently cared for by the family, domestic remedies being used. No cases were reported during the remainder of the year.

There was entire absence of scarlet fever during the year.

*Diphtheria.*—There were five cases of diphtheria reported. These cases occurred singly in every second month from October to June. Complete isolation of these cases was attempted. The cases were all of children, and generally where there were other children in the same family, yet in no instance was there a second case. Further protection was given to the other members of the family in two of these cases by a suitable dose of diphtheria anti-toxin given hypodermically. In both of these families there were small children, the youngest less than one year old, and in both instances the little patients had been sick three days before being seen by a physician, and when first seen the membrane largely covered the pharynx and had invaded the larynx, a severe form of the disease. Disinfection of apartments occupied was carried out in all cases.

*Whooping Cough.*—There were seven cases reported, three cases in March, one in April and three in August.

*Typhoid Fever.*—There were four cases reported during the year, three cases in October and one case in November. In two cases only could the source be reasonably determined; both of these cases undoubtedly arose from defective drainage of sewage, allowing the drinking water to become contaminated.

No steps to establish a system of sewerage have been taken. There are a few more private sewers than existed one year ago. These private sewers contribute to the postponement of the question of borough sewerage. Human nature being pretty much the same everywhere, when families are cared for in this way they are not *particularly anxious* to be taxed to provide relief for their more unfortunate neighbors.

The water supply from the reservoir is ample, but its quality is questionable. A strong odor, together with a marked yellow color of the water appeared in May; this led to a very general abandonment of it for all purposes. The odor had not improved by August 31. No analysis, that has been made public, has been made of this water. The proper authorities have been requested to allow this to be done, but so far no permission has been given.

During the year seven cases of nuisances were reported or found and in each instance the nuisance was abated upon request.

A new school building in the borough, with improved sanitar-ies, lighting and heating, has been built and occupied. This will be greatly to the advantage of both pupil and teacher in every way.

KENT—MR. JEROME F. GIBBS, *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case ; traced to filthy cellar.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Thirty cases ; traced first case from New York State, near which this town lies.

*Measles*.—Two cases, mild.

Garbage disposal by burning and used as fertilizer.

Water supply is from springs and from one of the best reservoirs in the State.

Sanitary condition of the school-houses good. Sanitary condition of the public houses good. The general sanitary condition of the town is believed to be much better than formerly, owing much, doubtless, to the improved method of sewage disposal into the Housatonic River through a ten-inch sewer the whole length of the village street, with catch-basins for surface drainage, connected with the main sewer, trapped and sealed with water.

KILLINGLY—DR. A. E. DARLING, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897.

The usual routine duties of the health officer, which consist mostly of quarantining contagious diseases and examining nuisances, must of necessity make a sameness to each year's report which is unavoidable.

There have been but few cases of measles, croup and diphtheria during the year.

Scarlet fever has been present since last December. Cases have been seen every month except March. The cases have been of a mild character and no deaths have occurred to my knowledge. The people are beginning to appreciate the value of quarantine of these cases and conform to the rules and regulations much more readily than heretofore.

There have been no other cases of contagious disease reported.

Copies of the new rules and regulations have been posted throughout the town, as the law requires.

KILLINGWORTH—DR. E. P. NICHOLS, *Health Officer*.

Nothing in the way of contagious or infectious diseases has occurred during the year, except a few cases of whooping cough which did not require the services of a physician.

The death-rate has been low.

Anything on "other topics," would be simply a repetition of last year's report.

LEBANON—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

No nuisances have been abated, for no complaints have been made. In August I found the condition of the school-houses good for the greater number. No cases of contagious diseases have been reported to me except as follows: December 9th, 1896, I was notified of the death of a young woman from malignant diphtheria at the residence of Mr. Andrew Waterman. I investigated the case, and found the body already in a sealed coffin, as ordered by the attending physician, so I did not see the body. It seemed probable at that time, from the information I received, that the diagnosis was correct, and I fumigated thoroughly as required.

June 9th, 1897, I was notified that two cases of scarlet fever existed at the residence of Mr. Isaac Larkin. I investigated and found them already isolated by the attending physician. No other cases have followed. It was thought that the cause of these cases was carried in the clothes of a young man in Mr. Larkin's employ, who visited at a house in Willimantic, where there were, or had been, cases of the disease. Garbage is burned with good results.

Sewage is disposed of by drains and cesspools. No public provision for the care of contagious diseases, nor any public work of sanitary influence have been made. Water supply is from wells and springs, and is good. The sanitary condition of public buildings is good. This is largely a farming community, and no special precaution is needed in regard to the milk supply.

LEDYARD—DR. E. W. CASE, *Health Officer*.

Only one case of contagious disease has been reported, that of scarlet fever.

There are only a few cases of malarial fever this season.

I have personally attended one case of typhoid fever.

I have visited seven of the fourteen school-houses in town, learned that in one district a case of measles had occurred near the close of the last term, the child being sent to school until stopped by the district committee. I caused the school-house to be disinfected.

In one district a new school-house has been built with modern improvements, according to suggestions given to the building committee based on sanitary rules in regard to seats, desks, ventilation, etc. In two other school-houses the desks, etc., have been changed and better ones substituted.

In our report of 1895, attention was called to the fact that in eleven of the fourteen school-houses the desks faced the windows, and the seats were without backs, a condition tending to spinal troubles and eye diseases: the same conditions exists in seven school-houses yet.

As the school terms have been made longer by law, all the more need of this matter being corrected exists.

LISBON—MR. HENRY LYON, *Health Officer*.

There have been no cases of contagious diseases reported during the year, and no public provisions have been made for the care of such, should any occur. This being an agricultural town with no village such cases could be easily quarantined.

The death-rate averages about the same as for the last five years.

Each owner or tenant is supposed to dispose of the garbage accumulated on his premises, which is generally done by burning or burying, and the same may be said in regard to sewage disposal, as there is no public provision for the disposal of sewage, the formation of the country being such as to aid materially in carrying off all such accumulations.

The school-houses in town are in a very good sanitary condition with one exception, and that will have to be put in good condition before a school can be held there.

The other public buildings are also in a very good condition.

The water supply is of the best, being obtained from wells and springs, most of which are so situated that there is very little danger of contamination from garbage or any other unnatural causes.

There has been no public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year, and no precautions in regard to the milk supply.



LITCHFIELD—DR. CHAS. I. PAGE, *Health Officer*.

I hereby submit the following report in connection with this office for the year ending August 31, 1897.

The town of Litchfield with a population of thirty-five hundred has reason to congratulate itself on account of a comparative immunity from contagious and infectious diseases. There has also been but very little bronchitis and pneumonia in the winter and but few cases of diarrhœa and kindred troubles this summer.

*Measles*.—In January one case appeared in the village of Northfield; it was impossible to locate the source of contagion, being the first case in the town. A rigid quarantine was ordered and no further spread of the disease occurred.

*Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria*.—No cases have been reported.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Seven cases. One death. One case came from a neighboring town; the disease was unquestionably caused by drinking water from an infected well. A number of persons who had been using this well were sick about the same time.

In January a prisoner was brought to the County Jail with what afterwards proved to be typhoid. He was isolated and proper disinfectants used. No second cases occurred.

The other five cases were of a mild form and scattered; no two cases in the same family or house. The case which proved fatal was not reported until after death; the circumstances are such that the diagnosis is questionable.

The garbage question is a very important one. Directly or indirectly it is the cause of the majority of complaints of nuisances. Numerous families in the village keep swine. The custom is for boys with hand-carts to collect the garbage at irregular intervals and cart it through the principal streets to their homes. We would recommend a collection by some person who lives out of the borough. This would accomplish two results, namely, remove the garbage in the most practical way and your neighbor's pig could not be kept at a profit, and it would remove the most difficult and disagreeable duty that the health officer has to perform.

The water and sewer systems are excellent. More than half the buildings have modern plumbing. In some of the streets water and sewer pipes have not been placed. Around the houses on these streets we find the cesspool, well and pig-pen, all close together and remarkably convenient to the house. It is needless to say that these localities have the most sickness.



All the school-houses and public buildings were visited and found in good sanitary condition.

The milk supply comes from large dairies just outside of the borough. In the early part of the summer all the cattle in these dairies were tested. The number of cases of tuberculosis which were found was surprising. Out of thirty head on one farm over half were tubercular. In another herd of twenty-six, eighteen were killed. In many of those killed immense deposits of tubercular matter were found. Nearly all of these creatures looked in a perfectly healthy condition when alive. Another remarkable fact is that very few cattle have died from natural causes. We also might mention that in herds kept in old buildings built fifty years ago, very few cases of tuberculosis were found.

LYME—DR. J. G. ELY, *Health Officer*.

No complaints have been received and no official action taken during the past year. The general health of the town has been very good. During the spring an epidemic of measles and whooping cough prevailed, but was not severe, and no action was taken to prevent its spread, as the general sentiment was to let the children have them.

Malarial diseases have, as last year, prevailed to a great extent, very few escaping.

All public buildings in the town are in good sanitary condition, except the South Grassy Hill school-house, which is in wretched condition, and must have proper attention before the winter term can commence.

MADISON—DR. ALVENO D. AYER, *Health Officer*.

During the past year there has been reported a number of cases of contagious diseases, but there has not been any epidemic of such diseases.

Under the new law, and according to the rules now in force, measles and whooping cough are to be reported.

In the following order there has been reported :—

*Measles*.—Two cases. More cases of measles, but after July not reported.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases.

Usually there has not been many cases of chills and fever among

our permanent townspeople, but this year a good many have been ill with chills and fever who live here all the year.

Under the head of garbage and sewage no special methods of disposal are used.

There are no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of school-houses and public buildings are fair.

Water supply mostly from wells.

No public work for sanitary influence.

Nothing of a special nature regarding milk supply.

That there is at no distant day a problem that must be solved, each year, as it passes by, makes it more certain. I refer to the privies or water-closets and disposal of the garbage along the seashore. That the privies are unsightly no one denies; that the danger of contaminating the water where the soil is so porous as it is along the shore and is a source of danger is apparent, and each year in many localities, as new cottages are built, their proximity to the cottages become a nuisance to many, according to their statements.

It seems to me all this could be overcome if the closets were put within the cottages, dry earth or soil used, contents removed every night, garbage deposited in air-tight boxes or cans removed every day or night. Let some enterprising farmer erect a furnace, let the cottagers club together, pay a fair sum to the farmer for removal, burn to ashes all he gathers. The ashes would enrich his land, the danger of spreading diseases would be overcome, no danger to vegetation, unsightly privies done away with, danger to water supply from all sources removed. That the danger of which I speak is no longer problematical in many localities I believe no one will dispute; who will deny that prevention is not worthy of our effort?

MANCHESTER—DR. M. S. BRADLEY, *Health Officer*.

The percentage of contagious diseases has relatively been much smaller during the last year than it has been for the preceding three years.

Measles, which were so prevalent last year, have shown themselves in only a few isolated cases, and whooping cough has been conspicuous only by its absence. Several cases of scarlet fever appeared near Christmas in South Manchester. It was found

that nearly all the children that had the disease attended a Christmas-tree given in the Kindergarten department of the Ninth District school. There were no cases of infection outside the families of these children, and the disease soon ceased, only to break out again in March from the Fourth District school from the same old cause—a mild isolated case attending school while peeling. Only a few cases came from this exposure and no secondary cases followed. The scarlet fever was not of virulent type. Each case was quarantined and isolated when the health officer was notified.

Only a few cases of diphtheria have appeared at intervals during the year, and these for the most part were traced to faulty drainage.

Typhoid fever, which usually comes in August, has not yet appeared to any extent this fall. Only two cases of that disease have been reported. Whether the extreme rainfall of the summer has had any influence in keeping it away is a matter of question.

We have had no small pox during the past year. Parents as a rule are very negligent about having their children vaccinated, only a small percentage of the children being vaccinated.

The method of disposing of garbage by piling it at the back door of some of the houses as a breeder of flies and disease has not changed during the past year.

The north end of the town is still in need of a proper sewerage system. At the south end the system is very complete with the exception of some of the new streets which have recently been opened up.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is good as a rule. In some, however, the ventilation is extremely poor, and not sufficient attention is given to out-houses.

The water in the reservoirs at both the north and south end has been excellent during the past year.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken.

#### MANSFIELD—DR. EDWIN G. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

The town has been comparatively free from contagious and infectious diseases during the last year; and I think no deaths have been reported from the few we have had.

Measles, no cases have been reported to me. Scarlet fever, one mild case, occurring in May. Diphtheria or membranous croup, none. Some twenty cases of whooping cough, all rather mild, in August and December. No others reported.

The sewage and garbage are disposed of as in other country towns, and not always according to sanitary laws.

I find some sink-drains quite too near the wells used for drinking water, and some changes have been made. We have no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of the school-houses has been examined, and found for the most part satisfactory. The outbuildings have been cleaned and put in good condition.

We have no public works of sanitary influence, such as sewers, drainage, public water supply or public parks of any kind.

Large quantities of milk from this town are sold in Willimantic, and also every day sent by car to Boston.

Most of the stables where the cows are kept and fed have been visited by your health officer. While I find commendable care taken in the stables to keep the milk clean, and free from all contamination, I think that the construction of modern barns, with basement or barn cellar to catch and hold all refuse matter for fertilizer, may be very beneficial to the farm,—yet the greatest care is required that they be not sources of danger to the purity of the milk. I copy from an article on this subject printed in our State Board of Health report of last year by the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Iowa.

He says: "The strictest cleanliness of animals, persons and surroundings should be enjoined and enforced; and the almost certainty of infection from the lack of cleanliness, as well as the terrible results so often following the use of milk so infected, should be taught in every home and school."

MARLBOROUGH—MR. WILLIS W. HALL, *Health Officer*.

As my appointment to office of town health officer began on July 1, 1897, I cannot make out a full report for the year.

Since my appointment there has been no contagious diseases reported.

In regard to the sanitary condition of things in general, it is fairly well as far as I have investigated.

MERIDEN—DR. E. A. WILSON, *Health Officer*.

Measles has been prevalent during the year, but no official estimate can be made of the number of cases.

Scarlet fever has been of a mild type and very few cases reported. Total, 8 cases; 5 in one family, where effective isolation could not be carried out. No deaths.



Diphtheria and membranous croup are included under same head: 7 cases, 2 deaths. One of the fatal cases contracted the disease while visiting a family in the city where there were 7 cases of sore throat, and no physician called until after the visit. In my opinion too little attention is paid to cases of sore throat as to contagion. Numerous cases are reported where the original case was tonsilitis and the subsequent ones diphtheria. The State Board of Health of Indiana now considers all cases of sore throat as contagious until proven otherwise. By so doing an early isolation of the case will frequently prevent subsequent cases, and if the original case be non-contagious no harm has been done. Bacteriology is the only certain means of diagnosis, and some appropriation should be made for such examination as soon as possible after the case is first seen. The use of antitoxin, whose efficacy is well established, is frequently delayed for several days, and the best time for its use has been lost. Only freshly prepared antitoxin should be used. There was danger of an epidemic near the Cheshire line in January; prompt isolation averted the danger. If the teachers in the public schools should ask at the beginning of each session whether any scholar was ill, or there was any illness at home, many cases of communicable disease might be averted.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Two cases; cause unknown.

*Purpura Hemorrhagica.*—One fatal case.

The death rate includes town and city, and is lower than that of any of the large towns or cities for the year ending August 31, 14.17 per 1000.

*Garbage Disposal.*—There is no regular or systematic collection or disposal.

*Sewage Disposal.*—Most houses have cesspools, although in sparsely settled sections surface drainage is frequently found, and no bad results follow.

Public provision for the care of contagious diseases is furnished by an isolation hospital with accommodation for eight to fifteen patients.

Sanitary condition of school-houses, good.

*Public Parks.*—Through the generosity of a public-spirited citizen Meriden will soon have an ideal park with beautiful scenery, perfect roads, and a sanitary and salubrious condition hard to equal.

It is to be regretted that there is no local investigation of the milk supply or the sanitary condition of dairy farms. Much of



the milk furnished to our community is brought from surrounding towns, and a thorough investigation of the milk, cows, stables, food, water, care and cleanliness would require the hearty coöperation of the adjacent town health officers. Situated as Meriden is, this would include aid from Hartford and Middlesex counties. We are to be congratulated that no case of contagious disease has been traced to impure or contaminated milk.

Slaughter-houses and rendering shops have been investigated, and all found in good condition.

My suggestions have been accepted and carried out with uniform courtesy.

MIDDLEBURY—MR. G. FRED ABBOTT, *Health Officer*.

Since my appointment as health officer January 23d, 1897, four cases of diphtheria and one mild case of measles have been reported.

The school-houses and other public buildings are in a good sanitary condition.

MILFORD—DR. E. B. HEADY, *Health Officer*.

There has been reported the usual number of cesspools, drains and vaults which needed looking after. In each case the parties promptly attended to them.

Diphtheria was the only disease reported—four cases in all: one in April, two in June, one in July; all were quarantined and houses disinfected. Two cases were fatal, no secondary cases developed. The July case occurred in a boy eleven years old, a New York resident, who had recently recovered from an attack of measles; he was weak, and diphtheria was a serious disease with him; his symptoms were alarming, very high temperature and pulse, extensive membranous deposit. Early in the case antitoxin was used with satisfactory results. The membrane ceased to spread, and in less than twenty-four hours began to wrinkle and contract. Several small children were exposed from this case; they were immediately sent away and a protective injection of antitoxin given—they all remained well.

The heavy rains formed a large pool of stagnant water between Central avenue and Broad street. The depression should be filled in and drained by the property owners. The same condition has been complained of before.

All the slaughter-houses were investigated in regard to their nearness to dwellings.

Water and ice supply—there is no contamination from them.

Each family disposes of their garbage the best way they can : some cremate it, some make compost piles and keep them deodorized and use them for their gardens, and others are indifferent.

Sewage disposal is by cesspool or throwing upon the ground.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is good. The sanitary condition of the public school is fine. The floors and stairs have had "no-dust" applied. All of the woodwork in the rooms have received a light shade of paint pleasing to the eye, and making the rooms lighter. Not for years have they been in such good condition. Much praise is due the janitor for the work he has done. Milford needs a new school building with all the modern improvements.

The water supply is from wells : although the season has been rainy and much surface water has drained into the wells, it has not been the source of sickness.

The milk supply is from several producers. No particular precautions are observed, but from inquiries made the milkmen are very particular that everything is clean, and the cows have good food, water and pasture.

Milford Point had the usual nuisance of piling mussel shells upon the beach, but they were promptly suppressed. Complaint was made of Bridgeport parties taking up oyster shells during the hot weather and placing them near the gulf entrance, causing a very offensive odor. The parties did their best to deodorize them and very soon removed them. During the hot weather no shells should be taken up.

MONROE—DR. J. G. STEVENS, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897.

The general health of residents of the town of Monroe during the past year has been remarkably good. Only one case of contagious disease has been reported to me as health officer, that being a case of scarlet fever in February last, which was quarantined, and no further cases occurred.

Methods for the disposal of garbage and sewage have not been changed since our last report.

No provision for care of contagious diseases has been made by the town authorities.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses in Monroe is good. Recent improvements have been made in the Center School District by thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house.

The water supply of this town is principally from wells and springs and is generally pure and free from contamination.

A complaint from the county health officer about the house occupied by "Snow," in Stepney, was received and reported as being in a very unsanitary condition. I called the attention of Mr. Snow to the condition of the premises and he promised to have it fixed soon. Two weeks later I called to see if the improvements had been made, and nothing had been done towards fixing up the premises, the excuse being made that sickness in the family prevented. With the promise of making the improvements as soon as possible the matter stands at present.

Total number of deaths during the past year fourteen (14).

MONTVILLE—DR. WM. M. BURCHARD, *Health Officer*.

It gives me pleasure to report that the deaths of the town are less than last year. The number of deaths for the year ending September 1, 1896, being fifty-five; for the year ending September 1, 1897, forty; those due to infectious and contagious diseases, five last year, one for this year.

The prevailing disease has been la grippe in winter and spring. Throughout the summer and early autumn malarial diseases have been the main feature, but they have not been of severe or dangerous type. No cases of typhoid fever have been reported, or other infectious or contagious diseases except scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The first cases of scarlet fever appeared in the Fifth School District in December, 1896, in May, 1897, in Pequot village, in June in Uncasville. The type of the disease was mild. There were in all six cases in six families, in three of which there were five or more children, but there were no secondary cases and no sequels.

The fatal case of diphtheria in August, 1897, was not reported, and when first seen it was too late to save life by the most energetic treatment. Four suspicious cases have been or are now under careful supervision.

Two well-marked cases are now isolated and placarded. The disease is sporadic. No reliable case of contagion observed. It

follows rigidly the course of the stream supplying the mills and is not malignant in type at present.

The recommendations of the State Board of Health as stated at the meeting of the health officers in Willimantic in May, and later at the session of the State Board with county and town health officers, which I attended as one of the delegates, have been carefully followed, and the latest apparatus for disinfection by formaldehyde purchased.

The amendment and revision of the health laws approved at this meeting were posted throughout the town July 30th, as required by law, and are now in force.

The town buildings are now in good order, as are also the school-houses in districts Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10 and 13, those of No. 10 having been thoroughly disinfected. No improvement is noted in other districts. The magnificent school building in No. 4 is rapidly approaching completion.

The antiquated benches that still disgrace three districts can be replaced by discarded furniture from Nos. 10 and 4 at small expense to them, but infinite advantage to the pupils, so that no further excuse for their retention remains.

By the death on September 11th of Dr. John C. Bolles, a native and life-long resident, the town loses not only a faithful physician, after a half century of active practice, but also a public servant to whose care is due the only accurate records of birth and death prior to 1860.

MORRIS—MR. SILAS E. STOCKMAN, *Health Officer*.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever in town during the year. The first was located to one side of the town and somewhat isolated from near neighbors, so I did not think it called for my attention. The second case was contracted in another town and the patient came here to recover. The other occurred at one of our summer boarding-houses; on investigation I found the patient was taken soon after his arrival in town and the house was in no way responsible for it. He was removed to a cottage near by where he could receive care and not interfere with the other boarders. In all three cases the patients recovered.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred during the year, so that we have sustained our reputation as a "healthy town."

*Garbage*.—Natural sources are the methods in use for the dis-



posal of garbage. Unless some precautions are taken in future the health officer will have to investigate in one or two localities.

I have inspected sanitary condition of school-houses and found the out-buildings in two cases needed immediate attention, which they received ; at the present time they are all in as good condition as usual in country towns.

Our water supply is derived entirely from wells and springs and we have been abundantly provided for during the year.

I have received but one complaint of nuisance, which was promptly removed.

NAUGATUCK—MR. W. P. SMITH AND MR. G. H. CRAMPTON,  
*Health Officers.*

Contagious diseases reported for the year ending September 1, 1897 :

*Typhoid Fever.*—Twelve.      *Scarlet Fever.*—Four.

*Diphtheria.*—Forty-four.      *Measles.*—Sixty-two.

The typhoid cases were nearly all traced to wells that were contaminated by near-by sink drains or cesspools.

In regard to measles, it seems that it is the custom for some families not to call in a physician, and thereby it is spread more than it would be if they would do otherwise.

The scarlet fever was contracted outside of the borough in the initial case, but spread very little.

The diphtheria cases are easily accounted for in that we have no system of sewers ; and in a borough of ten thousand people that means a good deal. With all the cesspools, sink drains, water closets and an open sewer, in the fact that the Naugatuck River is used as such by the city of Waterbury, it is wonderful that we do not have more cases than we do.

We have several garbage collectors, who live on farms, and their fowls and domestic animals consume it.

We have no sewer system and no sewage disposal to speak of. There should never be a system of water without one of sewage to accompany it, and that is precisely our condition to-day.

We have a house for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is very good, also of the public buildings.

Our water supply is an excellent one, with plenty to use and of very good quality. There has been added during the year a second reservoir, situated on Hopkins hill, that will supply the residents on the heights.



There has been no sewers undertaken during the year past.

We have a good system of testing the milk that is supplied to the residents of the borough that has proved very satisfactory, by the use of the cyclometer and hydrometer.

NEW BRITAIN—DR. W. P. BUNNELL, *Health Officer*.

The town of New Britain has been in a very good sanitary condition during the year. One case of measles and one of diphtheria were reported to the health officer.

A number of cases of malarial poisoning have occurred in all parts of the town.

Measles was mild in character and no complications followed.

Diphtheria has not prevailed to any extent and the cases have been mild in character. Isolation and quarantine have been strictly carried out.

There have been no other contagious cases.

Garbage has been collected twice a week and buried.

Sewage is carried to the Connecticut River by means of Piper Brook for the northern section and the Mattebesett River for the southern section.

There is no public provision made for the care of contagious diseases.

But one of the school-houses belonging to the town has been used during the year and that is receiving the attention of the school board and being put in a better sanitary condition.

There are no public buildings except the town house, and this is in very good sanitary condition, there having been very little sickness there during the year.

The water supply is very good and pure.

A large number of new sewers has been built during the year.

There has been more attention paid to the milk and ice supply than ever before. Ice plants have been inspected and some condemned. The milk has been analyzed and farms and herds inspected.

A number of nuisances have been abated in different parts of the town.

NEW CANAAN—DR. CHARLES B. KEELER, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1897.

In considering the diseases of a contagious character, New Canaan has been free from an epidemic this year. We have had

one or two isolated cases of measles; also three cases of scarlet fever, two of which came from the Norwalk schools. A rigid quarantine was maintained, and at convalescence a thorough fumigation of the houses was instituted. The methods of disposing of garbage are the same as is customary in small towns and boroughs. It is removed from the business portion of the town and taken to farms where it is used for fertilizing.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that diphtheria or membranous croup have not visited us this year. We have had fewer cases of typhoid fever than were reported a year ago.

In my last report attention was called to the necessity of a system of sewerage, and it is fast becoming imperative that we should adopt some system of sewerage. Complaint has been made that the drain pipe emptying near the old town house was a nuisance and the nuisance should be remedied, but on account of the situation of this land the only remedy for it is sewerage. On the corner of South and Railroad Avenues an excavation has been made and stoned for a building by George L. Dann, and nearly all summer there has been several feet of water in this cellar which it is impossible to drain without a system of sewerage, and until we do have some such system we will continue to have trouble with these localities, as the topography of the land shows it to be lower than its surroundings.

There has been no change in the public provision for the care of contagious diseases, which is about the same as that used by most towns of this size. There is a small house that can readily be adapted for an isolated hospital. The sanitary condition of the public schools and other public buildings is excellent despite the total absence of a system of sewerage.

Our water supply is from wells, springs and the New Canaan reservoir. There are a number of wells which are more or less affected by their surroundings, but taking the wells and springs collectively the water is fair. The chief supply is from the New Canaan reservoir, which is fed from springs. Although this reservoir is new the water is much better than that found in numerous wells in the borough, and far better than most new reservoirs.

It seems to me if the Water Co. would open several hydrants every fortnight and run the water out of the mains it would keep the water more active, consequently much better.

No public works for sanitary improvement have taken place this year, but individuals have made a decided improvement in the

drainage of the streets and property on the corner of South avenue and Cherry street. A catch basin has been placed there and the old trunk drain removed, rendering a decided improvement to that part of the borough.

The milk supply is better than last year, and I hope the dealers will continue to keep it up to the present standard.

In conclusion I am pleased to state that the public respect the suggestions of the health officer more than they have in years passed.

NEW FAIRFIELD—DR. W. S. WATSON, *Health Officer*.

Very few cases of contagious diseases have been reported. Three cases of diphtheria in one family quite severe in type, in two of which antitoxin was used; ages about twelve, eighteen and twenty-two years. All recovered and house and furniture thoroughly fumigated. Could find no special cause for the first case but was probably imported, the others from contact, although the patient was isolated as much as possible in a farm house.

There was one other case reported but could have had no connection with the other family, as they lived a long distance. The child was not hard sick at any time and it must have been a very mild case, as the child was not confined in bed.

I have visited all the school-houses and find them in very good condition; some of them nearly new; there are six in the town and widely scattered.

In most cases the committee have looked well after the privies, but one or two were not as they should be and I have ordered them cleaned and fumigated.

A few cases of measles have been reported but probably a small part of what actually occurred, as most of them called no physician.

There are no villages or thickly populated sections in the town and the question of sanitary proceedings with regard to water supply, disposal of garbage, etc., I consider entirely foreign in a district of this kind. You understand there is no physician in the town and I act from long range, but I think the town can well be reported in good health.

NEW HARTFORD—DR. J. BURWELL, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1897.

The year has been quite uneventful. Few cases of contagious diseases have been reported. Of measles there were 3 cases. Of cerebro-spinal fever, 2 cases. Of typhoid fever, 8 cases; 4 of the cases of typhoid fever occurred in Oct. 1896. These are all the cases reported to the town health officer during the year. He thinks the immunity from contagious disease is partly due to improved sanitary care of streets, in removing garbage, etc.

During the year there has been sewers opened by the selectmen, which have proved of much benefit in sanitation. Many of the citizens of the North Village have used much care in keeping the streets clean. However, some people seem to think that the public highway is a natural receptacle for waste paper, letter envelopes, wrapping from papers, hand bills, etc.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The school-houses are as a rule in good condition. No cases of contagious disease have occurred in the schools that required fumigation and disinfection.

The water supply is good.

We have no town arrangements in reference to milk.

NEW HAVEN—DR. FRANK W. WRIGHT, *Health Officer*.

It gives me pleasure to state that the health department of the city of New Haven seems to be yearly gaining the confidence of the public and thus increasing its usefulness. While the advance in sanitary matters is not marked for any one year, any one comparing methods employed and the results of a few years ago, with those of to-day, would certainly be impressed with the progress made.

The annual demands made on this department to abate nuisances and improve unsanitary conditions, strongly indicate that the public feel that its interests are being regarded. We do have occasional nuisances of long standing, but the number of these is being continually lessened, and by the powers conferred by our new city charter, we hope to do away with even these. We are now empowered to summarily abate any unsanitary conditions that have not received proper attention after orders from the Board of Health, and to place a lien for the expenses upon the property that has received our attention.



I here give a table showing the work of the sanitary and plumbing inspectors :—

## WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Number of Inspections.	Number of Nuisances found.	Number of Nuisances abated.	Number of Nuisances referred to Board of Health.	Number of Vaults recommended for Abolishment.	Number of houses fumigated after Contagious Diseases.
3637	850	597	311	248	330

## WORK OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR.

Number of Inspections.	Number of Inspections of work in new houses.	Number of Inspections of work in old houses.	Number of Inspections on complaints.	Number of Inspections by order of Board of Health.	Number of Consultation Visits.
1445	387	379	62	48	301

Contagious diseases have been rather more prevalent during the past year than for several years previous. Diphtheria especially prevailed during the winter and spring months, but now for several months the number of those attacked has been as small as it is likely to be until we are provided with better means for isolation. This disease was unusually severe as a rule, and many fatal cases were reported. Scarlet fever of a mild form was also common during the spring. An unusually small number of cases of typhoid fever have been reported during the year, and those have been widely separated. All cases of this disease have been investigated and but little has been discovered to furnish information as to the source of infection. Our hospital for contagious diseases which, at the writing of our last report, we surely believed would be built and equipped before another report was necessary, has been delayed indefinitely, on account of the difficulty of selecting a site agreeable to all.

This delay is detrimental to both hygienic and financial interests of our city and is annually costing many lives.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.
Cases.....	529	366	147
Deaths .....	114	21	20

I cannot close my report without commenting upon the defects of our garbage collecting. The contract system can but be defective when the appropriation is so small and no one is responsible for the way the collections are made. Private collectors interfere



with the work of the contractors, and as a rule are careless in handling the garbage.

The only system that, in my opinion, will be at all satisfactory, is a municipal one under the direct charge of the Board of Health.

NEWINGTON—MR. JOHN S. KIRKHAM, *Health Officer*.

There have been no cases of scarlet fever, membranous croup, cerebro-spinal fever or small pox. There has been one light case of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever; neither reported to the health officer by the attending physicians; both were located apart from neighbors.

An epidemic of whooping cough occurred in the Center District and the school suffered much; there were a few cases of German measles in South District.

Garbage from Hartford kitchens has made some trouble again this season.

School-houses and other public buildings have been constructed without regard to ventilation, and the overheated stove, with its hard-coal fire, is surely producing evil results on school-children. The water used by one school district has been analyzed and pronounced "chemically pure," but several cases of sickness were supposed to result from its use.

The school-houses have all been fumigated.

The general health of the town has been usually good and the death-rate not above the normal.

NEW MILFORD—DR. JAMES C. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1896, between 150 and 200 cases of measles have been reported, but many other cases occurred without a medical attendant, therefore not reported to the health officer; only a few cases were complicated by other diseases, and no deaths resulted. In order to restrict the disease several of the schools were closed during a part of December.

*Whooping Cough*—40 cases reported during the spring and summer; 2 deaths.

*Mumps*—10 cases.

*Garbage*—Either burned or buried.

Our sewers empty into the Housatonic river. No new ones have been constructed during the past year, but others are needed.

The sanitary condition of our public buildings is good.

Before the schools opened they were all fumigated with burning sulphur, as suggested by the State Board of Health. They were also thoroughly cleaned.

The water supply is excellent, having been improved during the past year by the addition of a new reservoir.

Milk supply good, and samples tested have in most cases been up to the standard in regard to purity.

During the year I have inspected and ordered cleaned the following : drains, 5 ; privies, 22 ; pig pens, 5 ; cesspools, 6 ; wells, 3 ; sewers, 2. I have also ordered buried 6 carcasses ; and at three different times returned meat to Bridgeport from our markets as being wholly unfit for use.

NEWTOWN—DR. EDWARDS M. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

During the year the town has been generally in a good sanitary condition and we have had no real epidemic of any importance.

*Measles*—During nearly every month of the year reported to your health officer, and in nearly every case a larger number of cases unreported ; but under the new regulations and rules prescribed by the local health officers throughout the county generally, and published in the local paper, requiring reports of cases of contagious diseases to the town health officer by the householder where no physician is in attendance, the unreported cases should cease and we should be able to get more accurate statistics, and at the same time keep these contagious diseases more thoroughly under supervision and control. Only one death occurred from measles, and that from a complication of measles and whooping cough.

During last winter and spring there occurred a large number of cases of whooping cough, the vast majority of which were unreported and unattended by physicians. Only one death occurred, and that from a complication of capillary bronchitis, in an infant.

Only one case of diphtheria has been reported, and there thorough disinfection and quarantine prevented any spread of the disease. All cases of any contagious disease reported have been thoroughly investigated, houses posted according to regulations, and quarantine established where required.

A number of nuisances have been investigated and abated.

The sources of ice supply have been investigated, and that used for house consumption has been found good and pure.

Our water supply is still derived from wells, which are in good condition and as a rule well located, and springs. While perhaps it is a truth beyond the province of your health officer, I cannot refrain here from calling attention to the urgent want of an adequate water supply for our village, as shown by our recent severe fire—only the fortunate absence of wind preventing this from endangering the whole of our beautiful street.

Cesspools are still in the main used for the disposal of drainage and sewage.

The school-houses and their out-houses have been found to be on the whole in fairly good sanitary condition and some of them in excellent condition.

The milk supply and dairies have been found to be in the same good condition reported last year.

On the whole there has nothing of importance from a sanitary standpoint occurred in our town during the past year.

NORFOLK—DR. J. C. KENDALL, *Health Officer*.

The following report of Norfolk is lengthy, but it is published in full, because in addition to its special report of the town, it is worthy of attention for its clear and forcible statement of some of the fundamental principles of public sanitation.

The past year has been one of unprecedented quiet in the health office. The only occurrence of communicable disease has been of whooping cough and typhoid fever. Whooping cough was raging in the towns of New Marlboro and Monterey, Mass. There was no effort made to prevent the extension of the disease. A boy of North Norfolk visited among friends in Massachusetts who had the whooping cough, he contracted it and communicated it to every scholar in the school and the teacher as well. This was the condition when I first heard of this local epidemic. I closed the school and took the other requisite measures to prevent the spread of the disease, including the restraint of persons having the disease from attending services at the North Norfolk chapel. A few children that did not attend school contracted the disease from their brothers who did. The whole number of cases was 23. The severity of the cases varied greatly both as to families and the several children in a given family. None were dangerously sick. None died.

This history might have been entirely prevented. The first child was recklessly exposed to the disease even in spite of warn-

ing to his father; then when he became a source of danger to his schoolmates no one in the whole district was willing to make a move to have him kept at home. People have more privilege than this. A notification by any one to me of a suspicious sickness in that boy would have been sufficient to lead me to go up and investigate and probably prevent much sickness. Those people did talk among themselves, but they had also the opportunity to act in self-defence, which they did not do simply to prevent neighborhood unpleasantness. That was an admirable motive but it led to mistaken conduct. Such management of a sick child ought to be rebuked. Parents owe it to their children to defend them. It is simply good luck that some of these children were not fatally sick. From August, '96, to August, '97, there were 79 deaths in our State from whooping cough. The average would probably have taken off two of these 23 cases, yet people think whooping cough is a disease to be trifled with. I dwell on this in the hope of setting a new ideal for the conduct of our people in any future instance: I exhort them to act differently hereafter. It happened that there was but one week remaining in the school year: another time it may be a great loss to have a school closed. It is an irreparable loss to have children deprived of school privileges.

Teachers have a duty here—that of keeping away from school children that are suspiciously sick. No matter what actually is the matter, if there is suspicion of communicable disease the teacher should send the children home and notify me. If any mistake is made the teacher has still only done her duty. I every year address all our teachers on this subject and urge them to be fearless in acting. I agree to stand between them and all reproach of parents for their abruptness, and to defend them from all reproach if they make a mistake. It is better to make a mistake than to leave one dangerous child loose. Teachers are very reluctant generally to do this duty. They want the children in school, they indulge as well as the parents do. We have a very stringent rule, with severe penalty, requiring school officials to exclude from school children affected by any communicable disease.

*Typhoid Fever.*—There were five cases of typhoid fever reported during the year. Last September four men belonging to the Italian camp above Tobey Pond contracted this disease. One of them removed before he became sick to New Marlboro. I



attended him there and so knew about him. Two of these four men visited in towns of this county where there was typhoid fever, at just the right interval before they became sick, to lay the origin of their sickness to influences derived during that visit. The other two men had not been away and no clue was found of the cause of their sickness. It is true that a man had died in this cabin of typhoid fever a few months before, but it is not clear that these two men were contaminated indirectly through this man. This was the case that I mentioned last year as having occurred in town without being reported to me. Twenty adult persons lived in that cabin and no others were affected by whatever influence reached these four men. These four were all sick at the same time ; so none of them were secondary cases to others. There were no secondary cases to these four either in Norfolk or in New Marlboro.

One other case was reported last September who contracted the disease in another town of this State, where he was working. He came home before he was confined to bed. There is a special peculiar danger to the public derived from cases of typhoid fever while they are traveling through the country. Such persons are very likely to have diarrhoea. They use the accommodations of the railroad car. The droppings fall to the earth, whence the germs are very easily conveyed into sources of drinking water of people along the railroad. These sick ones frequently, perhaps usually, do not know what is the matter with them ; at all events they do not suspect the danger I have alluded to. I mention it to show one other way in which such sickness is derived without any possible demonstrable explanation. The fifth case was reported last August. No clue as to the origin of this case has been found. There were no deaths among these cases.

*Garbage.*—The disposal of garbage in this town is generally domestic. A certain amount of swill (not small) is collected to be fed hogs.

*Sewage.*—The disposal of sewage is mainly into privies and cesspools. In several places about the village we are greeted as we pass with the sight and the odor of sewage in the streets. In places it gets away ; even then it leaves the odor ; in places it does not get away. This condition is a distressing blight on our town and its reputation. You are aware that many of our people take no exception to it and disallow that anybody else has a right to reflect on it. The feeling is if anybody does not like it let him



move on to the next town. To persons used to other conditions and more enterprising policy this seems to be a monstrous error and deplorable attitude hardly capable of apology. A large amount of sewage gets into the natural water courses and finally runs down the Blackberry river.

There is no public provision for the care of cases of contagious disease.

The surroundings of our school-houses are sanitary. The school-houses are likewise kept in good condition except that some of them need repairs. The sluggishness I alluded to last year still exists in instances. Water is allowed its own course in the room; glass in the windows is not reset. This is a matter beyond the authority of the health officer; he can only criticise it to the board of education. He can require repairs to be made after the board of education have pointed out the necessity to the district and the district has neglected to do the work. Other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply through Norfolk is mainly from springs. In the village there is the additional supply of Wangum water. It is gratifying to see the increasing appreciation of this water and of the advantages in using it by our people. Fourteen new connections of houses with the mains were made last year. There are about ninety houses now supplied by this superb water.

No new public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the past year.

The control of the milk supply both for home consumption and for exportation is wholly in the hands of the producers.

This report has proceeded thus far on lines suggested by the State Board of Health.

There were 32 deaths in Norfolk last year, a rate of 20.5 per thousand. The average for the past six years has been 31. During the six years the deaths have varied from 27 to 38, a very wide range. During the same time the births have varied from 22 to 35, an average of 29, showing a decrease in population as far as natural causes are concerned.

The last Legislature put the rules of the health officer in a new and appropriate dignity. A revised set of rules were adopted for Norfolk, August 2d, 1897. These rules are a part of the town records. A severe penalty is laid upon the individual who violates them. They were compiled by the county health officers, who are lawyers, the State Board of Health, and representative town health

officers from the different counties of the State. There is thus nothing arbitrary to the local health officer about them, nor anything peculiar in their application to any given town, e. g., Norfolk.

The general work of the health officer for the past year has been light. There have been fewer complaints than some years, but those that have been made were important.

Some 20 years ago a building for the slaughter of food animals was erected off the Canaan Mountain road on the road to Tobey Pond. It was meant to be put where it would not become a nuisance. There is no water at the place and it has been impracticable to keep the place clean. Besides this the accumulation of the refuse gave off disgusting odors. Complaints have been made for years against the place to its occupant. Recently there has been a change of property holders thereabouts and the erection of new houses; moreover the slaughter was near the road to Tobey Pond, which many people use in summer, and in the vicinity of the golf links which were contemplated last year and have been established this year. During the years '95 and '96 I temporized with this slaughter, being unwilling summarily to close it to its owner, or to cause its occupant to go to expense and inconvenience to build or to find another place for the work of slaughtering. I found it was of no use. The nuisance was not perceptibly diminished. I ordered the slaughter to be abandoned.

There is a feeling that people who come into the vicinity of such a place as this must put up with any annoyance they feel from it. This is not the correct principle. A place of this sort cannot interfere with the natural extension of improvement of adjoining or neighboring property nor check the extension of the inhabited districts of a town or village. Such nuisances must give way to developments of this sort. This place was so foul it could be scented way out on the main road.

During the past year the Marine Hospital Service of the United States Government has taken advantage of our present health organization in this State to collect the vital statistics of our State in the interest of the general government. The town health officers have been requested to forward the items. I have sent in such data as are required by law for town record, viz., births, deaths and contagious diseases. The items of general sickness, which the government also solicited, I have not been able to give, as there is no law requiring them to be reported and there was

not voluntary acquiescence on the part of our physicians to this request.

We have had an expectation in Norfolk of the introduction of electricity for illumination. The adoption of electric light in our houses would be an important factor in family life. The kerosene oil of the present years is fit only for the wigwam of a Choctaw Indian; witness the yellow light and the lamp chimney, which becomes so quickly bronzed. The flame gives off a volume of poisonous gas which mixes with the atmosphere of our dwellings. Not only is this odor repulsive, but everyone knows the headache which is attributed to these gases. Especially is this true in the chamber of the invalid and the infant, who can least bear it, when a lamp is kept burning all night.

One of the duties of the health officer's annual report is to point out work that needs to be done next and immediately in the interest of public sanitation. It is the same this year as it was last year: the crying need in Norfolk is a system of sewers. In my report two years ago, and in my response to a toast at the banquet in honor of the introduction of the public water in March, 1896, in the presence of many of you, I dwelt specifically on the fact that as a village is built up and population becomes denser, provision must be made for removing entirely from the vicinity the effete matters from animal bodies. People become dangerous to each other: the soil becomes saturated with matters which induce most insidiously insalubrious conditions, which increase sickness and raise the death rate. When this calamity is realized then people have to undertake bold and extravagant measures to rid themselves of the conditions, and it takes years to restore a wholesome condition in which one can have confidence.

The number of dwellings within a mile of the Green have more than doubled in eleven years. In districts our population is feeling the effects of close settlement, the whole community is suffering incidentally from the conditions, and yet year after year you do nothing for the safety of yourselves and others. And let me admonish you, your conduct at this time is going to affect generations after you, your children and your grandchildren yet unborn; these will reap the heritage you decide for them this year: this will be either conditions that will entail constant annoyance, increased sickness, may be epidemics and high death rate, or wholesome surroundings, exemption from sickness, from endemic influences and low death rate. Believe me, this is in brief the history of communities.

My fellow townsmen, what is needed to move you to take hold of this work at once? Do you doubt the principle? Let me refer you to extracts from the reports of Prof. W. H. Brewer, formerly president of the board of health of New Haven, and Dr. Lindsley, formerly health officer of New Haven. I designate them B. and L.

“Whatever sanitary conditions may belong, naturally, to any city, as regards location, elevation, climate, temperature, etc., and whatever careful attention to hygienic laws may be observed by its inhabitants, the time will surely come when by greater density of population, and ever-increasing saturation of the soil with the filth that is the inevitable concomitant of localized aggregated human life, all these favorable conditions will be more and more vitiated, unless some thorough and effective method for the entire removal of this filth be adopted. Surface drainage will not suffice. The cesspool system soon exhausts itself—but too often not until the back yards of dwellings get to be honey-combed with vile, pestiferous breeding-holes of disease, from which issue constant streams of miasmatic poison, to multiply and perpetuate every zymotic disorder that may prevail.”—L.

“It is a law of nature that as the population of a city becomes larger, and the occupation of the soil denser, sickness and death increase faster than the population does; and in all previous centuries this has checked the rapid growth of cities and prevented their attaining a size such as we now see. It is the part of sanitary science to lessen this difference in health and life between large and small places.

\* \* “It is as truly the duty of the city authorities to do their best to protect its citizens from death by preventable disease as from death by preventable fire, and to save the property of its citizens from being wasted by preventable sickness, as from being wasted by burning up.

“In either case the official authority is powerless unless backed by popular intelligence and supported by public opinion. A growing community too ignorant to see the value of fire engines or too stingy to buy them, as the town becomes a village and the village a city, must expect to have its growth checked by frequent fires, and at last, when the buildings become close enough, a sweeping calamity by a big fire. In a precisely similar way, a growing city which will not provide against the increasing dangers to health incident to a denser population, must as surely suffer an increasing amount of sickness and death, and from time



to time expect the calamity of an epidemic. As a matter of fact, a serious epidemic of disease in a city is now more damaging to its business and its prosperity than a great fire. Each of you can call to mind specific examples of this fact which have occurred within the last dozen years.

"Sewers are a recognized necessity in a modern city and their chief office is to carry off the impurities generated within the houses, especially within dwellings. This filth, called sewage, if left to rot in the houses or on the premises near, is so very poisonous and productive of death that its removal in some way is a necessity for the health and prosperity of every city. Because of this necessity sewers are built and maintained at public expense and continue under official supervision and control.

"A person is now prevented by law (and public sentiment sustains the law) from putting up wooden structures within fire limits, where such structures may endanger the property and peace of neighbors; but the law allows (although public sentiment condemns) this same person to poison the air those neighbors must breathe, and to sink a cesspool where it may poison his neighbors' soil and pollute their wells. He may not legally endanger the safety of his neighbor's house and depreciate its value by building a wooden structure near it, no matter how clean that structure may be; but he may depreciate the value of the property of all his neighbors, and endanger their health and even life, by poisoning the air and soil and water of the neighborhood."—B.

"The people need to know, and in order that they may be made to know, it is necessary to tell them in every variety of way in which the truth can be made most impressive, that cleanliness, public cleanliness, is the highest aspiration of the public hygienist; and that filth, in any form, is the fatal foe of human life. A foe unsparing, insidious, unceasing, malignant and deadly. Thousands of years ago Hippocrates condensed the Sanitarian's creed into one sentence, viz.: 'pure air, pure water, and a pure soil.' Time has only verified the aphorism of the ancient sage. These are still, as ever, the essentials of health.

"Among all the unwholesome practices which custom has established, and ignorance has permitted, it is probable that no other affords so prolific and permanent a source of disease as the practice of making in the back yards of our homes, receptacles for filth. It does seem incredible, that families of intelligence,



culture and refinement, with every facility for water carriage and sewerage available for their use, should still persist in retaining as a part of their seemingly cherished possessions, these detestable, dangerous, poison-producing filth pits.

"The common belief of all sanitarians is thus expressed in the language of one of their best writers: 'The storage of animal excreta in cesspools near to houses and wells is to be regarded as the most dangerous of all modes of temporarily disposing of sewage, and is attended with exceptional risk when the water supply is drawn from a well in the neighborhood of the sewage tank.'

"Many of the best authorities on sanitary questions confidently believe that several of the most fatal diseases—like typhoid fever and diphtheria—could not be perpetuated in a community where the soil is uncontaminated with human excreta and common sewage.

"Last July there were 38 deaths from infantile diarrhoea in New Haven. Thirty of these occurred on streets not sewered. And of the eight occurring on sewered streets, the writer knows, from personal investigation, that at least five died in houses about which were still retained the old privy vaults and cesspools; and the houses were either not at all connected with the sewers, or only partially and imperfectly. One of the other victims was a bottle-fed baby of premature birth.

"The New York state board of health has officially declared 'that all excreta should be removed from the neighborhood of human dwellings, instead of being stored up near them in pits, vaults, or pools, to poison the water, earth and air.'

"But, however the conditions associated with the presence of filth may effect the public health, or to which of them may be ascribed the greatest power, the fact is well established that the construction of sewers, the drainage of land and the abundant supply of pure water, always diminishes the prevalence and fatality of sickness, and is sometimes followed by the disappearance of some of the most fatal diseases.

"It is well known that a rapid diminution of typhoid fever took place in Munich with the introduction of sewers. A still greater reduction with the introduction of water and the abandonment of wells."—L.

A city with 33,000 inhabitants, with a death rate of 33.2 per thousand, after the introduction of sanitary works had a death rate of only 22.6, with a reduction of 40 per cent. of typhoid

fever and 17 per cent. reduction of consumption. A city of 25,000 inhabitants, with a death rate of 31.8 per thousand, after the introduction of sanitary works had a death rate of only 21.6, with 36 per cent. reduction of typhoid fever and 32 per cent. reduction of consumption. Under the same conditions a city of 30,000 had 63 per cent. reduction of typhoid fever, and one of 53,000, 60 per cent. reduction of typhoid fever.

You may oppose that these quotations have reference to cities and are not relevant to us. That is simply because cities have been the first to adopt sanitary measures, and only cities have been giving us health statistics ; but the principles are just as true of Maple avenue as of Memphis in our own country, or of any city of Europe or Asia. It is simply appalling to read of plagues in ancient cities due to neglect of sanitary laws. The people in those ages did not discern the relation of law to their fate.

You may oppose that those quotations have reference to pestiferous conditions. Just therein I exhort you to accept the lesson of what you may avoid entirely by preventing those conditions by a wise foresight and a true economy. It will be a great deal easier to keep Norfolk healthy than to restore it to health ten years hence. Money put into that sewer immediately is better invested than in any gilt-edge securities. One fit of sickness to any one may cost more than his proportion toward the cost of the sewer. Every one will rejoice in lives saved by this aid in establishing the sewer system.

When Prof. Brewer was president of the board of health of New Haven, year after year he made application for a certain appropriation for a specific purpose, which was every time refused. Finally a member of the appropriation committee asked him derisively if he was not tired of asking for that appropriation. The professor answered most seriously and sincerely no. He added: "You are coming to me one of these days in a hurry to ask me if I cannot do something to offset the danger which I want to prevent with this money." His prophecy proved literally true. It costs more to meet a danger and remove it than to prevent it.

Fellow townsmen, what do you need more to move you to provide for the future of our fair village and her dear people nearest to you and your interest? Do you doubt that the present conditions need attention? If so I wish you would go with me and

learn what the conditions are. Do you doubt that our people are already affected by the present conditions? Then go with me and hear these people speak for themselves. Do you doubt that there is any strong sentiment that is worth regarding, felt and expressed by our people? Then go with me and listen and be convinced. I assure you that year by year this sentiment is increasing. This year it has been stronger than ever. Inertness and inefficiency is felt by some, and worst of all, the blame is attached to the State Board of Health, as though they had anything to do with us. We are absolutely in no one's hands, we are our own keepers and providers, we have full authority and power to do what we wish to do without any one to ask or to thank. There is no other relation in which every municipality in our State is so independent and so clothed with sufficient power as in health matters. I pray you enter upon this work at once and complete it without delay.

In his report for the year 1894 the health officer of Thomaston said: "It goes without saying that an abundant water supply without sewerage is an anomaly in sanitation that cannot long exist in a village of our size without seriously affecting the public health." This was the first report of the town under our present organization. On this one warning Thomaston had its sewer without delay.

Another consideration is of importance. During these years of your reluctance individuals are obliged to make temporary arrangements for the disposal of their sewage. These temporary works are very unfortunate in themselves, and when the sewer is established they will be useless. There thus will be money sunk, a total loss, moreover easily prevented. There is thus a great embarrassment to me in my administration of my office. I am reluctant to cause considerable needless expenditure while there is a chance of getting the sewer, and persons who are aggrieved by unwholesome conditions produced by their neighbors are ready to charge remissness or favoritism in my decisions.

Last year the Center School District was willing and anxious to make a needed improvement in the school building, but postponed it because the lack of the sewer would entail one of those temporary works which would cost considerable and finally would be money sunk. In just this manner the cause of sanitation in the whole village is languishing.

This sewer must not be contemplated as a work which some

one is whining about, or which some one (any one) will use, which you and I do not need, which may not go near our house, as of no concern or interest to you and me. We must look at it as a public work, for everybody who can and will connect with it, which all are wanted and urged to take advantage of, as an appurtenance to Norfolk village, for the good of the village, which we all as villagers are equally interested in, and are interested in as in anything that is for the good, the health, continued and protracted life and peace of our home people, the first people in the world for us to look after.

The present lack of this sewer is bringing contempt not on the house whose drain empties into the street, but on the village of Norfolk and on the residents of that village who do not furnish a place for that drain to empty afar off, whether those residents' drains likewise empty into the street, or empty into a ditch back of the house and so work into the Blackberry. This is the impression that any stranger driving through Norfolk takes away with him, just as we all have derived a like impression of other villages.

NORTH BRANFORD.—DR. C. W. GAYLORD, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending Sept. 16th, 1897. No complaint of unsanitary conditions or the existence of any nuisance has been reported during the year.

*Measles*.—An epidemic of measles broke out in the southern section of the town about the 20th of January, and continued something over two months before its final disappearance. In all there were about 24 cases. The first case was that of a student in New Haven, who came home to spend the Sabbath. Although not feeling well, he attended church and Sunday school, returned to New Haven on Monday morning, but came home again on Tuesday evening feeling decidedly ill, and on Wednesday was well broken out with measles. An attempt was made to confine the disease to this one household, but failed because too late. In two weeks two or three secondary cases developed, contracted in church. They in turn had attended church the Sunday previous, although at the time somewhat ill, and exposed several others. In this way the epidemic was prolonged for something over two months, new cases occurring every two weeks, from exposure at church or Sunday school. The exposure was in most cases at least unintentional, and therefore probably unavoidable.



Should this disease or any other of a similar character appear again, would urge upon all persons to use every possible precaution to avoid a similar experience. If not criminal carelessness, it certainly is something closely approaching it, to knowingly expose the public or individuals to any disease of so serious a character as measles. Fortunately none of the cases in this epidemic proved fatal, though some assumed a decidedly serious form.

*Scarlet Fever.*—One case of scarlet fever was reported in the northern section of the town, was strictly quarantined, and no secondary case occurred. The origin of this case I did not learn. No other diseases of an infectious or contagious character has come under my observation or been reported.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal are such as generally exist in a community largely farming and mainly isolated. The character of the land's surface throughout the town, being in the main hilly and irregular, offer opportunity in the majority of cases for thorough and safe drainage and sewage disposal. The sanitary condition of school-houses is in general fair. I am advised by the school authorities that all school buildings have been thoroughly renovated and put in proper sanitary condition for the opening of the school year. There are within the limits of the town many dealers in milk, the supply mainly going to New Haven. The interests of the town and of individuals demand that this supply should reach the consumer in the best possible condition and free from all sources of contamination. I have no reason to suspect the existence of unsanitary conditions in connection with any of these sources of milk supply. They are generally small and scattered, and therefore a careful inspection is hardly practical.

NORTH CANAAN—DR. CHARLES W. CAMP, *Health Officer.*

Our town has been very fortunate during the past year in not having had any cases of contagious diseases, with the exception of a few cases of measles.

We have no uniform method of disposing of the garbage.

The method of disposing of sewage is open drains and cess-pools. Although we have had no serious trouble from it as yet, I have grave fears for the future and am making a great effort to get a sewer.



There has been nothing done in regard to public provision for contagious cases.

I have visited all the school-houses and find them in good condition, with the exception of closets, which I ordered thoroughly cleaned. The public buildings are also in good condition.

We have not undertaken any public works of sanitary influence during the year.

No precautions have been taken in regard to the milk supply. The water supply is of the best.

NORTH HAVEN—DR. R. B. GOODYEAR, *Health Officer*.

The prevention of disease by isolation and by destroying the infectious germs by the use of disinfecting agents is a well-established principle, and when promptly and properly applied is the best safeguard to a community against the ravages of contagious and infectious diseases.

For this purpose the State has interposed its aid by enacting laws for the protection of communities in which by a lack of enterprise and intelligent action nothing would be done to prevent the spread of infection, or to modify the conditions which favor the inception of its germs.

Previous to the adoption of sanitary measures, infectious diseases were allowed to spread without restriction, and the number of cases were increased and the mortality was correspondingly greater. The larger towns and cities were the hot-beds of infectious diseases. Under the modern system of sanitary and hygienic treatment there have been fewer cases and a larger reduction of the mortality rate. These facts show that sanitary regulations are a benefit to the individual, the family and the community, and that the State has done wisely in enacting laws for the protection of its citizens.

The total mortality from all cases for the year is 31, an excess of 4 over the previous year. The mortality from contagious diseases is 2, being three less than the previous year. The number of cases reported for the year is 33, viz : Measles 14, typhoid fever 1, diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 14, consumption 2 (not reported). Measles and scarlet fever have been of a mild type. These diseases have been limited to three of the eight districts in the town.

Measles were contracted from contact with previous cases, and imported from Wallingford into one family residing in the north

district. Four families were infected—all intimate with and residing near each other—quarantine was enforced, and no further infection.

Another family living in the northwest district was infected from the same source, Wallingford, and while one member of the family was in with the disease, several others attended Sunday School in the adjoining town of Hamden, thus infecting a large number who were attacked after the usual period of incubation. Quarantine was not established in this family until the second infection appeared. No further infection came from this source, and no other cases of measles were observed in the town.

Scarlet fever was prevalent in five families residing in the eighth school district. All were promptly reported and quarantined. The source of infection was a previous case in the school, infected from some unknown source. These cases were all quarantined and the premises disinfected. No further spread of the infection so far as known.

Diphtheria was prevalent in four families, one only was fatal. All were quarantined as soon as reported, and no other cases so far as known contracted the disease. The number of families quarantined were 14, number of houses disinfected 12, school-house 1. Typhoid fever 1—sent to hospital. The number of nuisances requiring attention 6.

The prevailing diseases have been mostly of a malarial character.

La grippe in a milder form than formerly was observed in the early part of the year, and a few cases have been noticed during the summer months.

The law in relation to nuisances has been violated in several instances, and complaints have received the attention of the health officer.

*Garbage and Sewage Disposal.*—The disposal of these materials are mostly by utilizing them as fertilizers, except in cases when the former is collected for the purpose of food for swine. Wherever this practice is allowed there is usually an intolerable stench and a correspondingly filthy condition about the premises. Such practices are in direct violation of law, and it has been the effort of the health officer, after suitable warning, to abate these nuisances. One persistent case of this nature has required the interference of the county health officer—an early abatement is anticipated.

The public buildings are in a good sanitary condition.

The school-houses, with one exception, have been kept in a sanitary condition.

In district No. 3, Montowese, the building is too small for the number of children attending. Smoke and gas from defective flues, together with overcrowding, is detrimental to health.

The town has made no provision for infectious diseases.

NORTH STONINGTON—DR. E. H. KNOWLES, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been one of general good health, and the inhabitants of the town can congratulate themselves on the excellent sanitary condition existing throughout the town.

No cases of contagious diseases have come to my knowledge during the year, excepting a prevalence of measles in the months of May and June. During the month of May there were twenty-five cases, and in the month of June there were ten cases; also in August there was one case of diphtheria. This case was in the southern part of the town and in a house which at the time was filled with boarders from New York, and most of them were children. In making an investigation I could find no apparent cause for its origin. The patient was isolated, and the boarders left for New York. There has been no secondary case heard from. I think the precautions taken to prevent its spread have been successful in confining it to this one case. During the month of February complaints were made to me of the condition of the school buildings in the 2d and 7th school districts. An inspection was made and the out house in the 2d district was found in a deplorable condition, the floor being covered with human excrement, the door was off the hinges so it was impossible for a person to enter it so as to be excluded from the sight of persons outside.

In the 7th district the conditions were even worse than in the former case, the floor and seat both being broken, and owing to the settling of the sills the door could not be closed. The roof leaked badly, keeping the floor continually wet. The sides of the school-room were full of cracks through which the wind could pass unhindered, making it very uncomfortable for the children, and a menace to their health.

The committees in each of the above districts were ordered to immediately put the outhouses in a suitable condition, which they at once did.

In the 7th district I recommended that the school-house be put in better condition during the long summer vacation, which I am happy to report is now being done in a very thorough manner by a vote of the district.

CITY OF NORWALK—DR. WM. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

Reports have been received from the attending physicians of the following diseases: diphtheria, 8 cases; scarlet fever, 3 cases; typhoid fever, 4 cases, and measles 10 cases. No reports were received for whooping cough, although the disease was quite prevalent during the spring months. Malaria has been unusually prevalent. In localities where cesspools abound and garbage is allowed to accumulate and decompose it has been most severe and persistent.

A sanitary inspection of the city was made in the early spring, as a result of which a great many nuisances were discovered and abated.

The garbage nuisance is still the source of great annoyance to the public and trouble to the health officer. It will continue so until the city makes provisions for the proper collection and disposal of it.

The subject of our milk supply deserves more attention than it has received. Samples have been secured at irregular intervals from our dealers and tested; but no steps have been taken to ascertain the condition of the herd or dairies from which our supply is received. The importance of this subject cannot be overestimated.

TOWN OF NORWALK—DR. WM. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31st, 1897. During the past year we have fortunately been free from epidemics. The number of cases reported of infectious diseases is small, considering the size and location of our town and the crowded condition of portions of it. According to the reports received from the attending physicians there have been one case of measles, nine cases of scarlet fever, twelve cases of diphtheria and two cases of typhoid fever. The case of measles was contracted by a patient who was visiting in Danbury. Five of the diphtheria cases occurred in Rowayton. One case contracted the disease in South Norwalk, and in all probability the other four were due to this one. Five



of the remaining cases occurred in East Norwalk. Two of these cases contracted the disease in New York. The remaining cases in this section of the town occurred at widely separated intervals with no apparent connection between them. The remaining two cases of this disease occurred in West Norwalk in the same family, origin of first case unknown.

The cases of scarlet fever occurred in different sections of the town at widely separated intervals. Two cases were contracted by patients while visiting in Wilton, one by a patient while visiting in New Haven. The origin of another case was in South Norwalk. The remaining cases were caused probably by the ones mentioned. The origin of the typhoid fever cases was undetermined.

I have been called upon to consider and abate thirty nuisances. They consisted chiefly of accumulations of garbage and refuse matter, neglected privies and cesspools, improper location of drains and unburied carcasses of dead animals. The garbage in the cities and thickly settled portions of the town should be collected and properly disposed of. Over a year ago a cottage hospital was built on the town farm for infectious diseases. A sanitary inspection has been made of our public schools. In most schools improvements were made during the year, especially in regards to ventilation. The East Norwalk school was so overcrowded and the ventilation of some rooms so defective that the attention of the State Board of Education was called to the matter. An inspector from that department visited the school and endorsed the opinion expressed by the health officer as to its condition. What has been needed for some time is now being done, viz : the erection of a new school building.

I would again call the attention of our selectmen to the fact that owing to their negligence Norwalk still retains within its borders the worst nuisance in the State. In the last report of the State Board of Health, Dr. Lindsley refers to this nuisance in the following language: "Inspection of a large Filth Pond in East Norwalk. This pond is situated in a thickly settled part of that section of the town between Second and Third avenues. It is of irregular shape with shallow borders covering something more than an acre of surface, and surrounded on every side by buildings, among which were fourteen dwelling-houses. It occupied the center of a hollow square, and was the receptacle of all the sewage from the numerous families lodged about its borders, and



of the many domestic animals belonging to them. It was also a tempting dumping ground for garbage and every kind of refuse. It was an enormous open cesspool 200 or 300 feet in diameter, as a repository of filth and nastiness in variety and extent not surpassed by any other town in the state. It has no outlet, and it is supplied in part by springs and partly by the watershed of the adjacent land. It is therefore subject to constant alterations, of being sometimes covered and sometimes exposed at its shallow borders. It is a bacteriological laboratory for the culture of germs of immense proportions." A large public school is now being erected almost on the brink of this "cesspool." In the near future the citizens and taxpayers of East Norwalk will be asked to send their children to this school, where during school hours they will breathe the miasmatic vapors arising from it, and during the recess time, while playing on the borders of this bacteriological laboratory," they will inspire the atmosphere contaminated by it. Over a year ago the attention of our selectmen was called to this nuisance and to the statute which gave them power to abate it without a cent of expense to the town in the end. The nuisance, however, still remains a menace to health, a disgrace to the town, and a public exhibition of the inertia of our selectmen when the highest interests of mankind are at stake—the prevention of disease, the preservation of life.

The subject of our milk supply is a most important one. In a report recently made by the New York City Board of Health, it was stated that  $16\frac{8}{10}$  per cent. of the cases examined by experts of that department were condemned after being subjected to the tuberculin test.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commission report that 28 per cent. of the cattle examined had tuberculosis. If the disease prevails to such an alarming extent among the cattle of New York and Massachusetts, it is reasonable to assume that it prevails to a corresponding extent among the cattle of our own State. I am satisfied that milk from diseased cows has been and is being sold in Norwalk. Most of the milk sold here comes from adjoining towns over which your health officer has no jurisdiction. Our milk dealers should be licensed, and before they are allowed to sell a quart of milk should be compelled to submit a report showing the condition of the cattle and the condition of the dairies from which their milk is secured. All of the cattle should be examined and the diseased ones condemned. Cleanliness of the cattle, attendants and surroundings should be enforced.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the public in general for their coöperation and the physicians for their promptness in reporting cases.

CITY OF NORWICH—DR. C. E. STARK, *Health Officer*.

During the past year this city has been unusually free from epidemics of any kind, and in fact the various contagious diseases which are common to this climate have been less in number and of a lighter form than usual.

The city's garbage is placed in the Yantic river and covered with street sweepings and earth from excavations. In this way it is well cared for and the city is constantly adding to its land.

Our sewers discharge into the Yantic, Shetucket and Thames rivers.

The school-houses and public buildings are in very good sanitary condition.

The water supply of the city has been excellent during the past year.

The city is each year adding some to its many miles of sewers, yet there is urgent need that more of our streets should be provided with sewers.

The milk supply, which is from the farms in the immediate vicinity, is excellent.

I can report that the general sanitary condition of our city is very satisfactory.

TOWN OF NORWICH—DR. E. H. LINNELL, *Health Officer*.

During the past twelve months thirty-three cases of contagious disease have been reported to the health officer, five more than during the preceding twelve months. This does not include those occurring within the city limits. There has been no epidemic of any kind with the exception of the typhoid fever occurring in Yantic in October last. These cases were of a severe type, four of the seven proving fatal. An effort was made at once to discover the cause of the disease, and it was ascertained that all but one of the cases occurred in families using the water from three wells which were all similarly situated and presumably contaminated with sewage. These wells were all closed until it could be ascertained positively whether they were thus polluted. Specimens of the water from each well were sent to the State chemist for analysis, and in the meantime the milk supply was

also investigated and found unobjectionable. In due time the report from the State chemist was received declaring all the wells to be so thoroughly contaminated as to be unfit for use. They were therefore ordered to be permanently discontinued. The Yantic Woollen Company seconded me in my efforts, and sank artesian wells in place of the condemned ones, thus providing a supply of pure water for their operatives, and no further cases of typhoid in this village have come to my knowledge.

This circumstance illustrates the value of the work of the health officer when intelligently aided and supplemented by the proper authorities. I wish also, in this connection, to commend the prompt and efficient manner in which the Ponemah Company in Taftville enforce my sanitary regulations for the protection of their employees, by isolation of contagious cases, and thorough disinfection of houses, etc. It is often difficult to secure observance of the rules adopted for the prevention of contagion. An instance of recent occurrence will illustrate this point. A case of scarlet fever was reported to me. I visited it promptly, placed the card announcing the existence of the disease upon the door, and left printed directions in regard to isolation of the patient, the use of disinfectants, etc. In course of time I was notified that the patient had recovered and I was requested to remove the quarantine. I received no statement directly from the attending physician, as is expected, saying that desquamation had ceased, and as the interval since the case was first reported was shorter than the average time required for complete recovery, I went again to the house to satisfy myself that it was proper to remove the restrictions. I was then informed that the child had gone out of town on a visit. In spite of such carelessness and disregard of instructions, but few cases have occurred that could be traced to a case previously reported to me, and I desire to thank publicly the various physicians in town who have notified me promptly of cases coming under their observation, and so have aided me in my endeavors to protect the public and arrest the extension of malignant diseases.

At the same time I wish to emphasize the necessity of impressing upon families and individuals the importance not only of obeying instructions during the height of the disease, but of maintaining strict isolation until the cards have been removed, and permission has been received from the health officer to resume ordinary habits of life and intercourse with others. It would be

very helpful, also, if personal inspection of the patient by the attending physician were the rule in all cases before notification of recovery.

In addition to the severe cases of typhoid fever at Yantic, to which reference has been made, eight other cases have occurred in different parts of the town. There were, also, ten cases of scarlet fever, four of measles, and four of diphtheria. It will be noticed that there have been more cases of typhoid fever than of any other contagious disease, and many more than in the previous year, in which only three cases were reported.

There have been very few reports of nuisances.

OLD LYME—DR. W. H. H. WALLACE, *Health Officer*.

The town has been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the past year. Two cases of scarlet fever, one in each of the private schools being all, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping cough. There were no deaths from the above diseases. Cases of scarlet fever were isolated at once and quarantine established, after recovery there was thorough disinfection. There was no spread of the disease in either case. The source of contagion could not be traced. There has been no typhoid fever during the year. Malarial fevers have been unusually prevalent.

*Disposal of Garbage.*—Mainly by fire.

*Disposal of Sewage.*—Cesspools.

*Public provision for Contagious Diseases.*—None.

*Sanitary Condition of School-houses.*—Good.

*Sanitary Condition of Public Buildings.*—Good.

*Water Supply.*—Wells.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

No precautions in regard to milk supply.

OLD SAYBROOK—DR. JOHN H. GRANNISS, *Health Officer*.

Very little of sanitary import has occurred in this town since my last report.

There have been but two cases of scarlet fever, both of which were of mild type and complete recovery. One isolated case of laryngeal diphtheria, which died after two days' illness in spite of antitoxin and intubation. Also a few scattered cases of whooping cough of moderate severity. The death-rate was eighteen per one thousand.



No concerted measures for disposal of garbage or sewage have been adopted. No public provision for care of contagious diseases exists. The sanitary condition of the school-houses and other public buildings is good. There is no public water supply and no special precautions are taken with regard to milk supply.

ORANGE—DR. JOHN F. BARNETT, *Health Officer*.

The following shows the monthly reports of contagious and infectious diseases, to the town health officer, from Aug. 31, 1896 :

*Measles*.—Five cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Twenty-one cases.

*Diphtheria and Membranous Croup*.—Twenty-eight cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Five cases.

*Deaths ; contagious diseases and other causes*.—Ninety-nine cases.

It will be seen by the above that our death rate for the past year was in excess of the preceding one. Though there were but fifty-nine reported cases of contagious disease, against seventy-five for the preceding twelve months, yet the fatality was far greater. The reason for this lies in the fact, that diphtheria and membranous croup have prevailed to an unusual extent, causing ten deaths.

*Measles*.—Only five cases have been reported during the year, against fifty-two in 1896. It is probable that others have occurred which have not been reported to the health officer. Many are inclined to the belief that measles is a mild and benign disorder, and where no medical attendant is employed, and ignorance of our sanitary rules exists, the disease is not reported. As measles is the most contagious of eruptive fevers, and for this reason the most apt to spread from primary cases, prompt compliance with our rules is imperative. The value of quarantine and other means of prevention, unanswerably proves that this contagion can be checked. If prompt measures are taken with first cases to isolate and disinfect, there is no doubt but that a spread can be completely controlled. When we consider that from its frequent and wide-spread epidemics the death-rate is a large one, prompt compliance with sanitary rules for its restriction cannot be urged too strongly, for the sake of others who may be exposed, and the schools which so easily become infected.



*Scarlet Fever.*—Though this disease has prevailed to a large extent during the year, yet it is gratifying that no deaths have occurred. Most all of our cases can be traced to outside contagion, and preventive measures have effectually checked any spread from primary cases. If attending physicians and parents will coöperate in a strict quarantine, when scarlet fever occurs, the fatal and wide-spread epidemics of former years can be prevented and controlled.

*Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.*—Our record for the past year is twenty-eight cases with ten deaths.

From a neglected case in the early spring, diphtheria obtained a foothold in the Brown street school, and several children soon came down with the disease. Fifty per cent. of those attacked died. Prompt measures were taken to stamp it out, and the Brown street school was closed and disinfected, but since this outbreak—except in July—not a month has gone by without some reported cases. In the early part of August a fresh invasion and some spread of the disease occurred, but its continuance seems now to be mastered, though we are anxiously awaiting future reports. Where “antitoxin of diphtheria” has been used, in proper strength and at the proper time, the results have been most gratifying. No matter how severe the attack may seem, within the first forty-eight hours from its inception, the antitoxin appears to be a certain cure. Later than the third or fifth day it is of doubtful value. Any case, or any suspected case, should receive prompt attention. An hour’s delay means either a painful and lingering illness or the loss of a valuable life.

*Typhoid Fever.*—We are glad to say this year as in previous ones, that this disease has not greatly prevailed. Five cases with two deaths is the record, but as at least two of the five cases reported were malarial fevers with typhoid symptoms, the awful percentage of mortality can be realized when this dread disease gains a foothold. Typhoid fever is infectious, and is apt to be spread from the carrying of its germs to media, or localities, where they grow and increase. Contaminated drinking water and milk, and food unfit for human consumption; carelessness in the care of those sick with the disease, and the imperfect destruction of the germs in discharges, utensils and clothing; these are the causes of those localized and fatal outbreaks which are too frequently occurring. We can well congratulate

ourselves on our comparative freedom for years from this dangerous disorder, but every effort should be made in the direction of sanitary improvements so that its germs cannot gain a lodgement.

*Malaria.*—This disease in many forms has been more than unusually prevalent.

Whatever may be its exact cause, certainly the conditions during the past twelve months have been favorable to its production. We have taken pains to study this disease with reference to its prevalence in different localities, and seasons, and the results are both interesting and instructive.

Malaria is more apt to attack the weak than the strong. Some temperaments and dispositions, regardless of strength, seems to be rarely free from it. Overwork, worry, and other diseases, favor it, and when it is once established, locality and surroundings have much to do with its continuance.

Bad drainage, improper sewage and garbage disposal, infected and impure drinking water and food, are almost always the invariable factors, if not in its production, certainly in its continuance; anyone's system can never be free from its baneful influence until these factors are eliminated. It is useless to rely upon quinine and other anti-malarials, if one's cesspool, well and residence are connected, and these conditions, from actual investigation, exist in a greater or less degree, where malaria is most prevalent and pernicious.

*Methods of Sewage and Garbage Disposal.*—Our town has at least a population of 6,000, the sections outside the borough being of course more sparsely inhabited.

It seems wrong that with this large and growing population, no public system of sewage and garbage disposal has been inaugurated. Though our growth is rapid, yet popular attention does not seem to be particularly aroused to the dangers of filth accumulation, which every year increases to a dangerous and threatening extent.

Stinking cesspools and half buried garbage heaps exist in nearly every homeyard, poisoning our natural water supply and increasing malarial and other diseases.

Every small yard that contains a cesspool and privy—and where is one that does not?—is apt to contain also, a well. With this association so general it is only a question of time before such serious unsanitary conditions will result in an amount

of endemic disease that will injure our good name and retard our growth.

The best class of our citizens should get together and discuss the outlook in the broad light of present and future interests.

Better, if we are unable to meet the expenses of sewers, to bond the town for those who will find the benefits equivalent for the burden of expense.

*Condition of Public Buildings.*—The sanitary condition of our public buildings, especially the schools, is fair ; and there is a disposition on the part of those maintaining them to take every reasonable precaution against infection.

*Water Supply.*—Little can be added to former reports as to the character of our water supply. The wells in the thickly settled portions of the borough are practically ruined by the cess-pool nuisance, and reliance must be had on the mains of the West Haven Water Company. This water has been and still is a source of complaint to many who are obliged to use it. It is a matter to be regretted that in taste and appearance—for most months in the year—it is far from acceptable. At times there is a perceptible odor and a disagreeable tendency to sedimentary deposit ; but chemical analysis does not condemn it for culinary or even drinking purposes. It is the best we have and our only recourse, and as it has shown some improvement in the past few years, it is to be hoped that in time we may look forward to an abundant supply of purer water for our homes.

*Milk Supply.*—The recent widespread agitation in the direction of a purer milk supply has already reached us, and this question is interesting both dealers and consumers. Before another year goes by there should be rules regulating this important matter in every town in the State. Those dealers who are honest and careful favor exacting strict observance of sanitary precautions in production and delivery of this universal and valuable article of food.

*Public Works of a Sanitary Nature.*—The public has done nothing in this direction except the work of the borough and select boards in the direction of necessary culverts ; but all efforts of the health officer to improve the sanitary conditions of different localities have been endorsed and supported.

The offensive swales near the grove on Thomas street will be further filled and graded, and the Old Field meadows ditched and drained before winter sets in.

A great number of nuisances injurious to public health have been abated, and on the whole, the sanitary work for the year has been satisfactory.

OXFORD—DR. LEWIS BARNES, *Health Officer*.

Only ten cases of contagious or infectious diseases were reported during the official year ending Sept. 1st: Of these, three proved fatal, viz: one of whooping cough, and two of diphtheria. The several foci of contagion were so well isolated that the secondary cases were limited to the one locality.

Apart from the foregoing my official attention has not been required.

Where there is a liability for a nuisance it is prevented, and a worse calamity possibly averted by the intelligent coöperation of the people.

Neighborly suggestions and timely threats as to unhealthy surroundings prove a great protection from pestilence, and thereby "stink" is becoming a most obsolete word in our language.

There were two outbreaks of measles, one of diphtheria and one of whooping cough.

For three years past scarlet fever has been unknown in this locality, and for an equal space of time membranous croup has not existed, but we have the asthenic and ataxic forms of influenza, which for the present supplant the acute inflammatory congestion of croup.

Typhoid fever has not occurred until now (Sept.), when there are two cases of a mild type on the outside limits of the town, eight miles apart. An excess of impure surface water, caused by the rainy season, is considered a source of the disease. All other primary cases of contagion as reported have been readily traced to contact with outside localities where the disease existed.

The death rate (20 to 1000) has been large, but not excessively so; and while this ratio might indicate otherwise, yet the standard of health has been high. Air and earth have favored the doctors, but the water in its excess must have caused the marked freedom from sickness. And old age (5 over 80), accidents and suicide (5 more) have been large factors in our mortality.

As to the disposal of garbage, we say that in our country towns it need not become a nuisance when properly utilized.

Our sewage, although sometimes conducted to cesspools, and again used in some cases for nearby irrigation and fertilization, is



mostly carried off by open surface drains, which are, as they generally exist, a detriment to contiguous wells,—a stench for the living apartments and a menace to the health of our homes.

While the farmer of to-day revels in the idea that he may buy assorted colonies of bacteria at the grocery store, so as to flavor his butter always alike; let him also know that he can cultivate the germs of continued years and perennial youth. The “Klon-dike” of our farmers is the dairy, and my observation for years is that “the milk supply” is clean and pure. The dairy products from Oxford are always in demand, because they are good and pure.

PLAINVILLE—DR. J. N. BULL, *Health Officer*.

Only one case of contagious disease reported for the entire year. This is an unusual record, and a cause for gratitude rather than pride, for reasonable doubt may be entertained if to any effort on our part for the improvement of our surroundings from a sanitary standpoint, is this pleasing result attributable. The general health of the town has been better than for several preceding years; malaria being the fruitful cause of sickness, though producing no directly fatal results, and this is a cause of disease but little influenced by sanitary measures. In fact mortality from hot weather diseases has for a number of years steadily diminished, and this is due to a more intelligent care given the young, especially to a more scientific feeding.

Your health officer could offer no suggestions for improvement of school-property. Complaints from that source are of overheating and improper ventilation. If the combined efforts of teachers, janitors and school visitors are not sufficient to prevent this overheating, necessitating opening of large windows, a different system of heating and ventilation should be introduced at whatever cost. This is an important matter.

It is a cause for regret that no addition has been made to our system of sewers and drains. The village is more densely populated, cesspools are multiplying, soil more and more contaminated by sewage, and there is danger in further postponement of these needed reforms. Hard surface-roads are a necessity and luxury: more important still a complete system of sewerage and drainage.

The usual number of nuisances were complained of and abated. Expenses of the year five dollars and fifty-cents.



PLYMOUTH—DR. M. P. ROBINSON, *Health Officer*.

This report is for the eight months from Jan., 1897, at which time I was appointed health officer for the town. With the exception of the first two months of the current year the town has been unusually free from contagious diseases. Owing to the excessive rainfall of the spring and summer months rheumatism and malarial disorders have been very prevalent. The death rate for the town has been small as compared with former years.

*Contagious Diseases.*—There have been reported to me but two cases of measles. During the early winter there was a general epidemic of German measles. A few cases were of a severe type, fortunately, however, of short duration. The quarantine was observed for these cases.

There were two cases of scarlet fever, both mild in character.

Of diphtheria, five cases; one imported from a neighboring town. Two cases occurred in the same family. Two were of a severe type, but all resulted in recovery.

No cases of whooping cough reported.

One case of typhoid fever.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, both fatal.

All houses in which the more contagious diseases have occurred were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and so far as can be ascertained no spread of the infection took place.

Garbage is disposed of by burying in the ground and by dumping in waste places. I have had occasion in one instance to remind that the roadside is not the proper place to dispose of garbage consisting of decaying vegetables and spoiled meat.

*Sewage.*—Sink drains opening on the surface, cesspools and vaults are about the only provision for sewage disposal. There are three or four private sewers in the town which receive the sewage of, perhaps a dozen families. A system of public sewers for the more thickly settled parts of the town is a thing greatly to be desired, but hardly feasible yet.

*Sanitary Condition of the School-houses.*—All the school-houses of the town have been examined by the health officer, and while some of the buildings were found in excellent condition, others were decidedly filthy, especially the water-closets and privies. A first-class system of automatic syphon water-closets is now being placed in the school building of District No. 2, doing away with the crude and unsanitary system heretofore in use.

The present plan will undoubtedly prove satisfactory and remove at least one serious liability to the spread of contagious and infectious diseases.

The other public buildings of the town are in good sanitary condition.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply is largely from wells except in Terryville, where most of the supply comes from the reservoir of The Terryville Water Company.

This water has been pronounced, from recent analyses by the State chemist, to be exceptionally pure and free from the usual contamination of reservoir water.

POMFRET—MR. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, *Health Officer*.

*Measles.*—Seven cases have been reported, three in one family at the same time, the other cases occurring at separate periods and in different sections of the town.

*Scarlet Fever.*—One case. Originated in another town in this county; quarantine enforced; no secondary cases occurred.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Three cases reported. One case originated in Hartford; the origin of the other cases unknown, but no connection with each other.

No other cases of contagious diseases reported.

Methods of garbage disposal is by carting away.

Only private methods of sewage disposal exist.

There is no public provision for care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of school-houses is generally good, though might be improved.

Water supply is from wells and springs and generally good.

*Nuisances.*—I have received complaints of two which were promptly removed.

PORTLAND—DR. FRANK E. POTTER, *Health Officer*.

The town of Portland has been remarkably free from contagious disease during the year ending September 1, 1897.

*Diphtheria.*—Three cases were reported. All were of a mild type. These cases were isolated in time of occurrence and in locality. One was reported in December, 1896; one in February, 1897, and the third in August, 1897.

*Membranous Croup.*—One fatal case occurred in October, 1896.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Five cases of typhoid fever were reported during the year. In every case the disease was contracted outside

of Portland. One case came from East Hampton in September, 1896. This was of a mild type. The second case, that of a young woman, contracted the disease while she was visiting in Springfield, Mass. This patient went through a typical course of the fever in Portland, during the months of January and February, 1897. The other three cases occurred during the month of July, 1897. Three young men employed upon the same boat used in the carrying trade between Portland and Hartford became sick with the disease at about the same time. One of the men said that they were inclined to attribute the source of infection to a well in Wethersfield, from which they all drank. Two of these patients were sent to the Hartford hospital for treatment, where one of them died. No other contagions reported.

In no case of a contagious disease, report and isolation of which is required, has a secondary one arisen. While in the case of German measles—a disease of so mild a course that isolation is impracticable—many secondary cases occurred during the winter and spring months.

*Malarial Fever.*—This disease has been unusually prevalent during the years of 1896 and 1897. I am inclined to attribute this to the wet summers rather than to the increased upturning of new soil, in the construction of better roads, extension of trolley lines, etc.

*Methods of Garbage Disposal and Results.*—Garbage is disposed of by means of heaps and composting. Some of the people are careful to bury their garbage or to cover it repeatedly with dry earth. In this way it is kept from being offensive. In a few instances complaint has arisen because the occupant of the premises neglected to cover it with earth.

*Methods of Sewage Disposal and Results.*—The methods of sewage disposal are by surface discharge and by cesspools. Since the introduction of a general and abundant water supply the cesspools are being filled to overflowing, and the ground in many parts of the town is becoming saturated with decomposing sewage. It seems that we shall soon reach the point, if we have not already reached it, where the construction of a public sewer will be an imperative necessity. More complaints arise each year from the unsatisfactory disposal of sewage and from defective drainage than from all other sources. A stagnant pond of water, in a field adjoining Main street, occasioned much complaint. This nuisance was removed, for the time being, by pumping out

the water with a fire engine and allowing the ground to become dry. It is to be hoped that an adequate drain will be provided for this and the adjoining low land on the side of the street in the immediate future.

I have received fourteen complaints of nuisances during the year. Most of them were against offensive garbage heaps, uncleaned privy vaults, improper disposal of sink drainage and the clogging of drains intended to carry away water from the surface of the ground. The nuisances complained of were abated when request was made to the proper persons, some temporarily, others permanently.

The school-houses as a rule are in good sanitary condition, especially the larger buildings. But there is a tendency to crowd too many scholars into some of the rooms. This will necessitate great care on the part of janitors and teachers in ventilating the rooms.

Portland has a most excellent water supply, and we are glad to note that the water mains are being extended every year. With this water supply we need only a general sewer to place the town in prime sanitary condition.

We have no sanitary inspection of the milk supply. But since about one-seventh of the human family die from some form of tubercular disease, and since milch-cows, herded in close stables, are known to be specially liable to tuberculosis, and as nearly every person uses milk in one form or another, it seems to be an imperative and just requirement that every herd in the State should be inspected and every diseased animal removed.

PRESTON—DR. O. F. HARRIS, *Health Officer*.

The past year, ending October 1st, 1897, there has been little sickness in the town.

*Measles*.—There have been four cases reported by physicians. I have no doubt but what there has been many more cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—There have been several cases reported. They were properly handled and extension of the disease prevented.

*Diphtheria*.—There have been several mild cases reported, and good results have followed from isolation and observance of sanitary laws.

No other contagious diseases have been reported.

Malaria has been very prevalent the past year, extending all over the town, undoubtedly due to the system of sewerage throughout the county, etc.



Garbage in the main cremated and buried.

Sewage in Bridge district piped to river, in the other districts, surface.

School-houses have all been inspected, cleansed, fumigated and otherwise put in a sanitary condition.

Water supply from springs of splendid water, and wells that vary in that respect according to locality.

*Milk Supply.*—Nothing has been done in regard to milk supply, but I propose to make a move in that direction in the near future backed by the county officer.

*Nuisances.*—There have been a large number of complaints entered. The same have been thoroughly investigated, and in all these complaints very few objections are raised, but on the contrary help and encouragement have been extended on all sides, making it very pleasant to perform such duty.

PROSPECT—MR. JOHN R. PLATT, *Health Officer.*

*Measles.*—There were four cases reported in March, and five in April. Several cases not reported. The first case was contracted in Cheshire. Cases were quarantined as far as possible.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Sixteen cases, three deaths; cannot trace the origin. Strict quarantine was required. The houses were fumigated and disinfected.

No other contagious diseases reported.

*Garbage.*—Is disposed of in the pig pen mostly.

*Method of Sewage.*—Surface.

*Public Provision for the care of Contagious Cases.*—None.

*Sanitary Condition of the School Houses.*—Good; they have been thoroughly fumigated.

*Sanitary Condition of Public Buildings.*—Very good.

*The Water Supply.*—Good; wells and springs.

There have been seven complaints of nuisances; all were promptly abated.

PUTNAM—DR. OMER LARUE, *Health Officer.*

In October, November and December, 1896, we had about twenty cases of typhoid fever besides those reported in July and August. In August and September of the present year we had numerous cases of typhoid fever. The disease did not attach to any particular place, but seemed to be disseminated all over the city. The number of the families, where we had these cases, and



who used city water and well water, was about equally divided. In the convent, where we had five cases and one case of cerebro-spinal fever, we found defective sewerage. In applying the smoke test to the sewer pipes we could see that they were leaking in the tile pipes under the basement floor. We had these pipes removed and replaced by well-fitting iron pipes with molten lead joints.

In April and May four cases of scarlet fever were reported, three of whom were at the County Orphans' Home.

We had at the same time a true epidemic of measles which lasted to July.

In September a few cases of scarlet fever were reported. As the first three cases were children belonging to the Fifth District school, we had this school fumigated and disinfected.

We had a few cases of diphtheria and croup during the year.

From twenty-five to thirty complaints for nuisances have been received, for which inspections were made and orders for their abatement have been issued.

As I have very often remarked in previous reports, we have a public water supply and no system of sewerage but the common cesspools. Even cleaning these three or four times a year will not stop them from overflowing. These cesspools are generally well covered up with boards and loam on top. We have remarked that in many houses, where we had typhoid fever cases, there were no traps under the sinks. The sewer gas had no chance to escape but through the sewer pipe going into the house. This, in our opinion, has been the cause of many cases of typhoid fever.

#### REDDING—DR. ERNEST H. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897, there have been fewer cases of contagious disease reported during the past year than in previous years, and as a rule these have been milder in character. The number of cases is as follows :

*Measles*.—Twenty-one cases.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases.

No case of scarlet fever has occurred during the year, which is certainly very unusual.

Malarial diseases have been rather more prevalent than usual during the past summer, possibly on account of the dampness of the season ; none of these, however, have been of severe type.

The school-houses and outhouses connected with them have been cleaned and put in order during the past month, as is usually done before the opening of school.

Complaints of nuisances have been investigated. I find people generally ready and willing to abate a nuisance when attention is called to it.

In December last a sample of beef, on examination, proved to be badly infected with tuberculosis. It was found on inquiry that two quarters from this animal had already been sold but had not been used. These were ordered to be taken back to the seller, and with the rest of the animal were destroyed by him. The attention of the cattle commissioners was called to the matter with the result that the herd was tested with tuberculin. Several of the cows were found to be infected and were killed.

RIDGEFIELD—DR. W. E. WEED, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31st, 1897, there has been reported to me the following contagious diseases :

*Measles*.—Six cases.

*Diphtheria*.—One case.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases.

The case of diphtheria, and the two cases of typhoid fever, were not of local origin, but were contracted in other towns.

Three of the measles cases occurred at "Life Farm," where children are brought from New York during the summer months, but by promptly isolating these cases, returning the remainder of the children to their homes, and thoroughly fumigating the premises, a further spread of the disease was prevented. No other contagious diseases reported.

The method of disposing of garbage is as each family thinks is most convenient.

Sewage is discharged into cesspools or on the surface.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses and public buildings is good.

The water supply is from wells and springs, and is of good quality throughout the year.

No public works of a sanitary nature have been undertaken during the year.

There have been no precautions taken in regard to the milk supply.

ROCKVILLE—MESSRS. WILLIAM H. JONES, WILLIAM ROGERS,  
GEORGE FOWLER, *Health Committee*.

The general health has been fair. We have not had any very severe cases of any disease. We had seventeen cases of scarlet fever, and as soon as the cases were reported to the board of health the house was quarantined and a careful watch kept until such times as the doctor in attendance ordered it off, the house fumigated with sulphur, chloride of lime and white-wash before we would allow people to enter. The fever was not confined to any one ward. There were cases in each ward. We cannot trace it.

*Diphtheria*.—Only one case, which was taken care of and stopped. Unknown cause.

*Typhoid Fever*.—We have had five cases; none fatal; care taken in all cases. These cases also were on high ground. Cause unknown.

*Garbage Disposal*.—We have a dumping ground about one mile from the city, which is burnt up.

*Sewer Disposal*.—Empties in a large lot, that drains into a river about one and a half mile from center city. Have had no complaint from any quarter.

*Contagious Cases*.—No provisions made for such.

*Sanitary Conditions*.—School-houses very good. Three schools connected with sewer.

*Sanitary Condition of Public Buildings*.—Very good.

*Water Supply*.—Is most excellent.

*Public Works*.—There has been a very great change, all inducing for the public health. No precaution with regard to milk supply, which the committee think there ought to be. The committee highly recommend the use of sulphate of iron, also lime as a strong disinfectant. (The sulphate of iron is a weak disinfectant.—C. A. L.)

ROCKY HILL—DR. F. L. BURR, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*.—One case reported.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Five cases, origin unknown.

Diphtheria was reported in three families, and in each case was confined to the family where it first originated. Five cases, none fatal. Sanitary conditions in most cases good. In two cases the origin was attributed to neglected untrapped sink drains. The disease was of a mild type.

No other contagious disease reported.

There have been but two complaints of a nuisance reported, which were promptly abated.

The sanitary condition of school-houses and other public buildings fairly good.

The health of our town has been remarkably good during the past year; mortality rate very low; while we have witnessed the almost complete submerging of the town, also the complete occupation of said town by that old-time pest "mosquito," yet I have heard of no cases of sickness due to either.

Public works of sanitary influence—macadamized roads.

ROXBURY—DR. L. J. PONS, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending Sept. 1, 1897.

*Measles*.—Five cases, origin uncertain; these cases were lighter than those of last year.

*Whooping Cough*.—Ten cases, imported from New Milford; most of them severe.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases, all mild, origin doubtful.

During the months of December and January about 75 cases of grip or epidemic influenza occurred; symptoms differed considerable from other years, and milder. No other contagious diseases reported.

Garbage and sewage disposals are similar to those used during the past fifty or one hundred years.

We have no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses is better than formerly, but there is still room for improvement.

The sanitary condition of our public buildings is good.

The water supply is much the same as during the past, mostly from wells and a few springs, and as a rule, good.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

I am not aware of any special precautions or regulations regarding the milk supply; nearly all of the milk goes to the local creamery.

SALEM—DR. CHARLES F. CONGDON, *Health Officer*.

During the past year the only contagious disease in the town was measles.

The disease was brought from New York by a child on a visit to that city, and taken by two others in the same family. The disease was confined to these three cases, and did not spread.

The condition of the school-houses is generally good with one exception. In that, the seats face the light from the windows all around the room. I am sorry to say that no amount of advice seems to do any good in the matter. The children must sit and blink at the sun, as others have done for the past fifty years.

The conditions of the town remain as reported in former years, and are probably in as good condition as any other thinly settled community.

SALISBURY—DR. WM. B. BISSELL, *Health Officer*.

There have been eight cases of measles reported. All were mild in type and their origin was not traced.

Scarlet fever appeared in February and October, one case in each month. Both cases were contracted out of town.

A slight epidemic of whooping cough occurred in Amesville, one of our villages, during November and December, with a single isolated case in February. There were no deaths.

Four cases of typhoid fever were reported during December, each occurring in a different part of the township, so far removed from one another that no connection could be traced between them.

There is no systematic disposal of garbage.

Sewage is disposed of by surface and cesspool.

Our school-houses and public buildings are in as good sanitary condition as can be obtained at present.

The water supply is in general furnished by springs and wells, with the exception of our two largest villages, Lakeville and Salisbury, which are jointly supplied from a public dam.

SAYBROOK (DEEP RIVER)—DR. EDWIN BIDWELL, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been one of general good health.

No contagious diseases have occurred in my practice, and but one case of measles has been reported to me, and that case was contracted out of town.

But very few nuisances have been reported, and these have been promptly abated.

A general improvement in our village in looks and sanitary condition has been quite marked for the past two or three years.



The garbage is deposited on a place provided for it by the town.

No public provision is made for contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of our graded school building and town hall is good.

The water supply is from wells and fairly good.

Good milk is supplied to the town; I occasionally inspect the place it is mostly derived from.

SCOTLAND—DR. D. L. ROSS, *Health Officer*.

I have the honor to report for the past year, 3 cases of typhoid fever, 2 cases of scarlet fever, also 2 cases of measles. The scarlet fever cases I had quarantined, the houses fumigated, and there was no spread of the disease. Otherwise the town has been in general health good.

SEYMOUR—DR. F. A. BENEDICT, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending Aug. 31st, 1897, the town has been very fortunate in regard to the number of cases of contagious and infectious diseases which have occurred.

The number of complaints of nuisances, etc., have also been comparatively few; only one written and seven verbal complaints have been received.

The causes of most of the complaints have been pig pens and cesspools, which have been inspected and ordered abated.

Through the spring months there were a few scattering cases of measles, but nothing which could be called an epidemic. The cases were all of a mild type and subsided after a few weeks.

Last October one case of diphtheria developed. At that time there were a considerable number of cases of this disease in Ansonia. The young lady had made a visit there a short time previous to her sickness, and it seemed reasonable to think that she in some way came in contact with the disease at that time.

This case was followed by a second in the same house, the second being a sister who assisted in caring for the first. At about the same time another case appeared in the next house about twenty or thirty feet distant. There had been more or less direct communication between the two houses and in all probability the disease was conveyed in this way to the second house. No other cases followed. In April one other case occurred in the southern

part of the town. Some of this patient's relatives in another town had been sick with the disease, and as he had been to the house only a few days before there is not much question about the cause in this case.

Two cases of typhoid fever developed last October. They were some distance apart, being in different parts of the town, and it was impossible to state the cause. No secondary cases followed. One other case was reported the last day of the year (Aug. 31st, 1897). In this case the patient had been away to the shore about two weeks previous. Another member of the party was taken with the same disease on the same day.

No other contagious diseases reported.

In regard to the disposal of garbage, no public provision is made, neither are there any public sewers.

No public provision is made for cases of contagious disease.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is good. They are cleaned and put in good order each summer.

The water supply is from private sources, such as wells, cisterns, etc., and although the town is very greatly in need of public water nothing has been done towards obtaining it.

No public works of a sanitary nature have been undertaken during the year, and no special precautions are taken in regard to the milk supply.

SHARON—DR. ROBERT P. KNIGHT, *Health Officer*.

I have performed the routine duties of my office since my appointment, and there is nothing of special interest to report.

SHERMAN—DR. JOHN N. WOODRUFF, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31st, 1897.

During the winter months an epidemic of measles prevailed through the center and northern portion of the town, there were probably nearly or quite one hundred cases. The disease was brought from New Milford, and a large number of cases broke out before notification was given to your health officer. Quarantine was not enforced. Fortunately there was not a single death, the epidemic being mild in character. In the month of August there were four more cases, which were brought from the town of New Fairfield. These were isolated, being in one family. All recovered.

There has been four cases of typhoid fever within our borders during the year. The disease was brought from Danbury.

There has been no other case of either contagious or infectious disease reported within our limits, with the exception of one or two mild cases of whooping cough.

The disposition of garbage is like all country towns, a sort of go-as-you-please way of dumping wherever it may be convenient, although a few of our citizens resort to burning.

Sewage is disposed of on the surface by drains and privy vaults.

There is no public provision for contagious disease.

The school-houses and buildings belonging thereto have been inspected and put in a good sanitary condition.

Water supply is from wells and springs and of good quality.

There has been no public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The usual precautions in regard to our milk supply have been taken. Our dairies produce good milk from our pastures, which are well watered by springs and running streams, and the milk is sent to market in clean cans, and our herds are free from sickness or disease of any kind.

SIMSBURY—DR. C. M. WOOSTER, *Health Officer*.

The list of contagious diseases occurring in the town for the year is very small, and the year has been one of general good health.

During the month of December nine cases of measles were reported as occurring in the western part of the town.

There have been a few cases of whooping cough, but they were not reported.

No other contagious fevers have been reported or come to my knowledge during the year.

The few complaints of nuisances during the year have been abated when suggestions were made to the parties concerned.

SOUTHBURY—DR. JOHN M. SHEPHERD, *Health Officer*.

Since my appointment as health officer on January 28th, 1897, the following contagious diseases have occurred in this town:

*Scarlet Fever*.—Seven cases, no deaths.

*Diphtheria*.—One case, no death.

*Whooping Cough.*—Four cases, no deaths.

There have been no other contagious cases.

The first case of scarlet fever occurred in the home of a very poor family where isolation of the patient was impossible. Four cases occurred in this household and the origin of the disease I was unable to ascertain. The next two cases occurred in adjoining houses and the last case two miles distant. In the last case I was unable to determine the means of transmission of the disease, as quarantine and isolation was carried out in all cases except in the first four cases, where isolation of patients was impossible. The houses or apartments in all cases were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated under my supervision.

Garbage is disposed of by individual families and no complaints have been received regarding the same.

The school-houses are in fair condition and have been fumigated as suggested by the State Board of Health.

One complaint of two dead horses was received. The owner of said horses being in destitute circumstances, the horses were disposed of by the selectmen at my request.

The rules established by the town health officer and approved by the State Board of Health have been posted for three days on the town sign-posts and recorded in the town clerk's office in compliance with the law.

There are no public provisions made for the care of contagious diseases.

The water supply is obtained from wells and springs.

There is one creamery operated in town, and everything pertaining to the same is of the most improved and sanitary order. The only factory has been closed for over one year. The two butchers in town obtain considerable meat from the wholesale markets, and the butchering done by them is limited, the situation of their buildings regarding running water is good.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK—DR. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer.*

I received my appointment as health officer for the city last February. The general health of the city is, I believe, much better than a year ago. We have been remarkably free from infectious diseases, considering the prevalence of such diseases in other cities. According to reports received from the attending physicians there have been five cases of diphtheria, three cases of scarlet fever, and one of measles. Of the diphtheria cases two oc-

curred in one family, origin of primary case undetermined. Of the remaining cases one was contracted from a supposed case of tonsilitis. The source of the other two cases were not ascertained. The origin of one case of scarlet fever was in Norwalk. The source of the other two were not determined. The origin of the case of measles was unknown.

Malaria in its various forms has been unusually prevalent.

The garbage nuisance still exists. It is allowed to accumulate in the back yards until its presence becomes unbearable, and then it is usually removed to the suburbs and dumped on some vacant lot or non-frequented highway. The city should make provision for a proper collection and disposal of it.

A sanitary inspection has been made of the Franklin street school and the Knudsen building. The ventilation of the Franklin street school was defective. The building is at the present time undergoing reconstruction. The Knudsen building is in every way unsuitable for a school and should not be used for such a purpose.

Our milk dealers are required to be licensed. An ordinance, however, should be passed compelling them to submit a report showing the condition of the cattle and dairies from which their milk is secured. The subject of our milk supply is of paramount importance.

SOUTH WINDSOR—DR. HENRY A. DEANE, *Health Officer*.

I have the honor of submitting the following statement of work done during my term of office, which began July 1 and fills out the unexpired service of the late incumbent, Dr. Charles L. Blakeslee. The doctor left no records by which I can collate any report of the town's condition previous to the above date.

On consulting the records of the registrar I find there was no epidemic of any kind during the year, judging from the number of deaths, there being only one each of phthisis pulmonalis, tub meningitis and membranous croup. The remaining deaths were all non-contagious.

Only one case of contagious disease was reported since July 1. This was a case of typhoid fever. Boy, 13 years old; cause, on inspection, proved to be defective drainage of house sewage. Traps were supplied for the three sinks and a deep ditch dug to convey sewage into lot adjoining and hence to brook.

The town has no public sewers, and the numerous open cess-



pools are a constant menace to the residents. Nature has provided for the drainage of a large proportion of our houses, but too many are on a level that admit of no adequate discharge.

The school-houses have been visited and as a rule are in good condition. Too many of them are badly planned and have little or no ventilation.

The rules of the board have been duly posted on the several sign-posts of the town.

There has been no complaint made by any citizen of a public nuisance during my term of office.

Water supply is, as a rule, by means of wells, no public supply.

No public works of any kind have been built during the year.

No precautions are used in supplying milk.

SPRAGUE—DR. T. I. STANTON, *Health Officer*.

The town of Sprague is one of the healthiest towns in the State. During the year ending August 1st, 1897, not a contagious or infectious disease reported to the health officer. The death rate is unexceptionally low.

The inhabitants were so scattered that there was practically no chance of garbage being collected.

Disposal of sewage is top of the ground, with the exception of the Convent school, which has the Beaver brook for its outlet.

Public provisions for contagious diseases are guaranteed, and if in need of a pest house it so provides.

Our school buildings are in the best sanitary condition.

We have no public buildings as yet to look after.

The water supply is from the best and purest wells; we have had no need of public sanitary works. Nature has done all for us and will need help from no other source unless our population becomes greatly increased.

Our parks are the fields and woods in the virgin state.

There is no need of any precaution in our milk supply.

STAFFORD AND BOROUGH OF STAFFORD SPRINGS—DR. FRANK L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

For the year closing August 31st, 1897.

*Measles*.—There have been nine cases of this disease reported during the past year, 3 of which occurred in the borough, 2 at West Stafford, and 4 at Staffordville; of these 9 cases, the origin

of all except 2 cases reported from the borough could be directly traced. None of these proved fatal.

*Scarlet Fever.*—There has been quite a severe epidemic of this disease, 40 cases during a period of about seven months, all but three of which occurred in the borough. Of those outside, one was at West Stafford, one at Staffordville and one at Stafford St. The first case occurred in the latter part of October, in the borough. Of these 40 cases 5 were fatal, either from the disease itself or its complications and sequelæ, three deaths occurring in one family, and all five in the borough. Most careful investigation failed to surely fix the origin of the disease. Three of the rooms in the town grades of the borough schools were closed from 2 to 6 weeks. The houses wherein the disease occurred were placarded and quarantined. This matter of quarantine is in some instances hard to enforce, as some, having no fear of the disease, cannot understand why others should fear it, not realizing that the quarantine is not so much for their protection as to prevent the spread of the disease, but on the whole people have been very reasonable in the matter.

*Diphtheria.*—But three cases of this disease have been reported, one at Stafford Street in November, and two in the borough in April, one of the latter cases was particularly severe and obstinate, it being more than 3 weeks before the throat cleared up. No deaths, however, occurred.

*Membranous Croup.*—Two cases of this disease occurred, both in the month of March; one at Staffordville, proving quickly fatal, and one at the borough which recovered.

*Whooping Cough.*—But 2 cases have been reported, although there is no doubt others have occurred. In the majority of these cases no physician is called, hence they are not reported. The new health rules requiring house-holders to report should bring more of them to notice.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Comes second on the list as to frequency of occurrence, 8 cases having been recorded, 5 being in the borough, 1 at "Hydeville" and 2 at Staffordville, all occurring in October and November, 2 proving fatal. Two of these eight cases were in the same family at an interval of 25 days. The prevalence of the disease could not be regarded as an epidemic.

The method of disposing of garbage, old papers, etc., pursued by our merchants, seems to be to find some convenient spot beside the highway and dump the matter there, the result being

a most unsightly heap of rubbish from which often emanates a most offensive odor. The practice has been discontinued within the town limits, the "river road" in the town of Ellington being the locality in which this slovenly and disgraceful practice is now carried on.

*Sewage.*—The borough is provided with a partial sewerage system which has during the past summer been extended quite a distance, and which is discharged into the river, with apparently no ill results. It is much to be regretted that all the dwelling houses on the line of the sewer cannot be connected therewith, thus doing away with all privies, cesspools, and top-of-the-ground drainage, etc.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is as good as can be expected under the circumstances, although the time must surely come when the borough school building at least must be connected with the sewer.

The water supply of the borough is good, and the decrease in the amount of sickness, particularly of the typhoid type, since the introduction of the aquaduct system, is most marked, the outlying districts of the town are supplied mostly by wells.

No particular precaution is taken in regard to the milk supply, although the introduction of the sanitary milk tickets is much to be commended, as the old milk tickets were to say the least unwholesome.

#### CITY OF STAMFORD—DR. J. F. ROWELL, *Health Officer.*

We have had several cases of contagious and infectious disease during the year, but with a very small death rate. The majority of the cases have been diphtheria.

The city provides a ground for the disposal of garbage and night soil.

At present but a portion of the city is sewered. A movement, however, is on foot to construct new mains and in a short time we will have, I hope, a system that will be a credit to our city.

Public care of contagious diseases is by quarantine, placarding houses, etc., and is effectual to a degree. The city should own an institution for the care of these cases.

All the schools are in first class sanitary condition.

With few exceptions water is obtained from public mains. No precaution is taken as to milk supply.

TOWN OF STAMFORD—DR. FRANCIS J. ROGERS, *Health Officer*.

The number of cases of contagion reported has been small, consisting of eleven, all very mild types of scarlet fever. No measles, diphtheria, croup, whooping cough or typhoid fever.

The disposition of garbage and sewerage is by the primitive method of cesspools, and a place for swill in the corner of the yard or other handy but unsightly spot on the premises.

All refuse when not fed to swine, should be disposed of in some way so that it will not offend the senses of smell, or sight or both. The best method by far to do away with such material is by burning.

No method has been as yet proposed for the care of contagious cases, but we hope in the near future to have a different story to tell, for with the spacious grounds of the City Hospital and with the facilities at hand for taking care of such, it is only natural and up to the requirements of the time, that such a place should be prepared immediately, and not wait until the blight of contagion has settled over us.

All public buildings, including school-houses, are in first class condition, sanitarily speaking.

The water supply is either from the city water pipes or the well. That from the city pipes is of the first quality, but could be very much improved, and ought of right to be filtered before it is let into the pipes for use.

The milk supply is, as of old, very good of the kind, but should be inspected, but the citizens of Stamford have a strong faith in Providence in regard to the milk they drink, for they close their eyes and hope that the honest farmer will chain his pumps, shingle his cows and refrain from feeding swill to his stock.

STERLING—DR. O. W. BATES, *Health Officer*.

The town of Sterling has been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the year past.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case has been reported, cause not apparent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eight cases have been reported, mostly of a mild nature. The origin of this disease was apparently out of town. We arrested its spread, with the exception of one instance, where the orders given by the health officer were disregarded.

No other cases of contagious diseases were reported, and I think no others occurred, as the physicians are now very prompt in reporting cases under their care.

Our death rate has been also exceedingly small for the past year, being for the whole year only 12 per mille.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses is fairly good. They have been thoroughly disinfected during the year.

No deaths have occurred from any contagious disease.

On the whole the conditions are favorable for the establishment of a thorough system of sanitary regulation in the town, as the efforts of your health officer are meeting with a more hearty coöperation from the public each year.

BOROUGH OF STONINGTON—DR. C. O. MAINE, *Health Officer*.

The health of the borough of Stonington for the past year has been quite good.

We have been quite free from epidemics.

*Scarlet Fever*.—A few sporadic cases during the spring and summer, generally of a mild type.

All necessary and practical means by quarantine, isolation and disinfection are used to prevent the spread of the disease.

We have a number of cases of whooping cough at present.

During the latter part of September we had two cases of typhoid fever, both cases young men in the same family, type average. Have made many inquiries regarding the cause, but have found none.

No other reports of contagious diseases.

Garbage removed by swill boy two or three times each week.

A few families have sewerage to the shore, the rest by cesspool.

Sanitary condition of school-house and other public buildings quite good.

Water supply from reservoir.

TOWN OF STONINGTON—DR. O. M. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

During the past year 39 cases of scarlet fever have been reported to me ; 26 cases of measles, 5 cases of diphtheria and 4 cases of typhoid fever. These were mostly of a mild type. The origin of the cases of scarlet fever and measles occurring in the eastern part of the town was not determined.

One hundred and forty-one deaths have occurred in the town



during the year ; 43 of these cases were in Stonington borough, 70 in Pawcatuck, 12 in Mystic, and 16 in other parts of the town.

The large number of deaths in the Pawcatuck district would seem to show that the needful sanitary measures were not at all times taken. Surely such a percentage of deaths should influence the people to support all wholesome sanitary measures and to provide better facilities for the disposal of garbage and sewage.

No public provision has been made by the town for their disposal.

Only a few school-houses have been examined during the year, and while it is believed their general sanitary condition is good, still more care of the outhouses, and a better water supply, is strongly advised.

Mystic, Stonington and Pawcatuck have public water works, and it is believed that the supply of water is ample and of good quality.

No precautions have been taken in regard to milk supply.

The new rules approved by the State Board of Health have been published in the Stonington Mirror and recorded in the town records.

STRATFORD—DR. G. F. LEWIS, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases have been reported during the year ending August 31st, 1897 :

*Measles*.—One case.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases.

*Diphtheria*.—Twenty-eight cases.

*Whooping Cough*.—Thirteen cases.

No other contagious diseases have been reported.

In October four cases of diphtheria occurred in one of the rooms in our school. The four cases were in as many different families living in different portions of the town, and the disease, which soon amounted to a small epidemic, bid fair to increase throughout the town. Prompt isolation and thorough disinfection prevented it from spreading. The new cases were confined for the most part to the families first affected. The source of the disease was evidently in the school and must have been from a case so mild as not to be recognized, for the sanitary condition of the school was excellent. The room was closed, fumigated and disinfected.

The death rate during the year 1896 was much lower than the

average, being only 13.1, with average death rate for the State at 18.3, which goes to show that last year when the death rate was high, was an exceptional year.

There are a few private garbage collectors who carry the garbage which they collect to farms on the outskirts of the village. There is no public disposal of garbage.

Sewers are much needed in the town. The public health demands them. Since the town has been supplied with water, it is impossible to dispose of sewage without a system of sewers. The present cesspool method is dangerous to the public health.

We have no isolation hospital.

The sanitary condition of our school-houses is excellent.

The public buildings in the town are also in good sanitary condition.

The Bridgeport Hydraulic Company have laid their water pipes through the principal streets of the town, thus insuring a good water supply.

No public precautions are taken in regard to milk supply.

Very few complaints have been made of nuisances.

SUFFIELD—DR. JARVIS K. MASON, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending September 1st, 1897.

With the exception of mild epidemic of diphtheria and German measles in the winter and spring, and latterly by diarrhœal diseases, the year has been remarkably healthy.

Was notified of a case of scarlatina Sept. 18th, '96. The patient, a girl of 10 years, had lately returned from a visit in Ashburnham, Mass., where she may have contracted the disease, or more probably on the cars, returning. But this is conjectural. Patient was immediately isolated in an upper chamber with a single attendant, and the other children sent away to Worcester, Mass.—not returning till after sister's convalescence, when the bedding and many other articles had been burned, and the sick room thoroughly cleansed and renovated, with subsequent fumigation of the house. No other cases occurred in the family or neighborhood. Two months later was notified of a case in Mapleton: that of a girl 6 years old. From some slight intercourse between the members of the two families, weeks after the convalescence of the first patient and the raising of the quarantine, it is just possible, but not very probable, that this second case was contracted from the first—no other source of contagion

being known. With the use of the same treatment and precautionary measures narrated in the first case, this patient also made a good recovery, and no other case occurred in the family, although several children remained at home.

About this time, Nov. 16th, a case of diphtheria occurred in West Suffield. Some days previous two other children of the family had complained of "sore throat," which might have been diphtheroid, but not serious enough to confine them to the bed. This third case, however, in a girl of 6, soon took on a more serious form, and ultimately proved fatal. January 27th another case was reported in West Suffield, in a family which had recently moved there from Springfield. Whether they brought the disease with them, or took it from this other family with whom they stopped a day or two, remains still a matter of doubt. But the case was not serious and soon recovered, with one or two others in the family. Three days later (30th) my attention was called to a case on the lower end of Main street, which having come on insidiously and without any known exposure, was not recognized at first. The patient, a boy of 11, grew rapidly worse and died next day. His mother also took the disease and was sick several days, recovering. Within a week three other families were attacked, each having two or more cases, and one, in a child of two years, fatal. These families were widely separated and had no communication with the earlier cases. March following two fatal cases occurred in one family in South street. A third child was sent away and thus escaped the disease. In April but a single case was reported and that mild: and thus the epidemic came to a close.

Although the disease appeared in several localities about town, including nine or ten families, there is no good reason to suspect that it spread from one to another, except in the case of one or two double tenement houses, since every case was quarantined as soon as reported, and isolated as far as practicable; with the observance of the strictest sanitary regulations, as respects disinfection, fumigation and private funerals. The patients were mostly treated with antitoxin, now generally regarded as the most successful treatment, and endorsed and recommended by our State Board of Health and those of neighboring cities. Indeed the State of Massachusetts, always a pioneer in good works, furnishes her health officers with a gratuitous supply for use among the poor. Accompanying this epidemic of diphtheria

was another far more extensive, strange to say, of Rotheln. This hybrid interloper, while not very dangerous in itself, not unfrequently led to grave mistakes in diagnosis, and what was worse to fatal complications in several instances. It was, however, recognized and correctly treated in more than 100 cases.

Typhoid fever, measles and whooping cough: only one or two mild cases of each reported during the year.

*Sanitary Inspection.*—The occurrence of diphtheria naturally gave rise to inquiry in regard to the sanitary condition of these infected dwellings and surroundings. In a few instances these suspicions were found to be well grounded, and orders given for the free use of disinfectants, such as solutions of lime, copperas and carbolic acid. The center schools in both Main street and West Suffield were closed for a time and the school-rooms thoroughly fumigated. No scholar was allowed to return to school in less than six weeks from his or her convalescence.

*Sewerage.*—Under this heading we might perhaps include some excellent work done on Depot street the past summer. The tiling on the north side, which was before very defective and unsatisfactory, is now complete and wholly under ground from Main street to the brook. Thanks! Before many months elapse we trust a similar work may be accomplished, at no great expense, on the lower end of Day avenue.

Since my last report the public water works have been completed and found adequate to an abundant and never-failing supply of the best and purest water, both for table and household uses, to all in need,—a very gratifying result.

THOMASTON—DR. THEO. ST. JOHN, *Health Officer.*

This report covers the time from January 11th, 1897, to September 1st.

There has been four cases of scarlet fever, origin unknown.

There was two cases of cerebro-spinal fever.

There was no other contagious disease during time mentioned.

There is no uniform way of disposing of garbage.

Some of the streets have good sewers, built at the expense of property owners on said streets, and running to the Naugatuck river. Others use cesspools. A few use the road or gutter in front of their houses. Ten sewer into "Pease swamp," or the stream that empties into the swamp. No action has been taken



by the selectmen to drain the swamp, although the town voted at the last October meeting to have it done.

No public provision is made for the care of contagious disease.

With the work now being done the school-houses will be in good sanitary condition when the schools open on the 13th of this month. The other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is the same as reported last year.

No sanitary public works have been commenced.

No precautions have been taken in regard to the milk supply.

THOMPSON—DR. L. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

The year ending Sept. 30, 1897, has been remarkable for exemption from diseases, either climatic or contagious, and so marked contrast with other years as to elicit general comment; the mortality in May and June being only seven in a population of more than six thousand, and that from organic diseases, necessarily fatal. Had this happy condition continued we might have easily imagined that it was the reward of our more careful observance of the established rules of sanitation. But our complacent security was destined to be changed.

*Measles*.—Few cases occurred, sporadically. None reported.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Has prevailed only to limited extent and of mild type, resulting in no notable sequel. Only three cases reported.

*Diphtheria*.—Epidemic in prevalence and mortality fully 40 per cent. The source of the disease unknown, though doubtless imported from whence some recently arrived family had come. First seen in the most carefully and scrupulously guarded section, so far as attention to sanitary conditions could secure exemption. Since August 2d nearly thirty cases have occurred in one of our most populous villages, some of which have not been reported, perhaps not truly diagnosed, several quickly terminating in diphtheretic croup. At present the disease still continues without apparent relation to sanitary surroundings or medical treatment. Antitoxin was used in some cases, but those, I think—though mostly of the ones which recovered—were not of the most virulent type, and hardly illustrative of the claim as a specific, as its sanguine advocates regard it. The latent and subtle poison of diphtheria seems still as little defined as in years gone by, and its treatment as diverse and empirical by the profession at large. But yet I am so much of a convert to serum therapy that it is my



intention to give antitoxin a full trial in the future. Under the conditions in which this epidemic has prevailed, in which large numbers of children of families occupying adjacent tenements, connected by common entrances and halls, efficient isolation and disinfection seems utterly impossible.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Only five cases reported, and of such mild type as to present no well marked periods.

*Garbage Deposit.*—By frequent removal to a distance from dwellings ; used as fertilizer.

*Sewage.*—Conducted by well-built tile drains and distributed over wide surface.

No public provision for contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of school-houses fair, but might be improved.

Sanitary condition of public buildings good.

*Water Supply.*—From wells and springs, apparently good.

No public work of sanitary influence undertaken.

No precaution in regard to milk supply.

TOLLAND—MR. EDWIN S. AGARD, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897, the town has been free from any serious epidemical diseases.

There was one case of diphtheria reported, which proved to be a mild case.

There was an epidemic of whooping cough in the First district among nearly all the scholars. During the spring vacation the school-house was disinfected and cleansed and no cases have occurred since.

There have been no cases of measles, scarlet fever, croup, typhoid fever or spinal fever reported, although the health officer learned of two cases of measles in the south part of the town.

We have no system of garbage or sewage disposals, nor does the situation of the town require any.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is good, also the water supply.

BOROUGH OF TORRINGTON—DR. ELIAS PRATT, *Health Officer*.

The work of your health officer during the past year has consisted largely in abating nuisances. These have been garbage heaps, foul privies and imperfect drains and plumbing.

Quarantine and posting has been insisted upon in all contagious diseases.

The following is the record of contagious diseases reported during the year :

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases.

*Diphtheria and Membranous Croup*.—Fourteen cases.

*Whooping Cough*.—No cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Eleven cases.

*Small Pox*.—No cases.

*Measles*.—Ten cases.

There is no provision for the disposal of garbage.

Sewage disposal is by public sewer emptying into the Naugatuck River. This does not extend over the whole borough, and in those parts where there are no sewers cesspools are largely used.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses is excellent.

The water supply is excellent.

1162 feet of sewer have been added during the year.

Water supply has been extended and improved.

No precautions are taken in regard to milk supply. It is the opinion of your health officer that there should be supervision of the milk supply. Inspection of the herds of the dairy-men and their sanitary surroundings should be made at stated intervals, and no dairy-man should be allowed to supply milk to the public without a certificate stating that his cows are in healthy condition and their surroundings sanitary.

The question of the disposal of garbage is becoming more important each year, and some action regulating the same should be taken as soon as possible.

TORRINGTON—DR. ELIAS PRATT, *Health Officer*.

Year ending September 1st, 1897.

There have been a few nuisances to investigate which have been abated.

Quarantine regulations have been carried out faithfully in every case of contagious disease. The public has coöperated heartily with the health officer in his efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and in the carrying out of other regulations for public health. The following is the record of all the contagious diseases reported to the health officer: Diphtheria, six cases ; whooping cough, one case.

There is no provision for the disposal of garbage or sewage, nor for the care of contagious diseases.

The school-houses are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is mostly from wells.

No precautions are taken in regard to milk supply.

TRUMBULL—DR. BENJ. W. WHITE, *Health Officer*.

No diseases of infectious or contagious type except diphtheria and scarlet fever occurred within the town of Trumbull during the year ending August 31st, 1897.

Four cases of diphtheria were reported; one isolated case at Nichols, one near Long Hill, and two in one family near Tashua church. All of the cases were isolated, and I made personal inspection of each case at the beginning of the illness, and at the end of quarantine all surroundings of the patients were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

The cases of scarlet fever, ten in number, were dispersed here and there over the town, single cases occurring in each house, except in two instances, where three children in one family and two in another developed the disease.

All the patients were quarantined and the houses disinfected and fumigated at the termination of the illness.

UNION—MR. E. W. UPHAM, *Health Officer*.

There have been no cases of infectious or contagious disease reported during the year.

It has been a time of general health, most of the deaths in town being among the aged.

In this little town there is no provision for the care of contagious cases.

Our water supply is from wells generally.

The sanitary condition of the town is fairly good.

VERNON—DR. A. R. GOODRICH, *Health Officer*.

It is with pleasure that I have to report the continued exemption of the town of Vernon from any prevailing epidemic disease of a contagious or infectious character during the past year.

Sporadic cases of diphtheria have occurred at intervals. Two cases of typhoid fever in one family, caused by sewage, were reported. The house was strictly quarantined, which prevented further spreading of the disease; house thoroughly fumigated

and disinfected, walls re-papered, rooms painted and surroundings placed in thorough sanitary condition.

I am satisfied that if physicians or others in attendance would promptly report all cases (which it is their duty to do) of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and kindred diseases, the further spreading could be prevented by a strict quarantine.

I would respectfully call the attention of physicians and others in attendance upon cases of an infectious character to inform themselves thoroughly regarding the rules and regulations adopted by the town health officer, approved by the State Board of Health, and found recorded on the Town Records, Vol. 4, page 402, also published in full in the *Rockville Journal* of August 12, 1897.

Several complaints of sewage, of sink drains near wells of water used for family purposes and overflow from sewage pipes upon the surface of the ground, have been made and the remedy applied by removing the cause.

From the great amount of water precipitated during the past summer many cellars have been flooded. I have strongly impressed upon the owners of such cellars that they be properly drained, for it is a fruitful source of disease to the occupants of the house.

Twice during the year I have inspected all the school-houses and out-buildings in town and had them thoroughly cleaned, washed and fumigated where necessary. Some of them have been painted, and all placed in a satisfactory condition for the opening of our schools for the coming year.

I do most respectfully call upon all families, where necessary, to improve their surroundings in the method of disposing of their sewage from sink drains, by having it carried some distance from the house, having it spread (if not connected with sewer pipes) evenly upon the surface of the ground, and not suffer it to accumulate in standing pools of uncertain depths.

Out-houses should be frequently cleaned of all deposits and disinfected by the free use of chloride of lime, or other disinfectants.

By so doing much suffering from sickness and perhaps some loved one's life would be saved by following the simple rule of cleanliness in all their surroundings.

VOLUNTOWN—DR. W. R. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31st, 1897.

*Scarlet Fever*.—There was only one case of this disease, and of a mild type. Isolation was used and the case did well, and the patient made a good recovery.

*Diphtheria*.—One case, mild.

*Membranous Croup*.—Have not had but two cases during the year.

*Whooping Cough*.—One case.

*Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—One case, and a hard one, but the patient convalesced.

No other reports of contagious diseases.

*Garbage and Sewage*.—There is no provision made for these by the town. Neither is there any public provision for the care of contagious diseases. Isolation is all there is done.

School-houses and other public buildings are the same as all other small villages. No public provision made for them.

Water supply is mostly from wells, and good.

There has not been anything done in regard to sewers, drainage, public water or parks the past year.

*Milk*.—The milk supply is the same as all other towns.

WALLINGFORD—DR. WM. P. WILSON, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending September 1st, 1897, we have had epidemics of measles and scarlet fever. The number of cases of measles reported was 73, but probably twice as many more cases were not reported, owing to the feeling among the people against quarantine; and to this fact is probably due, in a measure, the spread of the disease. No sooner had this epidemic of measles subsided than scarlet fever broke out, 42 cases being reported. Probably the spread of the fever was due to the existence of many mild cases not reported, as no physician was employed. All cases reported were quarantined as required by law, and the children of families where scarlet fever existed were forbidden by me to attend school or leave the house. The number of cases of diphtheria was 6. Typhoid fever has been prevalent all during the year; 19 cases were reported, although the actual number of cases was much larger.

Fifty complaints of nuisances were made during the past year, and all were ordered abated.



The public provision for the care of contagious diseases is all that can be reasonably expected in a community such as ours.

The sanitary condition of the schools and other public buildings is excellent.

The water supply is all that can be desired.

The ice supply from Simpson's pond was condemned for domestic purposes, owing to contamination by sewage.

A number of the sewers are inadequate to carry off the surface water, so that during heavy rainstorms the sewage backs up into the cellars. Many cellars in the lower part of the town have been flooded during a great part of the summer. Several sewers have been laid during the past year, and others are planned for construction in the near future. In some parts of the town people are obliged to run their sewage into the street, as the nature of the soil in said localities will not permit the use of cesspools. I have suggested to the Board of Burgesses that an ordinance be passed regarding the proper construction of cesspools and privy vaults, but as yet nothing has been done in the matter.

In my last year's report I recommended that a public dumping ground for garbage be provided. Nothing as yet has been done. When garbage is ordered removed from a person's premises to abate a nuisance, it is carted to a neighbor's vacant lot, or to the side of the road. A nuisance is simply removed from one locality to another.

WARREN—MR. WILLIAM FORESTELLE, *Health Officer*.

(Reports that he has done no sanitary work whatever during the year.—C. A. L.)

WASHINGTON—DR. R. A. MARCY, *Health Officer*.

There has been very little to do for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1897. Have inspected one ice supply and a few minor matters, such as offensive privies and pig pens.

*Measles*.—Several cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case.

*Whooping Cough*.—Three cases reported. Isolation practiced with satisfactory results.

*Methods of Garbage and Sewage Disposal*.—Cesspools and into streams.

No public provision for the care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of school-houses improved; of public buildings, good.

Water supply mainly good; from wells and springs.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

*Milk Supply.*—Several herds of cows have been tested for tuberculosis.

CITY OF WATERBURY—DR. E. W. McDONALD, *Health Officer.*

The system of sanitary administration as previously established has been continued during the present year. I am not aware that any dissatisfaction exists in regard to its workings.

The following list of contagious diseases have been reported to the health officer during the year ending August 31, 1897.

*Measles.*—65 cases.

*Scarlet Fever.*—82 cases.

*Diphtheria and Croup.*—163 cases.

*Whooping Cough.*—2 cases.

*Typhoid Fever.*—46 cases.

Cerebro-spinal fever and small pox, none.

As far as I am aware all cases have been promptly reported by the attending physicians as the law directs. In some few cases, we were able to trace the origin of diphtheria and scarlet fever from exposure to those diseases either directly or indirectly.

The garbage of the city is removed by contract about three miles outside the city, with no bad results that I am aware of.

Sewage is disposed of by sewers that empty into the Naugatuck river at the southern extremity of the city, with the result that people living near the course of the river, lower down, sometimes complain of the offensive odor arising from it.

Public provision for the care of contagious diseases is by quarantine, and thorough fumigation.

Sanitary condition of school-houses and of public buildings is good.

*Water Supply.*—Water is brought from about twelve miles outside the city, and is considered good in quality and plentiful in quantity.

No work of a sanitary nature has been undertaken during the year, except the addition of sewers and some drainage.

No action has been taken on milk supply.

TOWN OF WATERBURY—DR. B. A. O'HARA, *Health Officer*.

The town of Waterbury has been quite free from epidemics of any kind during the past year. We have had no cases of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, typhus fever, or cerebro-spinal fever. Five cases of measles were reported, one in each of the months of November, December, January, February and June. Ten cases of scarlet fever, one in each of the months of November and December, two in January, one in each of February and May, two in June and two in August. Nineteen cases of diphtheria, one in October, seven in December, three in January, one in February, six in March and one in August. One case of whooping cough, and two of membranous croup.

The sanitary condition of the town is excellent, although it has taken much patience and perseverance to make it so. This summer of 1897 is remarkable for its unusual freedom from sickness.

Owing to the deplorable negligence of the city to establish and maintain a suitable dumping ground, it has required vigorous measures on the part of the health officer to overcome the pernicious tendency to dump refuse on the various roads leading from the city. The following highways have suffered more or less from this nuisance: Chestnut Hill road, Pearl Lake road, Plank road, Prospect road, East Mountain road, Wolcott road, Bellevue Lake road, Buck's Hill road, Upper and Lower Waterville roads, Bunker Hill road, Watertown road, Robbins street, and Harper's Ferry road. I have posted notices on each of these roads, offering a reward for the apprehension of persons dumping refuse or garbage on them. In some cases the offender has been ferreted out, and compelled to clean up the refuse to avoid prosecution, but in a majority of cases the town authorities had them cleaned up. Probably Lower Waterville road has been the greatest sufferer in this line. The town employees had just cleaned up a particularly bad spot on this road, when on the next morning it was discovered that ten barrels, rotten fruit, etc., had been dumped there during the night. This was the last straw. The impertinent offender was apprehended and arrested. He settled by paying \$15 and cleaning up the refuse. Since then very little trouble in that line has arisen. Elm and Church streets, in the rapidly growing village of Waterville, leading from Main street to the Naugatuck river, are located on low and level ground. The refuse water from a number of houses flowed into the gutters, making with the stagnant surface water a sad state of affairs, and

a constant menace to the health of the entire community. This dangerous condition is now happily disposed of, by the construction of a sewer through each street to the river. The building of these sewers, together with the connection of many houses on Main street with the city's water main, is a long step in the improvement of the village's sanitary condition.

About the same kind of difficulty arose just outside the city line on the Watertown road, which has been remedied by the construction of a sewer to a small branch of the Naugatuck river.

The piggeries and the horse burying-ground, formerly the cause of so much trouble, are now in fair condition, their owners being now quite respectful of the law, and the rights of the community. They have given but little cause for complaint during the past year.

The three fat refining and soap manufacturing establishments in town are kept under constant inspection. The proprietors are usually careful and no fault was found with but one of them and that was soon remedied. Of course some odor emanates from them under certain conditions of weather, but the general condition is as good as it is possible for such places to be.

Several complaints from residents of South Brooklyn and Simonsville districts, that sewage was allowed to flow into the street gutters, were investigated. The offenders were requested to dispose of their sewage in some other and less obnoxious way, and the requests were promptly obeyed.

Complaints of privies on West Side hill and Waterville were investigated. Some were found justifiable and these nuisances were promptly abated. In company with City Health Inspector Moses I inspected the banks of Great Brook, whose waters flow for a considerable distance through the city. In the vicinity of City Mills were found some half dozen privies, the contents of which drained into the stream. These were ordered removed, and some have already been taken away.

The water supply of the numerous ice ponds of the town has been thoroughly inspected, and are, I believe, comparatively free from pollution.

Each one of the 25 public school rooms of the town schools have been thoroughly fumigated and cleaned in readiness for the beginning of the school year. Each building and its surroundings have been carefully examined. All have been found in good sanitary condition, with the exception of the Waterville school's

water supply, which was from a well in the school yard. The water in this well was found, on careful analysis, by a practical chemist, to be so charged with vegetable matter as to be unfit for drinking, and the use of the well was ordered discontinued. The school is now about to be supplied from the city's water main, which fortunately passes near the school building. Many other houses in Waterville are being supplied with water from this source, much to their comfort and health.

Notices of the law regarding the sale of Paris green have been personally served on the 27 drug stores of the city and town.

The rules and regulations of the town health officer, which became a law on August 5th, have been published in the *Waterbury American, Democrat and Republican*, and recorded in the town clerk's office.

The hospital for contagious diseases, which was erected last year, fortunately has not yet been occupied by any patient from the town.

Many children from South Brooklyn school are obliged to pass across lots, through private land, on their way to school, causing wet feet and many inconveniences. On the solicitation of the health officer, the town authorities are about to open a highway for the benefit of that section.

WATERFORD—DR. G. MAYNARD MINOR, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*.—Fewer cases than during previous years.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases of mild type have been reported.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases have been reported.

*Whoopiny Cough*.—Has been epidemic during months of July and August.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever*.—One case in child less than year old.

*Disposal of Garbage*.—As a rule, it is used as a food for hogs and poultry.

*Sewage*.—Sink drains empty upon the surface. Many places are putting in vaults.

*Sanitary Condition of Schools*.—The schools are as a rule in good condition.

*Water Supply*.—From wells, dug or driven, in a few cases from cisterns.

*Milk Supply*.—No precautions are taken relative to the milk supply.



The value of the existing system is becoming more apparent each year. While many nuisances still exist, the tendency of the people is to be more careful of the general sanitary condition of their residences. This town surrounding the city of New London, except upon the water-front, makes it a convenient place for the disposal of New London's garbage, and while most of the complaints are from Rocky Dale, the drainage is directly into a brook running through a thickly-populated portion of that city, and it is only a question of time when an epidemic will break out along its entire course.

It is very hard, in fact impossible, to give a correct monthly report from the fact that physicians will not report their cases, and many of the existing nuisances would be overcome if the residents would report to the health officer.

No doubt many epidemics would be avoided if school teachers and parents were better versed in the law regarding contagious diseases.

WATERTOWN—DR. WALTER S. MUNGER, *Health Officer*.

The year ending August 31st, 1897.

There has not been a large amount of official work to be done during the year. I have visited the school premises from two to six or more times, as seemed to be required, and have generally found them in good condition, and when I have found anything objectionable, it has been remedied.

The Railroad premises I have found in good condition.

As to the town hall, churches and other public buildings, I think they have been well attended to.

The health of the town has been as good as an average.

With the exception of measles there has been no wide spread disease.

In January there were three cases of measles reported; in March, twenty-five; in May, five, and in June, five.

I do not think the "thirty-five" reported indicates the real number of cases, although there was at the same time a good many cases of so-called "german measles." As to the origin, I suppose the "germs" were imported, smuggled in, without paying "duty." None of the cases proved fatal.

Of scarlet fever there were four cases reported in May, none of which were fatal, and were not severe: the source of contagion

probably from a mild case in school, which was not reported—disinfection used, and seclusion—no deaths.

In November one case of diphtheria, contracted in school in Massachusetts, mild, no cases following it. In January three cases of diphtheria or croup, and none since.

Four cases of whooping cough were reported in November, and none since.

Of typhoid fever, nine cases have been reported, three in September, one in October, one in December, one in January, one in June and two in August. Disinfection and seclusion so far as practicable. Source of contagion unknown. None reported fatal.

There have also been several rather severe cases of malarial fever in the south part of the town.

As to garbage and sewage disposal, I have nothing to say in addition to my report for 1896.

There has been no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

No public works of sanitary influence during the year.

The water supply is mostly from wells, a few drawing their water from springs, through pipes, quite a distance.

As to the milk supply we have depended on our farmers to be honorable and honest with us.

#### WESTBROOK—DR. THOS. B. BLOOMFIELD, *Health Officer*.

There has been no serious epidemic, and the death rate has been exceedingly low. During the early spring a number of cases of german measles were reported; these were *not* placed under quarantine rules. The disease did not spread.

One case of typhoid fever was reported, confined in the house of a family who furnished milk to the neighbors. An order prohibiting the distribution of milk from the infected premises was issued.

Garbage has been disposed of as in former reports. No new methods of sewage disposal as yet. The town has made no provision for the care of contagious diseases. Water supply is from wells and generally good. No precautions regarding the milk supply has been taken, except in the case mentioned above.

WEST HARTFORD—MR. F. H. STADTMUELLER, *Health Officer*.

The extension of the area in which the Hartford water service can be used, whereby this source of water supply comes within reach of much the larger proportion of our population, is very gratifying, and although a matter for congratulation, it may, nevertheless, ultimately become a source of considerable danger and loss.

The bulk of water used in a household serves simply as a vehicle for removing waste products, a very small percentage sufficing for culinary purposes and drink. Owing to the appliances and conveniences usually accompanying the patronage of a public water supply, the amount of water consumed per capita increases with its introduction. The amount of waste, of any given household, to be removed by water, is not increased by the introduction of a public water supply, excepting where, due to such introduction, water-closets supersede vaults, etc. However, under these circumstances the waste products become much more diluted, thereby largely augmenting the volume of sewage, which increases the difficulties attending its disposal.

The safe disposal of sewage demands either its removal to places so remote as to absolutely preclude any possibility of its becoming an infective medium, or its rapid oxidation and reduction to innocuous gases and inert mineral matter. The former object is accomplished by sewerage so as to come into reasonably direct contact with tide water. This method, although universally employed by the cities of our State, is of mooted utility, as in the light of recent developments it appears to be uneconomical and also possessed of some danger. Oxidation and reduction are attained by various methods such as surface or sub-irrigation, chemical decomposition, or deposition, filtration and incineration. The most approved methods of sewage disposal appear to be of this nature.

The methods of sewage disposal in vogue in our town, as disclosed by recent inspections, are condensed from the health officer's careful description, as follows: A public sewer now in process of construction and intended to serve only a small portion of the town. In other parts, the writer describes the various modifications and substitutes for the nasty cesspool as the methods chiefly in practice.

The cause for apprehension arises from the fact that the pres-

ent systems of sewage disposal of all the territory supplied with the public water, and without the area now being sewered, is entirely inadequate to its wants.

The development of this section, notably at the Center, Prospect and New Park avenues, and Elmwood, by buildings, will rapidly intensify and aggravate this condition.

These districts, contiguous to the rapidly-growing city of Hartford, and supplemented as they are with good roads, a fair car service and a wholesome water supply, designates them as desirable places for habitations. However, as time passes, lacking proper sewage disposal, the soil will become more or less saturated with sewage until the whole area or large portions thereof will be nothing more than gigantic deposits of filth. Under existing circumstances this is the inevitable result, the development of which is limited by the inconveniences and even sicknesses and deaths the exposed population may elect to endure. Hence, the time for action is now, ere such dire tributes shall have been made, and while the soil and all the surroundings are still reasonably pure and uncontaminated. Economical and financial reasons also determine the immediate future as the proper time for action.

Owing to these reasons, and the antipathy of the average property holder towards sewage and sewage matters, it appears that energies directed to the establishment of public sewers, in at least the more thickly populated and developing sections where the public water is obtainable, would be the most fruitful method of solving this very important problem.

The following cases were reported to this office since Dec. 28th, 1896, when the writer assumed the duties of health officer:

*Measles*.—One. Source of contagion foreign; the case developing the day after the arrival of subject from Massachusetts.

*Typhoid*.—Two. Source of contagion unknown. One was probably foreign, as the subject spent most of his time in Hartford and elsewhere. The other may have been local, but careful inspection and historical evidence failed to disclose any satisfactory source.

*Diphtheria*.—One. Source doubtless foreign; subject was employed in Hartford; sanitary surroundings fair; several children also in same family, none of which were affected; had the source of contagion been local, the outbreak would probably have been more extensive.

*Nuisances.*—Twelve. These consisted of improper sewage disposal, stream pollution and objectionable pig-sties.

The school committee has wisely and carefully provided for the sanitary condition of the schools, so that the same is now as good as present circumstances will allow.

WESTON—DR. FRANK GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897, there have been reported nineteen cases of measles, nearly all occurring during the months of April, June and July; most of them being of ordinary severity.

Three cases of diphtheria were reported; these occurred in two different families, and in each case the disease was confined to the family in which it first made its appearance. The cases were quarantined, and the premises disinfected by the health officer.

Two cases of whooping cough have been reported.

No deaths have been caused by any contagious or infectious disease. No reports of other contagious diseases.

We have no system of garbage disposal.

Sewers are unknown.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses and their surroundings is probably up to the average obtaining in country school-houses generally; the school-rooms being in most cases too small and inadequately ventilated.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the condition of the school-house in Lyon's Plain district, but it has been recently subjected to extensive repairs.

The water supply and milk supply are excellent.

WESTPORT—DR. L. T. DAY, *Health Officer*.

I hereby present my annual report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1897. The following shows the list of contagious diseases reported :

*Measles.*—Twenty.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Eighteen.

*Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.*—Five.

*Whooping Cough.*—One.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Two.



The cases of measles occurred in the Green's Farms school district, imported from the town of Fairfield. There were no cases in the village proper.

The scarlet fever cases occurred in the East Saugatuck school district, origin unknown. Considering that they were located in the populous portion of the town, the limited number of cases occurring speaks well for the faithfulness of the quarantine which was instituted.

The diphtheria was all in one family, following the scarlet fever.

During the year seven nuisances have been examined on complaints and ordered abated.

The publication of the health officer's regulations in the local newspaper and recorded in the town records has been duly performed.

Any violation of these regulations is subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Physicians are now required to report contagious diseases within twelve hours after recognition of the disease.

During August the school buildings were inspected and where necessary ordered cleaned and fumigated.

With but one exception every out-house connected with the schools was found open and in anything but a cleanly condition. It would seem that the committees having charge of these matters would see that every building is securely locked at the close of each term, particularly during the long summer vacation.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal remains the same as spoken of in previous reports. The same can be said of the other topics for special mention.

The death rate is about 17 per 1000.

WETHERSFIELD—DR. EDWARD G. FOX, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31st, 1897, we have had the following contagious diseases reported :

*Measles*.—Sixty-one cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case.

*Croup*.—Three cases.

*Whooping Cough*.—Forty-one cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases.

We have had but one case of scarlet fever ; investigation

failed to reveal its origin ; strict precautions prevented its spread. It was deemed advisable to close the school, where the child attended, for two weeks.

Physicians treating contagious or infectious diseases in the town have been quite prompt in giving notice of their occurrence.

As regards the method of garbage disposal, it is usually deposited in the most remote corner of the yard, or thrown upon some vacant lot.

The method of sewage disposal is by cesspool and surface drainage.

The sanitary condition of the school-houses and other public buildings is very good.

Visits of inspection have been made in seven cases to remove nuisances, which were readily corrected.

A good many complaints have been made of people carrying garbage through the town from Hartford.

Nothing has been undertaken during the past year as regards sewer construction, public water supply, drainage, etc.

CITY OF WILLIMANTIC—DR. FREDERICK E. WILCOX, *Health Officer*.

The following cases of contagious diseases have been reported:

*Measles*.—One case.

*Diphtheria*.—Three cases.

*Pertussis*.—Three cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Thirty-two cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Ten cases.

There is no provision for disposal of garbage.

The city is only partially sewered, though some work has been done in extending it the past year.

There is no provision for the public care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of school-houses and other public buildings is good.

No public sanitary work has been undertaken during the year, except in sewers as stated above.

WILLINGTON—MR. C. C. ESSEX, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending August 31, 1897.

The only cases of contagious or infectious diseases reported, or which have come to my knowledge during the year, were four of measles, five of scarlet fever, and one case of typhoid fever. The measles and scarlet fever cases were of a mild type. School was suspended, and quarantine restrictions were carried out, in the fever cases only; and afterwards the dwellings and school-houses were thoroughly disinfected. Concerning the origin of the scarlet fever, the health officer is of the opinion that it was brought by persons, in their clothing, from Stafford, where several cases of the disease existed. In regard to the typhoid case, investigation revealed an unsanitary condition of the sink drain.

The methods of garbage disposal are the same as indicated in former reports. Some burn it, some bury it, and others leave it on the face of mother earth to breed disease.

Sewage disposal is, to some extent, the same as that of garbage, on the surface of the ground; and often too near the dwellings and well. The Thread Company have recently made improvements in this line by the placing of traps on the sinks to their tenements; by the laying of a new sewer pipe and connecting therewith the eaves-trough, that the rain may flush it. Some persons seem to think that the health officer can find everything detrimental to health without their coöperation, or may be made a tool for the abuse of their neighbors, failing to perceive the beam that may be in their own eyes.

There has been no provision made for the care of contagious diseases.

The condition of our school-houses is about the same as last year. State Agent W. S. Simmons informs me that some are too small to provide the requisite air space for the number of pupils they are intended to accommodate. It is the duty of every citizen, not less than that of the school board, committees, and health officer, to see that the buildings are clean, not overcrowded, and are suitable for school purposes.

Our milk supply, which in the main is good, might be improved in some cases, especially at certain times of the year, if all would be careful to keep their cow stables clean, and would do away with "that filthy barnyard well," for pure running water. Good food, water and shelter are essential for the best results.

WILTON—DR. A. B. GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town has been very good. No epidemic of any kind. Only one case of measles during the year. That was quarantined and the spread of the disease stopped. The case recovered.

A few cases of scarlet fever, five in number, of moderate severity. All recovered. Source of contagion not known, except two cases occurring in one house. Here it was brought by a child of a friend of the family. Strict quarantine was ordered, and the disease did not spread. After recovery thorough disinfection was practiced by sulphur fumigation, followed by washing floors and woodwork with bichloride solution, then whitewashed and painted.

Typhoid fever less than formerly. Only a few cases. In these the discharges were disinfected and buried away from any water supply.

No diphtheria, membranous croup or spinal fever.

No nuisances complained of.

The school-buildings were examined and found in very good condition, but were ordered cleaned and put in good shape for the fall term.

The general sanitary condition of the town is very good.

The regular method for the disposal of garbage; some is burned, some thrown into the compost heap.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases. This should receive early attention, and some place provided which would be available in time of need.

The water supply is from wells, and is generally good.

WINDHAM—DR. FREDERICK E. WILCOX, *Health Officer*.

Contagious and infectious diseases occurring during the year: Scarlet fever, 8.

Garbage and sewage disposal remain as heretofore. No public provision has been made for the care of contagious cases. The sanitary condition of the school-houses is good. No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the past year. No precautions concerning milk supply have been taken.

WINDSOR—DR. NEWTON S. BELL, *Health Officer*.

During the past year the general health of the town has been good. A mild epidemic of measles and whooping cough prevailed in the winter and spring. Ten cases of the former, and four of the latter, were all that were reported; but many others were cared for without medical advice. Of scarlet fever there were five cases, and of membranous croup one, which was fatal. There were seven cases of typhoid fever, one resulting fatally. Four of these, in one family, were known to have drunk the water of an unused well in another town. No other contagious diseases were reported.

There is no regular system of garbage disposal. Several sewers under the village streets empty into Mill brook and Farmington river; outside the center the residents depend upon surface drainage as heretofore. The school-houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition. Excellent spring water is supplied by gravitation to the village; other parts of the town use wells.

About 25 nuisances of various kinds have been reported to the health officer, and all have been removed.

No public provision has been made for the proper isolation and care of contagious diseases; but fortunately none has been required.

WINDSOR LOCKS—DR. JOSEPH A. COOGAN, *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases were reported to the town health officer during the past year:

*Diphtheria*.—Ten cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Five cases.

Not a single case of scarlet fever during the past twelve months.

Many cases of measles, but few reported.

No cerebro-spinal or small pox. But one case of membranous croup.

An epidemic of whooping cough exists at present. No cases have been reported, and but few are having any treatment from physicians.

The frequent freshets in the Connecticut have kept our garbage plot on its banks clean.

The sewer question still remains tabled, and in the present depressed condition of the manufacturing interests of the town there is little prospect of a speedy settlement of this living issue.



Many of our heaviest taxpayers are anxious that the health officer postpone for a time his efforts in regard to the sewer.

No public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the public and parochial schools is excellent, owing to the intelligent supervision of those in charge.

The town hall and adjoining building, or so-called lock-up, are kept in first-class condition.

No public works of sanitary influence during the past year, unless the laying of drain pipes and macadamizing of the road are so considered.

WINSTED.—MR. STEPHEN C. WHEELER, *Health Officer*.

From January 1st, 1897, to October 1st, 1897.

*Measles*.—Only one case of measles reported in the borough for the past nine months. Restriction by quarantine and fumigation.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Seven cases reported in the past nine months. At no time was it epidemic. The origin of two cases was traced to Sandisfield, Mass., and both were in same house. All of the above mentioned cases were of mild form, except the first two, of which there was one death. Restriction by quarantine, burning, disinfection and fumigation.

*Diphtheria*.—Five cases reported. The origin of these cases could not be found. They all were located in different parts of the borough. There were no secondary cases. Restriction by quarantine and nearly everything being burned that the patient came in contact with, and washing everything that was not burned with corrosive sublimate solution and fumigating with sulphur. There were no secondary cases.

*Whooping Cough*.—Only one case reported. Restriction, ordered patient to be kept away from other children.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Only one case, of which the origin could not be found. Restriction, disinfecting the discharges with bromine. No other contagious diseases.

*Garbage Disposal*.—No garbage collector. In a few isolated cases complaint has been made and garbage cared for. There have been no diseases traceable to lack of care of garbage.

*Sewage Disposal*.—Method of sewage disposal is by private drains (into Mad river,—C. A. L.) and cesspools. No sewage

system. Great care and watchfulness is exercised. No disease traceable to lack of sewage system.

*School Houses.*—Inspected the third day of September and found to be in good sanitary condition.

*Public Buildings.*—Sanitary condition good.

*Water Supply.*—Pure water supply furnished from Crystal Lake Reservoir.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during year.

WOLCOTT—MR. J. HENRY GARRIGUS, *Health Officer.*

There were but two cases of infectious disease reported to me during the year.

November 14th I received a visit from County Health Officer C. E. Hoadley and Dr. B. A. O'Hara, health officer of Waterbury, complaint having been made to Dr. O'Hara that children were attending school at Mill Plain in Waterbury from a family in Wolcott named White where a child had just died with diphtheria.

I investigated the case, found that a child of Mr. Ledger La Blanc had died from injuries received from a falling well-sweep, and indifferent care after the injury.

This case took considerable time to ascertain convincing facts outside of the family. I visited the town clerk's office in Waterbury and found that the burial permit was issued there, and the death recorded as having occurred in Waterbury. There were no children attending school from this family, but they were from his brother's family whose house was some 200 feet to the south, and stood on the line of the two towns. I reported all the facts to Mr. Hoadley, who dismissed the case on the ground that the facts did not sustain the complaint.

The other case was a false report. I have attended two health officers' meetings, one in New Haven, October 8th, and one in Bridgeport, April 26th.

Garbage and sewage disposal remain the same as reported last year.

I inspected the school-houses in town and fumigated five of them. The Center school-house good; the Woodtick and South in fair condition; the Spindle Hill and North in poor condition. There is a great lack of interest in the school property by the people generally. We have the town management of schools,

which places the responsibility on a few officials who live more or less remote from the property. When each district looked after their own property it was taken better care of.

Water supply is good, chiefly from wells.

Nothing has been done in regard to milk supply.

WOODBIDGE—DR. J. W. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

For the year ending September 30th, 1897.

As is usually the case, the health of the town has been good for the past year. There has been reported a few cases of diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever and scarlet fever. They have been quite widely scattered, in time and place, and have in no instance assumed an epidemic character. The school-houses where thought necessary have been thoroughly disinfected. Also the disinfecting of private houses has been attended to, where the circumstances seemed to call for it.

The monthly reports to the Secretary of the State Board of Health have been duly made, which reports I think, will compare favorably, as to health conditions, with the most favored towns in the State. Very few complaints of nuisances have been made, and those trivial in their character.

The condition of the school-houses seems to be up to the usual standard.

The water supply is good, mostly coming from wells, and springs.

As a resort for invalids, and others, needing or wishing a suburban retreat, easy of access, Woodbridge seems most naturally conditioned.

WOODBURY—DR. EGBERT L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

*Nuisances*.—During the year ending Sept. 1, 1897, five nuisances have been investigated on complaint and abated.

No epidemic of a contagious disease has occurred during the year. Eight isolated cases were reported.

*Measles*.—Two cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever*.—One case.

The usual methods were adopted to prevent their spread, viz: Isolation of patients and cleansing of rooms occupied by them by

means of sulphur fumigation, and washing furniture and wood-work with corrosive sublimate solution.

Garbage is disposed of by dumping in vacant places, and sewage entirely by privies, cesspools, and top ground drains.

The school-houses and public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is from the reservoir of the Woodbury Water Co., which is in good condition and free from objectionable drainage.

WOODSTOCK—DR. JOSEPH SPALDING, *Health Officer*.

Our town has been greatly favored the year past by only slight visitations of diseases of contagious nature. Also extremely fortunate in not having any spread from the seat of infection.

The fall of 1896 developed a number of typhoid fever cases, one was fatal and all others recovered. Cerebro-spinal fever developed in one case in the month of December; measles showed up in February, March and August; no spread. Scarlet fever in December. No other cases. One fatal case of membranous croup in January. Other than this the town has had a year of usual healthfulness. The death-rate during the month of January among the aged was very severe.

There has been no law governing the disposal of garbage, but the good judgment of the people has so taken care of it that no ill effects have come to the notice of the health officer.

We have no special system of sewage disposal.

No provision for contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition surrounding our school buildings is as a rule good. The buildings occupied by the town's poor are somewhat crowded, and are difficult for thorough ventilation, imperfectly heated by stoves. Otherwise the inmates are well cared for, both by the superintendent, his assistants, and the town officers; all deserve credit for judicious management. The buildings are kept tidy, the inmates all contented as could be expected, which shows that the superintendent and his wife take interest in the welfare and happiness of those in their charge.

The report for Bloomfield was received too late for insertion in its proper place.

BLOOMFIELD—DR. OLIVER K. ISHAM, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been a very healthy one in Bloomfield.

The official work has been posting of notices of health regulations, monthly reports to the secretary of the State Board of Health, the investigation of complaints, the abatement of nuisances, the quarantining and disinfecting of premises in which contagious and infectious diseases have occurred, inspection of public buildings, including the school-houses and premises.

The epidemic of measles which visited this town last year has ceased.

Scarlet fever, whooping cough, membranous croup, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever have not appeared within our borders.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There has not been more than one or two cases during the year. This is due partly to the fact that the Board of Health has in more ways than one, viz: through its work and by printed circulars, etc., brought to the notice of the citizens the underlying causes and the prevention as far as is possible of this disease.

Contagious diseases cannot prevail to any alarming extent if the restrictive precautions taught by modern science are carried out. Most people are now willing to admit these diseases can be checked in their spread.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases, but the town officials are quite willing to do as the health officer directs and also advise with him and aid in reporting cases that come under their observation.

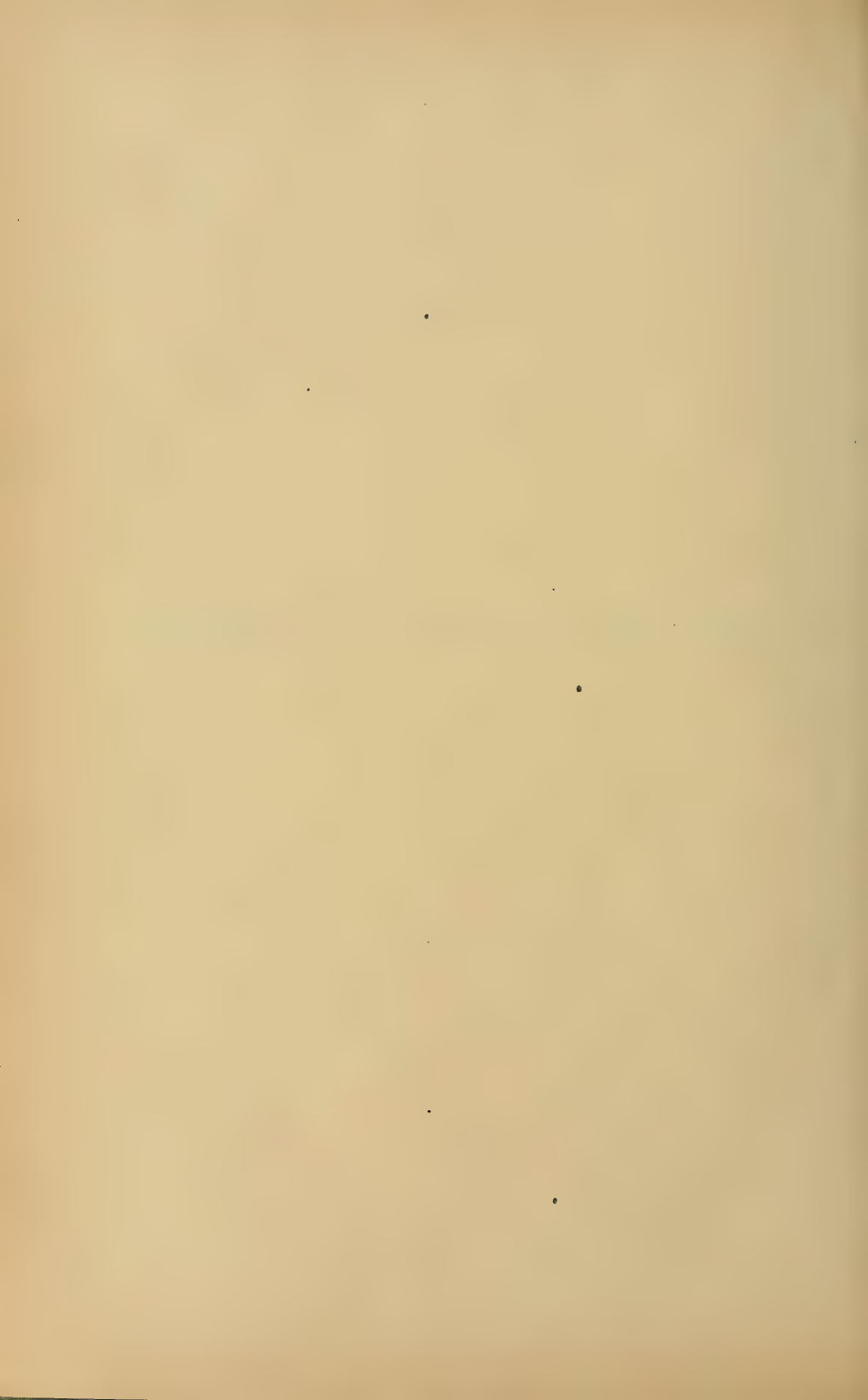
The sanitary condition of the school-houses and public buildings is for the most part good, but it would not be if this matter was not looked after.

*Milk Supply*.—Bloomfield has a large number of milk farms and furnishes Hartford with large quantities of milk. On this account the method of its production is important. The milk supply is of good quality.





# MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.



## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING AND LICENSING BOARDS.

The seventh annual meeting was held in Philadelphia, at the Hotel Walton, May 31st, 1897.

The attendance was large. Over a dozen States were represented by one or more delegates. A great deal of interest was manifested in the reports and subjects presented for consideration.

The keynote to the subsequent discussions was sounded by the President in his address. His subject was entitled, "Reciprocity in Medical Licensure ; a plea for Interstate Indorsement." Two questions, he said, dominated all others, in the solution of the problem, and these were so intimately related that they must be considered and discussed together.

(1st.) What should be the minimum standard of requirements in the several stages of preparation for practice of medicine ? (a) to enter upon the study of, (b) to acquire a diploma in, (c) to obtain a State license to practice.

(2d.) The reciprocal endorsement, or mutual recognition of licenses, by States, so that a licensee of one State may enter into practice in any State in which such recognition exists.

The only solid basis upon which reciprocity can be established is an equitable minimum standard of requirements for admission to the ranks of a medical student, as a first requisite ; and finally a close similarity in the methods of conducting State examinations and granting licenses.

He dwelt with emphasis upon the necessity of proper preparation for the study of medicine. He said : "If a man's mind has not already been disciplined to the extent of acquiring a good English education before he takes up the study of medicine, it presents a sorry foundation upon which to engraft a knowledge of such a multiform science and art. It is far more important, in my view, to agree upon a reasonable, conservative standard of minimum requirements, than to insist upon extending the terms of medical teaching to four years, since it is better to teach three years of medicine to a well-disciplined mind than to demand four years medical training of an illiterate student."

The general sentiment of the Confederation was in accord with the utterances of the President on this subject of preliminary preparation for medical study ?

The next paper was The Report of the Committee on Minimum Standards for Admission to Medical Colleges, by Dr. N. R. Coleman.

The report was the product of much thought and careful elaboration, and was summarized in its conclusion as follows: "Any college to be considered in good standing must enforce an entrance requirement embracing the studies of English grammar, English composition, rhetoric, Latin (two years), arithmetic, algebra (through quadratics), plane and solid geometry, physics (especially in heat, light, sound, and electricity), botany, zoology, United States history, civil government, one modern language other than English (two years); or a high school diploma issued after four years' attendance, and based upon examinations in the foregoing subjects, these subjects being embraced in the courses of a large majority of high schools which require four years' study.

The report elicited a good deal of discussion. On the whole it was approved, without more difference of opinion than would naturally appear on such a complex subject.

Dr. Larrabee of Kentucky thought Music ought not to have been left out of the requirements, sarcastically remarking "it was about the only thing he could think of that had been omitted in the report." He admitted that "all the requirements in the report were desirable and would be very ornamental;" he said "the biggest fool I have ever known in my life was an educated fool." Training and discipline is what we want; not merely the accomplishment of two years' study of the dead or living languages but mental discipline.

Dr. Happel of Tennessee objected to accepting high school certificates in lieu of an examination. He said, "After seven years experience as Secretary of the State board of Tennessee," he thought "the average certificate from the average high school is not worth much more than the average diploma of the average medical college ten years ago. This is putting it about as strong as language can express it. For example, a young man came down before us with a certificate from a high school, who could hardly spell the word 'cat,' and asked if there was any other way than that way to spell it." \* \* \* "These young men attend school the proper length of time, and their parents having influence with the Board of Trustees, it is easy for them to get certificates." He thought that nothing short of a degree from a reputable college should exempt from an examination.



Dr. Taylor of Virginia thought it a waste of time to discuss requirements for admission to medical colleges. As we had no mandatory authority, the colleges would ignore our recommendations. Our influence could only be made effective through the examining boards and licensing boards of the different States. If this Confederation can bring the State examining boards to refuse licenses to illiterate graduates of medical colleges, the colleges will speedily recognize their action and govern themselves accordingly.

Dr. Lindsley of Connecticut said :

It is now 50 years since the American Medical Association was organized. One of the most prominent purposes of that organization was the elevation of the standard of medical education. From what has been said here to-day, we can form a fair estimate of what success it achieved during the first 40 years of its career ; how little attention was paid to its exhortations ; how few and fruitless the results which attended its laudable efforts to encourage to better things ; how even medical college faculties, while applauding its purpose, ignored its wise counsels and repudiated its suggestions. Medical colleges sprang up and multiplied all over the land and annually sent forth scores upon scores of titled practitioners, whose education was grossly defective, even in the elementary studies known in our common schools as the three Rs.

But we now realize that there is a change, progressive in its nature, which has been going on during the last few years, with fairly satisfactory rapidity. This change cannot be attributed to any renewed effort on the part of the American Medical Association, or to any modification of its methods of work. The improvement must be the result of other influences. Thirty or forty years of effort in the moral suasion line, has been proved inefficient and hopeless. It has been a waste of time and energy for the profession to talk to itself, to its practitioners, its medical teachers and professors. The new effort is on new lines. The appeal for reform is now made to the people. They have been told of the impositions and dangers to which they have been exposed by ill-qualified practitioners and boastful impostors. The people have been induced to seek protection through wise legislation. Such organizations as the one in which we are now assembled, will contribute in no small degree to the enlightenment of the public and thereby to the elevation of the standard of medical education.

When the State board of health of Illinois began to exclude from practice in that State the graduates of medical colleges that were disreputable or of inferior grade, it took a long, vigorous, and practical step towards elevating the standard of medical education.

When the quacks expelled from Illinois began to invade other States, another impetus was given to medical practice legislation. In self-defence, State after State has enacted laws more or less restrictive in controlling the doings of incompetents and impostors. The fact that the great and populous States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have required that the candidates for practice within their limits shall show by an examination

whether they are qualified, has done vastly more to improve the standard of education than any amount of exhortation on the part of the American Medical Association. The action of State legislatures, more than anything else, has produced the happy change now in progress. It has induced all the best colleges to adopt a four years' course of study and has put their faculties upon their mettle, to do their best, that their graduates may not be rejected at the State examinations.

The basis of this improvement is public sentiment, acting through State legislatures. But let us remember that we cannot work reforms solely by legislation. Legislation is commonly inoperative and fruitless unless sustained by an intelligent public approval. Over-legislation is apt to recoil. I fully agree with one of the speakers, who said we must make haste slowly in legal enactments if we would make progress surely.

In the Eastern States, law-making has been slower in this direction than in some of the Western States. The conservatism of old communities is hard to disturb. Massachusetts was almost the last one to enact a medical practice act; the State of Rhode Island followed a year after. Connecticut after repeated efforts, and against all the hosts of quackery, both at home and in adjoining States, to battle with, finally secured a law, which while it is not altogether satisfactory to its promoters, yet has many features very effective in excluding the incompetent and the impostor. It requires the examination by a legally appointed committee of every candidate for practice in the State, who is not a graduate of a college of approved reputation. It is an effective barrier to making Connecticut the dumping-ground for the exiles from other States.

The future success of the movement and of its progress to better results will depend upon judicious prudence in demands for further legislation, and in the further enlightenment of the public mind. For legislatures are not apt to enact laws that their constituents will not approve.

The examining boards themselves are an educating power in every community in which they are established. I heartily approve of a thought already suggested by the President, that we should keep in mind as a result to be eventually reached, namely, a mutual agreement among all State examining boards, upon a general standard of requirements, so that a candidate who has passed his examination in one State may be permitted to practice in any other State in which reciprocity with its examining board has been established. That will be a question of time and the meeting of many future Confederations like this.

The interest of the meeting was well sustained from its opening to adjournment, and will exert without question a potent influence in promoting the advancement of medical education.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY.

## REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The twelfth annual meeting of the National Conference of State Boards of Health was held August 18th and 19th, 1897, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at Nashville, Tenn. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. C. A. Ruggles of California, who announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer by Rev. John B. Morris. After the prayer, Maj. John J. McCann welcomed the Conference in behalf of the Governor of Tennessee, who was unavoidably absent. Dr. N. J. Tucker, City Health Officer of Nashville, then, in a pleasing address, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, as the representative of his honor, Mayor McCarthy, who was unable to be present on account of sickness. He said that the city of Nashville highly appreciated the honor of entertaining so distinguished a body of sanitarians.

President Ruggles then responded briefly to the words of welcome, and in his opening address spoke feelingly of the loss which the Conference had sustained in the death of that energetic and tireless health officer and sanitarian, Dr. Jerome Cochran of Alabama.

Dr. Probst, the secretary, being absent, Dr. E. A. Guilbert of Iowa was appointed in his place.

Vice-President Dr. B. Lee of Philadelphia moved that the health officers of Tennessee, many of whom were present, be invited to participate in the proceedings. The motion was unanimously carried. Upon calling the roll, it was found that the Province of Quebec and twenty States of the Union were represented, many of them by two or more delegates. William H. Brewer and Ralph S. Goodwin represented Connecticut.

The first subject for discussion was that proposed by the State Board of Health of South Carolina, namely: "Should the tuberculous insane be isolated from inmates in our asylums, and accommodations provided for them in separate and detached buildings?" Dr. H. M. Bracken of Minnesota opened the discussion. He began by saying that it would be just as well to ask "Shall we kill off our insane?" He quoted Dr. Rohe of Maryland as follows: "The greatest scourge of these institutions is tuberculosis, and I fear that the apathy with which this disease is regarded by physi-

cians in charge of the insane is largely due to a prevalent belief that there is an etiological relation between phthisis and insanity. I am convinced, however, that unprejudiced observation will show that the prevalence of tuberculosis in hospitals for the insane is due to the great facilities for infection and to the lack of attention to means of restricting the same."

Dr. Bracken finished his paper with the following conclusions, viz. :

"There can be no doubt but that most of the tuberculosis in hospitals for the insane is the result of infection."

"Overcrowding in these hospitals is one of the chief causes of the high mortality and the general infection from tuberculosis."

"Those who have charge of the insane are responsible for their care. Exposure to tuberculosis infection through carelessness or indifference on the part of such guardians should be considered as criminal negligence."

The subject was discussed at length by Drs. Schwartz, Lee, Schrader, Formento, Hurty and others, who were all unanimously of the opinion that those who are in charge of insane asylums should be compelled by law to isolate their tuberculous insane.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Formento, was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Conference that tuberculous patients be isolated from other inmates in our hospitals, asylums, prisons and penitentiaries."

The next question which was discussed was that proposed by the State Board of Health of Colorado, viz :

"What municipal ordinances shall Boards of Health advise for the restriction of tuberculosis?"

The discussion was opened by Dr. James Evans of South Carolina. He spoke of the danger of infection of human beings from the use of milk from tuberculous cows, and advocated ordinances requiring a rigid inspection and control of the milk supply. Another great question, he said, was the room density in regard to phthisis, and he was of the opinion that ordinances might well be passed limiting the number of people allowed in any one room. It was the indirect causes of consumption that should be looked after more, perhaps, than the direct. Among the indirect causes, he mentioned damp soil, respiratory impurities, infected food, overcrowding, faulty street pavements and imperfect drainage.

In the discussion that followed Dr. Evans' paper, the question of the prohibition by ordinance of expectoration in public vehicles



and places was brought up. Prof. W. H. Brewer said that the public would have to be educated up to many laws intended for its own good, before they could be enforced ; and that the attempt to enforce laws that were not understood would only bring ridicule on the boards of health.

The next question discussed was proposed by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario. It was, "What attitude are State Boards of Health prepared to take regarding the new laws for general inspection of dairy cattle, and what are the details of any practical scheme for inspecting (a) herds supplying public milk, (b) dairy produce, (c) for dealing with animals which react to the tuberculin test?"

Dr. Benjamin Lee opened the discussion with an able paper, and the several gentlemen who followed gave many details of the methods of inspection adopted in their respective States. Although no definite conclusions were reached, many careful comparisons and suggestions were made.

The Conference then took up the question proposed by the State Board of Health of Wisconsin, viz.: "To what extent should State Boards of Health be expected to furnish a diagnosis of contagious diseases within their respective jurisdictions?"

Dr. C. A. Lindsley was expected to present a paper on this subject, but not being able to be present, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, by request, opened the discussion. He stated that he did not believe that it was advisable for State Boards of Health to furnish diagnoses, unless they were expressly directed to do so by legislative enactment. In this respect the laws of the various States differed. In Connecticut such action on the part of the State Board was not asked for, nor expected.

An animated and extended discussion followed, which was participated in by a large number of the delegates, and a considerable diversity of opinion seemed to exist on this question.

The Conference then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. the next day.

The first paper read, after the session was opened, August 19th, was by Dr. Henry B. Baker of Michigan, on the subject, "How far should mandatory measures go in dealing with (a) measles, (b) whooping cough, (c) leprosy, (d) tuberculosis?" Dr. Baker took the position that as these diseases were often of a serious character, and the mortality from them large, a more rigid quarantine should be maintained than is generally practiced. Dr. Lee of Philadelphia agreed with Dr. Baker, and said that his board



had issued a pamphlet on measles with a view of educating the people as to its serious nature and the large mortality therefrom. Dr. U. O. B. Wingate of Wisconsin did not advocate a rigid quarantine of measles or whooping cough, but thought they should be reported and placarded. The opinions of others who spoke were not unanimous on this question.

The next subject taken up was the report of the "Committee on Transportation and Disinfection of Bodies Dead of a Contagious Disease," which was read by the chairman, Dr. Hurty of Indiana. The committee urged uniformity in the laws of all the States, and recommended a set of rules for universal adoption concerning the preparation and transportation of bodies dead of any communicable disease—except cholera, bubonic plague, yellow fever and smallpox. These latter should not be shipped under any conditions.

The rules laid down by the committee were approved, and their universal adoption recommended throughout the country.

The Conference then listened to a paper by Dr. Swearingen of Austin, Texas, on "The Relation of Federal to State Quarantine." The doctor was opposed to the quarantine act of Feb. 15th, 1893. He said this act confers upon the Treasurer of the United States the power to set aside, at his option, the health laws and health officers of any State, and authorizes the President to formulate rules and regulations in lieu of said laws, and to substitute Federal for State quarantine officers to enforce them.

He believed that sovereign States should be alone entrusted with the power and the duty of making and enforcing those sanitary ordinances and police regulations which are necessary for the protection of the public health. He said that his paper was written to point out defects in the law of 1893, and not as a criticism of the Marine Hospital Service.

Dr. U. O. B. Wingate of Wisconsin followed with a paper on the subject proposed by the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec, namely: "Should boards of health tolerate the feeding of hogs with, (a) offal from slaughter houses? (b) meat (cooked or not) from knacker's yards?" The paper contained quotations from a long list of letters from western pork packers denying that any hogs in the West were ever fed with slaughter-house offal. It was the consensus of opinion among members of the Conference, that hogs should not be fed upon uncooked meat or offal.

The last question of the series was proposed by the State Board of Health of South Carolina, as follows: "Should the county jails and prisons of the different States be placed under the sanitary supervision of their respective State Boards of Health, which shall have them inspected regularly at stated intervals by a health officer appointed by them or under their control?" All of those who spoke on this question expressed affirmative views upon the subject.

Boards of health from the neighboring countries, whose health interests were closely related to our own, have so often met with us that the Conference, at its final business meeting, took formal action to widen its scope, and changed its official name, accordingly, to "Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America."

The Conference then elected its officers for the ensuing year, and voted to accept the invitation of the Michigan State Board of Health and the Governor of Michigan, to hold its next meeting at Detroit in July, 1898. The meeting was then adjourned.

On Wednesday evening, Aug. 18th, a reception was tendered to the delegates by the Woman's Board in the Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. The reception was largely attended and proved to be in every way a very enjoyable affair.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH S. GOODWIN, }  
WM. H. BREWER, } *Delegates.*

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the A. P. H. A. was held at the Walton House, Philadelphia, on the 26th to the 29th of October, 1897.

The meeting was one of the most important, most satisfactory and successful that the association has ever held. The papers covered a wide range of practical subjects; the discussion following them was very interesting and profitable. There were about 200 in attendance and the interest in the meeting was maintained to an unusual degree throughout the whole four days of its session.

The committee of arrangements under the chairmanship of Dr. Benj. Lee was exceedingly successful, in providing for the entertainment of the members in the most hospitable manner, without encroaching upon the time necessary for the business of the association.

Among the earliest papers submitted was one from the committee on "Car Sanitation," by Dr. S. H. Woodbridge.

After discussing the main features of the subject and explaining the necessity of some legislation to promote the desired objects, he suggested that such legislation could be most easily obtained if the initiative was taken by some powerful railroad corporation, which would also set an example of a better practice to be followed by other railroads.

Dr. G. P. Conn, of New Hampshire, of the same committee, presented a paper giving a resumé of what had taken place since the last report on the subject. The discussion following these papers was chiefly upon ventilation and disinfection of cars, and concluded with the statement "that nothing strictly of an automatic character has been devised to regulate the heating and ventilating of cars and produce first-class results."

Much improvement, however, could be made in practice, if the employees of the railroad companies were fully instructed in the best means of using the present appliances for ventilation and heating and were required to attend faithfully to their duties.

Dr. Montizambert, General Superintendent of Quarantine of the Dominion of Canada, made a brief report on a kindred subject as chairman of the committee of Steamship and Steamboat Sanita-

tion. He pointed out the distinction between the two, as transportation vessels, urging the importance of scrupulous attention to the many details necessary to cleanliness, ventilation and disinfection, dwelling particularly upon the importance of these things in the transportation of consumptive patients.

The yellow fever, now prevailing in several of the southern states, was the subject of a paper by Dr. E. Liceaga, President of the Supreme Board of Health of Mexico, in which he stated this remarkable fact, that Vera Cruz has been the subject annually of epidemics of yellow fever for many years, every summer and sometimes even in the winter, but that during the past four months it has been free from yellow fever and is now taking the most careful precautions to prevent its invasion into that city from the United States. The discussion on yellow fever was very interesting, but probably would have been more so if the members of the association from the southern States had not been detained from attendance contending with the epidemic at their own homes.

The evening of Tuesday was made the formal occasion of the opening of the sessions of the association. In addition to the members of the association a large gathering of the citizens of Philadelphia, including many ladies, were assembled. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Wm. N. McVickar, Bishop Coadjutor-elect of the Diocese of Rhode Island. In the absence of the Governor of the State an address of welcome was eloquently delivered by Dr. Benj. Lee, of Philadelphia, followed by another equally eloquent on the part of the City of Philadelphia, by His Honor the Mayor, C. F. Warwick.

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Then followed the address of the President, Henry B. Horlbeck, M.D., of Charleston, S. C. After alluding briefly to some of the theories of former times in relation to the etiology of diseases, he spoke of the marvelous advance in that department of medical science now attained by the means of precision in investigations which we at present possess. He sketched tersely the career of the association since its organization in 1872, mentioning some of the most important discoveries in the science of medicine and surgery and the origin and development of the new science of bacteriology. He also dwelt at some length on the kindred science of "public sanitation" and the present methods of controlling



infectious diseases. He urged with emphasis the importance of further study of the whole subject of yellow fever. He claimed that it was a subject of such national concern that it should not be left to private enterprise to investigate, but should without delay command the earnest attention and active aid of the general government. In compliance with his suggestion a special committee was appointed, before the close of the session, to wait upon the President of the United States to urge upon him the appointment of a commission of scientists, adequately equipped to study the whole subject.

Dr. Charles Smart, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., read a summary of the Report of the Committee on Water Supplies. It exhibited the same ability of research and scientific accuracy that have characterized all the reports from the same author.

Prof. F. C. Robinson, of Maine, submitted a report on "Disinfectants," giving special attention to formaldehyde, which he said had not been known in a practical way more than a year. He claimed that while its powers as a disinfectant were scarcely excelled by any other agent, the best method of applying the agent was yet to be discovered. The inventive skill of the times was engaged upon the problem.

The subject elicited an interesting discussion.

Dr. F. W. Wright, Health Officer of New Haven, read an instructive paper on the "Diagnosis of Smallpox." The rarity of the disease in these days makes the diagnosis difficult to many physicians who have never seen a case. An error of diagnosis is, however, a matter which may be of fatal consequence to many in a community.

Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, of Washington, discussed the alleged new discovery of the "Bacillus of Yellow Fever," by Sanarelli. In an argument abounding in facts, Dr. Sternberg defended his claim to the prior discovery of that bacillus in 1889 when engaged under the auspices of the government in the investigation of yellow fever in Cuba.

Dr. S. W. Abbott, Secretary State Board of Health, Massachusetts, read a strong and instructive paper on in-door life as a factor in the development of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The subject was treated of in a number of papers, relating chiefly to its etiology and the means of prevention.

Dr. Ravenel, of Philadelphia, gave a very interesting paper on "Tuberculosis and Milk Supply."



His concluding remarks were in these words: "I have said enough to show the soundness of the conclusions arrived at by the royal commission on tuberculosis, that as to the proposition that tuberculosis acquired by man through his food, or through other means, we can form no definite opinion, but we think it probable that an appreciable part of the tuberculosis that affects man is obtained through his food," and "no doubt the larger part of the tuberculosis which man obtains through his food is by means of milk containing tuberculous matter."

One of the most, if not the most valuable of the papers of the session was contributed by Rudolph Hering, C.E., on that ever interesting and practical subject, the disposal of sewage. It was an exhaustive treatise on the subject, the result of a great deal of labor and original research.

Only abstracts from it were read, it being too long for more. It is greatly to be regretted that the treasury of the association will not enable it to be published in full as a part of its proceedings. It is hoped, however, that it will yet appear in some other form.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., read a paper on a kindred topic. It was entitled "From Sewage to Drinking Water: a study of the natural process of sewage purification and the means whereby their efficiency may be increased." The Colonel stated that the paper was prepared by his secretary, Mr. Geo. E. Hill.

A prominent feature of the paper was the declaration that, no matter what form of immediate disposal should be practiced, the ultimate result sooner or later would be the reduction of the constituents of the organic portions of the sewage into their original elements. They will be finally returned to the great storehouse of nature from which they were primarily taken; that the interval would be hastened or delayed according to the treatment to which the sewage was subjected.

Other papers were submitted upon the same topic, "Sewage," all of much interest. There were also a number of excellent papers on "Water Supplies," discussing the various methods of water purification.

Dr. S. P. Heilman, of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, and Dr. N. E. Wordin, of the State Board of Health of Connecticut, each read instructive and thoughtful papers on the general subject of "Uniform Sanitary Legislation."

It would be out of place to attempt a review of the many

papers discussed at the meeting or even the briefest synopsis of their character.

The chief object of this report is to call attention to the lofty purposes to which the American Public Health Association is devoted, and to the permanent results which flow from the convening of the ablest sanitarians in this country and the neighboring provinces of Canada and Mexico, to discuss the vital questions which so intimately concern the welfare of the human race.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY,  
*Delegate.*

## REPORT ON NEW LONDON JAIL.

JAILER, J. B. ROGERS.

On the 28th of September I visited the County Jail at New London.

It is situated on elevated ground, by which an abundant amount of light and wholesome air is available.

The construction of the prison is in the usual form—a central bank of cells arranged in tiers one above another, with a corridor some ten feet wide between them and the outer wall, completely surrounding them.

Most of the cells are intended for two prisoners each. The beds are laid upon iron frames suspended from the wall one above the other, and so constructed that in the day time they can be turned up against the wall and so increase the floor space.

There are 42 cells for males and 8 for females. Of the 42 cells for males, 28 were double, being those in the new part of the jail, while those in the old jail were single, 14 in number. In the old jail the floors were of stone, but in the new part the floors are of cement.

The bed furniture consisted of a tick and pillows stuffed with straw, two white cotton sheets and pillow cases and a sufficient supply of blankets.

In each cell is a bucket of stone ware, for the use of the prisoners, which each prisoner discharges in the morning into the hopper connecting with the sewer. He then washes it with some purifying solution and returns it to his cell. In the double cells, in addition to the grated door, there is also a grated unglazed window, opening into the corridor. This affords additional light and air for the inmates of the cell.

There were 62 male and 1 female prisoners at the time of my visit. The prisoners were required to do their own laundry work and to take a bath once a week. They have no steady occupation, but occasionally are employed cleaning carpets or repairing chairs.

The introduction of public sewers into New London has enabled the jail to dispose of its sewage in that way instead of in the old way by cesspools. The jail is heated throughout by steam. The water is obtained from the public water supply. There is no workshop connected with the prison, and idleness is one of the serious evils which is here unavoidably associated with the prisoners' life.

There is a chapel room within the building, in which on three

Sundays in the month a public service is held for such as desire to attend.

A supply of reading matter is also furnished to the prisoners.

As a whole the New London Jail appeared to be in a sanitary condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY.

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## INSPECTION OF THE COUNTY JAIL AT NORWICH.

JAILER, D. J. CAMPLIN.

VISITED SEPT. 28, 1897.

The location of the jail is upon one of the most elevated sites in the city. It is surrounded by about two acres of ground, most of which is under cultivation, and affords a partial supply of vegetables for the jail.

The sewage disposal is into the public sewers: the connections in the prison are in good sanitary condition. The water supply is from the public supply to the city.

The male prison is provided with 36 single cells.

The female prison is in another part of the building and has 10 cells.

The cells in the male part measured 5 feet  $\times$  10 on the floor and were 7 feet high. They opened by an iron grated door into a corridor, about 10 feet in width and extending entirely around the central bank of cells, which are two stories high. The light and ventilation of the cells comes from the corridor and the windows in the walls on its outer side.

The bedsteads were of iron, and furnished with straw mattresses, made by the prisoners, cotton sheets, pillow and blankets to each bed. A good box is provided in each cell for the clothing of the occupant. The "bucket" is a large earthen jar with cover. Each prisoner cares for his own daily, using a solution of carbolic acid in washing it. The cells appeared very clean, and are frequently whitewashed, always when vacated by a prisoner and before another occupies it.

The prisoners do their own laundry work. Each prisoner receives a bath on admission, and again every two weeks.

The prison is heated in winter by steam.

The food is sufficient in quantity. Such as I saw was well cooked, of wholesome quality and of enough variety.

The diet table of a week would have bread, mush with milk or molasses, coffee, corn beef, beans, fresh corn, roast beef, beef stew, soup, oat meal, hash, and fish.

The corridor on one side is used as a workshop where the prisoners do odd jobs that offer, mostly repairing furniture, caning chair bottoms and upholstering. But they do not have steady employment.

Three Sundays in every month the City Missionary holds a public service in the jail.

The benevolence of the private citizens of Norwich affords a supply of reading matter for such occupants of the prison as care for it.

At the time of my visit there were 39 male prisoners ; three more than cells ; the excess were accommodated on mattresses in the corridor laid upon benches. There were 2 female prisoners.

The prison appeared to be kept in good sanitary condition, and every provision made for the comfort and well-being of the prisoners during their enforced detention.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY.

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## REPORT OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAIL, LOCATED AT BRIDGEPORT.

In accordance with a vote of the Board that a visit of inspection be made to all the jails of the State, I called at the Bridgeport institution on the afternoon of February 11th. Although it was the latter-part of the day, and an unusually large number of inmates were within the walls, everything was found, with but slight exception, in the best of order.

The jail is well situated, being about a mile from the center of the city, and in the midst of spacious grounds. The building is of brick, well constructed, with good ventilation and plumbing, and all heating and cooking is done by steam.

There is cell-room for two hundred and forty inmates ; there are two hundred and forty-eight occupants at present, of whom two hundred and twenty-five are men and twenty-three women. The average number through the year is a little less than two hundred.

The prisoners are of ages varying from eight to eighty, and their terms of service from a few days to two years and over.



The youngest prisoner within two years past was a boy eight years old, whose sentence was ten dollars and costs.\* However, there are not many prisoners younger than eighteen, while those from eighteen to thirty comprise one half the entire number.

Great care is taken to have the inmates and all parts of the building free from vermin. Each person, on entering, is compelled to have a bath and his clothing is fumigated thoroughly with sulphur. It is then hung in a closet built for the purpose and is returned to its owner on his or her departure. In the meantime each occupant is provided with proper clothing, furnished at the expense of the county. In the women's department there is a bath-room in each of the tiers of cells. For the men, six compartments have been built, each of which contains a shower bath, the heat of the water being regulated at will and the temperature indicated by thermometer. Squads of six use these baths at the direction of the jailer at such times as best suits the managing of the institution, the bound-over men going while the convicts are at work. Closet accommodations are in the north end of the corridor. The receptacle is a long trough and is washed by an intermitted stream from a pipe which works automatically and flushes the basins every three minutes. An addition to the original structure was built in 1890 and each cell in this part was originally supplied with a wash bowl and closet. These have now been closed in the men's cells. This was rendered advisable by the wearing of the apparatus, the light character of the plumbing and the worse than carelessness of the men. There is no running of water about or near the cells, which are thus kept free from dampness, while the closet accommodation seems to be ample.

The food is excellent, well-cooked and varied in kind.

The bill of fare is as follows: For breakfast, daily, corned beef or hash made of fresh meat, with bread and coffee.

Monday,	for dinner. Stew of beef and vegetables, with bread.
"	" supper. Mush and syrup.
Tuesday,	" dinner. Boiled pork and beans, with bread.
"	" supper. Boiled rice with syrup.
Wednesday,	" dinner. Corned beef and cabbage, potatoes and bread.
"	" supper. Bread and tea.
Thursday,	" dinner. Soup of beef and vegetables, with bread.
"	" supper. Mush and syrup.
Friday,	" dinner. Fish or broiled pork and beans, with bread.
"	" supper. Boiled rice with syrup.
Saturday,	" dinner. Corned beef, potatoes and turnips, with bread.
"	" supper. Bread and tea.

\* This is plainly in violation of Sec. 3658 of the General Statutes of the State.

The convicts are employed at caning chairs. This work is done under contract with the County Commissioners and is under their management. It is not a part with which the jailer has to do. The working day is ten hours, but the contractor assigns to each one his daily portion. If he completes it in a less time than the ten hours he is relieved from further work that day. Men not able to work are excused by the jailer or one of his assistants. "Bound-over" men are not put to work but are confined in a steel cage, which is an enclosure of about seven feet by sixty in front of each tier of cells.

Reading matter is furnished in abundance by the Y. M. C. A. and citizens.

The women's department is supervised particularly by a Matron who is the wife of one of the assistants and who resides within the building.

The entire institution is in charge of the sheriff of the county, Sidney E. Hawley, who has three assistants, besides the engineer. He has introduced many improvements in the management since he took charge two years ago, among which are the closets, the baths and the employment of a matron. There are two rooms for hospital purposes.

That the institution and everything connected with it is in good condition may be evidenced from the fact that the only needed improvement is the repairing of the trap and tearing out the wood-work underneath the slop-sink where the night vessels of the men are emptied. At present it is a very foul place.

N. E. WORDIN, M.D., BRIDGEPORT.

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### THE DANBURY JAIL.

On the twenty-eighth of September I made a visit to the Danbury jail by direction of the State Board of Health at its last meeting. My visit was in the afternoon, and unexpected.

The building is very neat in appearance and occupies a lot on the corner of Main and Wooster streets. Its situation is more appropriate for a residence than for a jail. In fact it is so near the business of the town, nearly opposite one of the principal hotels, that it is easy of access for loungers and disturbers of the peace and is an attraction for them. The companions of the male and female inmates have been accustomed to resort to the

place and create annoyance in various ways. This has made necessary the building of a barrier in front of the windows on the three exposed sides of the jail, the front being the imposing residence of the jailer. This shield consists of a wooden lattice with openings or meshes of an inch and a quarter inches, about three feet from the exterior wall, and extending nearly to the top of the upper windows. While this permits the inmates, by watching, to see what is going on outside, it effectually cuts off any view within the corridors from without, and answers well the purpose for which it was made. But it at the same time causes a darkness within, which must add considerable to the gloominess of the confinement. It also necessarily prevents the sun from coming in, which is necessary to health and happiness. To prevent dampness a fire is kept up the year round, coal stoves being used in the corridors for heating. The site of the prison ought to be changed for one some distance beyond the business or the dwellings of the city.

The building is in charge of deputy jailer Matthew W. Scott, who seemed well adapted for his position, was polite, and had everything in excellent condition. There were but eleven inmates, all men, the jail having been nearly emptied and the prisoners sent to Bridgeport for trial at the courts. There are in all twenty-eight cells for the men and six for the women. At times it is necessary to put two prisoners in a cell, but the terms of service are short, and the jail in Bridgeport can easily be made to serve as a dumping-place. The sentences are generally for thirty days. The average is from five to thirty with costs. The costs are never less than seven dollars, and one day's service is rated at fifty cents.

There are two closets and a bath-tub in the men's department. Upon the women's side there is a separate bath-room. On entering, prisoners are made to wash, if ordered by the jailer, and clean clothes are loaned them for the time of their service. They are required to wash their own clothes and their bedding. Hot water is constantly kept upon the stove, which is available for all purposes required.

The food is scarcely varied enough in kind, but is sufficient in quantity. The meat is bought fresh every morning. The breakfast consists of hash and a pint and a-half of coffee; the dinner of a third of a loaf of bread and a pint and a-half of milk; the supper of mush and milk. Soup is given twice each week. The

jailer works at a disadvantage in this institution, because as the sentences are so short, there is no time allowance or other inducement for good behaviour. Another great disadvantage is the lack of labor for the inmates. Excepting for what little work is occasionally required about the premises, there is no other method than idleness.

Besides the suggestion of removal of the site for this jail, I would suggest greater variety in the food. A trap is also needed under the sink in the bath-room of the women's department.

N. E. WORDIN, M.D.

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### CONDITION OF WINDHAM COUNTY JAIL.

NOVEMBER 16, 1897.

*To the State Board of Health:*

I beg to report that on Thursday, September 30th, I visited the Windham County jail at Brooklyn. I was courteously received by the jailer, Mr. C. H. Osgood, and afforded every opportunity for inspecting the jail and finding out the physical condition of the prisoners.

The new jail stands on the site of the old building, and was erected at a cost of about \$40,000. It contains ninety-six cells—ninety for men and six for women. At the present time there are fifty-four prisoners in the jail, including one woman. The cells are of medium size, each arranged with an iron bed, which is let down from the side wall, and on which is a straw mattress for the prisoners to sleep. The sheets on each bed I was informed were washed once a week, and the blankets used as coverings, as often as occasion required, once every two or three months. The bucket system is used in each cell for the disposal of excrements, the buckets or pails being set in iron boxes, which are ventilated by hot air rising from below and going out through pipes in the roof, and the buckets can be removed from each cell by an opening in the back wall. The building is heated throughout by steam and is well ventilated.

In addition to the cell accommodations there are two or three good sized rooms, which will be used during the coming winter for in-door prison work, such as tailoring. All tailor work is done by the inmates. In addition there is a large, comfortable, airy, well-heated room, to be used as a hospital, water closet and



wash room facilities, including bath attached. This is shut off from contact with the cell part of the jail, and it is advantageously situated. There is a fireplace in the hospital in addition to the steam heat. The bathing arrangements in the jail consist of wash-rooms with spray baths as well as tubs, and each floor is provided with a basin for the disposal of slops, which can be flushed by a good head of water.

The prisoners at the present time are employed mostly in outdoor work. This consists in grading the grounds, in doing farm work, raising of vegetables, and in handling teams for the removal of debris from the old building.

The kitchen I found to be in clean condition. The day's fare consisted of hash, coffee and bread for breakfast, beans for dinner, and bread and milk for supper. The food looked wholesome and proper, and the arrangements for cooking were as good as could be desired.

Adjoining the jail is a large stable, where the care of the cattle is attended to by the prisoners. The jailer reported that no one was on the sick list at the present time. There was one man whose mind seemed to be wandering somewhat, but he was in good condition physically.

I am satisfied from an examination of the jail, that everything was in as good condition as could reasonably be expected, and I think the people of Windham County are to be congratulated upon the improved condition of their prison.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

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#### REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF LITCHFIELD CO. JAIL.

I hereby submit my report of a visit to the Litchfield Co. Jail, made Sept. 26th, 1897, in compliance with a resolution of the State Board of Health, assigning me to that duty.

The jail is situated in the center of the village of Litchfield, in a healthful location, on the main street. It has been recently enlarged, renovated and painted. It has a tidy exterior appearance, and is surrounded by a well-kept grass plot and pleasant shade trees.

I was courteously received by assistant jailers W. R. Smith and



Wm. S. Judson,—chief jailer J. M. Benton being absent. I was invited to inspect all parts of the building, which I found in a clean and orderly condition.

The jail consists of two parts,—the old and the new. The old part contains 17 cells, and the new, 32. There were 46 male prisoners present, occupying all the cells except 3. There was only one female prisoner, who was kept in another part of the building. The old part is ventilated by a hole in the ceiling about two feet square, opening into the attic. Additional ventilation is obtained in mild weather, by opening the windows. The new part has two central, vertical, ventilating flues, passing through the roof and connected below with a horizontal brick air shaft, located between the two rows of prisoners' cells. Each cell is provided with a small iron door near the floor, which opens into the air shaft. Each prisoner is required to pass his bucket through this door into the bricked-up air space back of his cell. The door is then closed and the ventilation takes place through small openings in and a narrow space under the door. No artificial means are employed to create a draft in the flues. The ventilation could probably be increased, if it were found necessary, by placing a coil of steam or hot water pipes in the brick air shaft between the two rows of cells.

I found each cell provided with a porcelain-lined bucket. The buckets are taken out every morning and emptied into a water closet located in one corner of the building, and properly connected with the main sewer. The buckets are then cleansed and returned to the cells, each one being kept behind the small door in the above-mentioned air shaft. The supply of water for the jail comes from the Litchfield Water Company's supply, and is drawn from a reservoir three miles north of the village, located in a watershed which is removed from all sources of sewage pollution. The jail contains a spacious and well-appointed kitchen, where the food for the prisoners is prepared. The milk supply is obtained entirely from Echo Farm. The food furnished to the prisoners, so far as I could judge, was wholesome and well-prepared, and consisted mainly of the following varieties, namely: corned beef hash, bread, baked pork and beans, potatoes, turnips, mush and milk, bean soup, vegetable soup with fresh meat, boiled pork and potatoes, coffee and milk. Within the limits of this variety, a different menu was provided for each day of the week.

The jail is heated with steam by direct radiation. The plumb-

ing and sewer connections were carefully done by experienced workmen and seemed unobjectionable.

The garbage and kitchen-waste is carried out once a day and deposited on a farm in the outskirts of the village, where it is plowed into the soil.

The health of the prisoners had been good during the year, no epidemic having occurred. Dr. Charles I. Page, the physician for the jail, informed me that a case of typhoid fever had occurred in the winter of 1896. This case was isolated in the hospital and there was no further extension of the disease. I found only one case of consumption in the jail,—a feeble-minded man, sent up for vagrancy. This prisoner had not been isolated from the other prisoners. I would suggest that in the future such cases be isolated and precautions,—such as the use of rags to receive the sputum, which are to be burned, or of cups containing a disinfecting solution, and the separation of the patients' clothing from that of others—be taken in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that I found very much to commend and very little to criticise, in the management and sanitary condition of the Litchfield County jail.

RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D.

REPORT ON SCARLATINA IN NORWALK DUE TO  
INFECTED MILK.

BY HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.

On November 9th, 1897, information was received at the office of the State Board of Health from Dr. W. J. Tracey, Health Officer of Norwalk, that there had been a considerable outbreak of scarlatina in his district. The Secretary of the Board, Dr. C. A. Lindsley, requested me to institute an inquiry into the facts and to report my findings.

Accordingly I visited Norwalk on the next day, the 10th, and learned from Dr. Tracey that there were about twenty-one infected houses : that nearly all the cases were in families supplied with milk by Mr. H., one of the principal milk dealers, and that a part of the supply of this dealer came from a producer, Mr. K., in North Wilton, at whose house a case of scarlatina then existed. I also learned that in view of these facts the sale of milk from this source had been suspended, and that the last had been delivered on the morning of November 7th. With the view of securing full information concerning the cases, blanks for the details were sent to the physicians known to be practicing in the vicinity, and interviews were held with the milk dealer, and with members of many of the families in which cases existed in Norwalk and at North Wilton. My thanks are due to the physicians for their prompt and courteous replies to my letters, and to Mr. H. for freely furnishing information concerning his route, customers, and methods of handling the milk. Especially should I express my thanks to Dr. Tracey for his many courtesies, and the facilities afforded me in prosecuting my investigation.

The conclusions from my investigations are : that the cases of scarlatina occurring in Norwalk between October 25th and November 9th, inclusive, were due to contagium contained in milk, and that the milk was infected by cases belonging to an epidemic occurring in the Bald Hill School District in North Wilton which began late in September. The facts relating to the outbreaks on which these conclusions are based are stated below.

## SCARLATINA IN NORWALK.

In the town of Norwalk are the cities of Norwalk and South

Norwalk, and the village of East Norwalk. These places form one continuous settlement having a population of about 22,000.

Previous to October 25th, scarlatina had existed in Norwalk, as shown by the records of the health officer. There were no cases in August, but in September there were five reported, four of them being on Ely avenue. One of these Ely avenue cases was reported on the 7th, two on the 14th, and one on the 30th. The fifth case was reported from East Norwalk on the 27th. On October 10th, another case was reported, also from East Norwalk and in the vicinity of the first cases.

Beginning on October 25th, there was a series of twenty-nine cases distributed as stated below. The dates given are the days on which the cases were taken ill, as stated by the physician or as ascertained by inquiry at the houses.

#### DATES WHEN THE CASES OCCURRED.

Dates.	Oct. 25,	26,	27,	28,	29,	30,	31,			
No. of Cases.	1,	1,	1,	0,	0,	3,	2,			
Dates.	Nov. 1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	Total,
No. of Cases.	1,	4,	3,	2,	3,	1,	5,	1,	1,	29.

Seventeen of the cases were males and twelve were females. Their ages were as follows :

Age in Years.	-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20-	Total,
No. of Cases.	5	12	4	5	3	29.

The twenty-nine cases were distributed in twenty-five families and in twenty-four houses.

A study of the facts which could have a bearing on the connection between the cases, shows at once that this connection could not have been through the schools, for many did not attend school and some were in families in which there were no school children.

In their distribution the cases were widely separated; seventeen of the infected houses were in South Norwalk, three in Norwalk, and four in East Norwalk. Furthermore, there seemed no way in which the contagium could spread from house to house, even in South Norwalk where they were closest together, for the families were in quite different social positions. In short no connection between the cases could be discovered except the milk route.

The milk dealer, Mr. H., had two routes, in one of which he used about 150 quarts of milk and in the other about 300. Seven

of the twenty-nine cases were in families on the smaller of these routes, and nineteen were on the other. One of the remaining three cases was in a family which obtained its milk supply from a marketman who was supplied by Mr. H. The other two were in one family in East Norwalk. They were a girl of twelve and a boy of nine, and were taken ill November 7th and 9th, respectively. They had no connection with the milk route, nor could their infection be traced to any source. They both attended school and may have been local cases belonging to the same group as the East Norwalk cases which were reported on September 27th and October 10th.

According to the best estimates available, the daily supply of milk in the entire settlement was about 3500 quarts. Mr. H. furnished 450 quarts, or about one-eighth of the whole. Taking these facts into consideration, it is very significant that twenty-seven of the twenty-nine cases should be connected with his milk routes, and when the distribution of the cases along the routes is also considered, the connection amounts to a demonstration that the cause of the outbreak lay in the milk supplied.

Mr. H. did not produce any of the milk which he retailed but obtained it from three producers situated outside of the city. There was no scarlatina in the family of the milk dealer, nor in those of either of the two men which he employed, nor until this outbreak were there any cases in the vicinity.

One of the sources from which he drew his supply was in East Wilton. This farm supplied about 160 quarts a day and was free from any sickness. A second was in North Wilton and supplied 140 quarts per day, and there had been no scarlatina on or about this farm. The third, also in North Wilton, supplied 150 quarts per day and was located in the Bald Hill District about two miles from the farm last mentioned. One case of scarlatina existed on this farm and there were others in the vicinity which must be considered before their connection with the Norwalk cases can be discussed.

#### SCARLATINA IN NORTH WILTON.

The Bald Hill District school opened on September 7th, with a registration of twenty-three pupils. On September 20th, there appeared a case of scarlatina in the person of one of the boys, who so far as is known was the first case in the district. Where he contracted it could not be ascertained. Other cases following, the school was closed on October 19th. Cases continued to



appear in the district until by November 8th, which is the date of the last one discovered, there had been twenty cases. All of the cases were children attending the school, or were persons coming in contact with the school children.

Most of the cases were mild, and in one family in which there were two cases, both boys, no physician was called and the nature of the disease was not recognized for some days. These children lived near the milk farm of Mr. K. already referred to, and the connection between the school outbreak and the milk infection is to be traced through them. There was one case on this farm, that of Mr. K.'s son, a lad of four years who did not attend school, and who had not recently been off the place. He had, however, been visited by the two boys referred to. One of them was with him on October 14th and 15th, and played about the place all day on the 15th, taking his dinner in the house. Both of them were with him for a short time on October 17th. The lad was found to have an eruption on the morning of October 24th. Precautions were immediately taken which it was thought would prevent any trouble arising from the use of the milk. The cans and pails were not taken into the house and those who did the milking took their meals elsewhere, and slept away, or in another part of the house from that occupied by the patient. He was confined to the house until October 30th, when he was again allowed to play out of doors.

As stated, those precautions which were thought to be necessary were taken, and certainly there was no gross negligence on the part of the family according to their understanding of the requirements of the case; but the writer was impressed at the time of his first visit with the lack of appreciation of the possibilities of infection, and with the probability therefore that the details of a strict isolation were not carried out.

By just what accident the contagium was introduced into the milk the writer cannot state. It certainly was present on the farm, unsuspected, for two or three days about the 15th of October, and continuously for a long period beginning just before October 24th, and it has been shown that it must have gotten into the milk. It may be that one or more of the cans which were out in the yard to dry were first infected by the boys playing around them, and that subsequently the infection was renewed in some indirect way from the resident case.

There is another possibility which promptly suggests itself.

Cows may have a disease capable of imparting scarlatina to human subjects, as was shown by the painstaking investigation of Mr. Powers and Dr. Klein in the London scarlatina epidemic caused by infected milk from a dairy in Hendon during the winter of 1885-86.

On the first visit to the farm made in the company of Dr. Tracey on November 10th, a veterinary surgeon, Dr. S. W. Schuppan, of Norwalk, was invited to accompany us to inspect the herd. In his examination two of the fourteen cows were found to present a desquamation on the udder and teats. No evidences of an eruption were discoverable on the backs or flanks, nor about the eyes. Nor were there any signs of inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose or throat. Dr. Schuppan very justly considered that the desquamation raised a suspicion that these animals were convalescing from an attack of the scarlatinal disease, but the absence of such signs in any of the other cows of the herd, the advanced stage of the convalescence, if such it were, and certain facts about the dates of the cases in Norwalk, made us consider that further investigation in this line would not be fruitful.

The milk from this farm was carted to Norwalk, a distance of about ten miles, and all of it delivered in the cans at the dairy of the retailer, Mr. H. Here the cans were placed with the cans from the other two farms which supplied him, and from the whole number the two wagons which he ran were loaded. As no effort was made to keep the cans from the different sources separate, the milk supplied by Mr. K. was distributed on either or both of the routes as it chanced. The milk, however, was not mixed with that from other sources. Hence it happened that if on any day one of the cans from Mr. K.'s contained infected milk, it would be distributed to the customers on some portion of either of the routes while the rest of the customers would receive uninfected milk. There were about 300 families on the two routes, of which number twenty-three became infected.

The sale of the milk was stopped on Nov. 7, which is about three and a half weeks after the contagium was first brought onto the farm by the two school boys, and is about two weeks after the boy living on the farm was taken ill. Had the milk been infected continuously during these two weeks, as must have been the case if the infection came from the cows, it is probable that a larger proportion of the families than twenty-three in 300 would

have become infected, as from the method of distribution, milk from the farm would in all probability have reached all the families on both routes sometime during this period. That the number was not larger indicates an irregular rather than a continuous infection of the milk.

The dates when the Norwalk cases appeared are also significant of the mode of infection. One case appeared on each of the first three days, October 25th, 26th, and 27th, and none on the next two days. Then the cases became more abundant and ended with one case each on November 8th and 9th. It will be recollected that the 7th was the last day of the sale of the milk. Had the milk been continuously infected, by the cows, as supposed above, the cases would not have ceased so promptly after the stoppage of the milk, but from the known period of incubation would have continued about a week. The occurrence of the cases can be best explained by supposing an infection to have occurred shortly after the middle of October, and then another more marked one during the last days of October and the first of November. This supposition agrees with the conclusion that the infection was caused by the boys on the farm.

The writer can see no other explanation of the facts relating to the Norwalk cases than the one first reached by the health officer, Dr. Tracey; namely, that with the exceptions noted, the cases owe their origin to infected milk from the North Wilton dairy farm.

Furthermore the facts concerning the North Wilton outbreak indicate clearly that the infection there was an outcome of the school epidemic, and that the milk was infected by human agency rather than through the cows.

The subsequent history of the Norwalk outbreak is of interest as bearing on the general conclusion, and as showing the skill with which the cases were isolated. After November 9th, only three cases were reported up to the date of this report, November 23d, one on the 14th, and two on the 15th. The first was on Ely avenue and cannot be traced. One of the others was a third case in the family in East Norwalk which had been referred to as containing two cases which were not connected with the milk. The remaining case was in a family in South Norwalk which was supplied with milk by Mr. H. and was that of a young child who did not attend school and had not been exposed to any known outside source of infection, but whose parents gave a history of sore

throats preceding the illness of the child. In this connection it may be added that information has reached me of a number of cases of sore throat among the consumers of this milk which, however, were not reported as cases of scarlatina by the physicians.

Epidemics of scarlatina in which the contagium has been disseminated by means of milk have been rarely reported in this country, but if we may judge of what has probably occurred in this country from English experience, this is rather a matter of failure to detect them than of their rarity. Attention was first called to the matter by a report of an epidemic of this character in Penrith, by Dr. M. W. Taylor in 1870. Since then numerous epidemics have been described by English medical officers of health. In most of them infection has come by contamination from human cases, but that this is always the case was first seriously questioned as the result of an investigation by Mr. W. H. Powers in 1882, and that cows may be the source of infection was demonstrated by the same investigator in the notable Hendon case already referred to as occurring in 1885-86.

The Norwalk case in another illustration of the necessity for the public good, that information concerning the dangers of milk infection should be widely diffused among dairymen and retail dealers in milk. They should be kept informed of the dangers to which they subject their patrons when a case of typhoid fever, scarlatina or diphtheria occurs on their premises. And on the other hand, the public should be informed of the cause of these outbreaks that they may protect themselves by trading only with those who can give assurance that they understand their business and are willing to take the precautions necessary to protect their patrons as far as human knowledge and care can do so.



## REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF RIVERS POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

BY PROF. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.,

CHEMIST OF THE BOARD.

The investigation of rivers pollution and water supplies during 1897 has been pursued along the same line as those of 1896. The chemist of the Board has had the general supervision of the work under the direction of a committee of the Board, consisting of the Secretary, Prof. C. A. Lindsley, and the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer. Mr. Wm. H. Parker was associated with the chemist in the chemical part of the work, and Mr. H. A. Doty has conducted the microscopical examinations.

Attention has been directed during the year to the chemical examination of the waters of certain sewage-polluted streams; to the chemical and microscopical examination of the public water supplies of certain cities and villages, and to certain examinations relating to the purification of sewage.

The results of the examination of the water supplies are given in the following pages. Although these examinations have been pursued for several years, there are still a number of reservoirs which have not been examined. It is expected, however, that the work of the coming year can be so arranged that, at the conclusion of the year, there will be on record examinations of every public water supply in the State.

The examination of water supplies was begun early in the work done under the act of the legislature directing the Board to investigate the pollution of rivers, because it was found to be necessary to secure information concerning the normal waters of the State to establish a basis of comparison for those subject to pollution. It was the judgment of those having charge of the work, that this information could be obtained from the examination of the protected waters used for drinking supplies, as well as from other streams or lakes selected for that purpose, and that there would be certain advantages arising from the publication of the facts concerning the water supplies to the citizens of our cities and villages. Accordingly the original act was so amended by the legislature as to cover the examination of the water supplies of the State.

The information gathered from these examinations has added



greatly to our knowledge concerning the normal composition of our surface waters. One notable deduction which has been made is that relating to the distribution of chlorine in the State, which is expressed in the paper on that subject published in a former report. All of the experience of the past year has confirmed the substantial accuracy of the map then published, and there have arisen a number of illustrations of its value in questions pertaining to the pollution of a given source of water.

Not only has the object of gaining information concerning the composition of our normal waters been decidedly advanced by these examinations, but it is evident that the other advantage aimed at has been to some extent realized. The systematic examination of the public water supplies, and an impartial publication of the results, have stimulated a spirit of progress and improvement which has already brought good results, and which may be confidently expected to be of still further value to the people of the State.

The repeated examination by the State authorities of the water supplied by our water companies and commissioners must result in such improvement in the quality of the water as can be effected by greater care in the management of reservoirs, in the protection of watersheds, and by the adoption of methods of water purification, just as similar examination of food products and fertilizers have in some States driven adulterated and fraudulent articles out of the market. These results have been accomplished, it must be remembered, for the most part without prosecutions, and simply by the publicity and comparisons made possible by the publication of the results of the examinations. It might indeed be said that there is greater need for State oversight in the case of water supplies than in the cases mentioned, for in the case of water there is no local competition, for from the nature of the case the water company must in most instances be a monopoly from which one must accept what is furnished or go unsupplied.

So important is the reputation of a good water supply to a community from sanitary and economic considerations, that many places outside of our State make it a part of the duty of the sanitary authorities to regularly examine the water supplied within their limits.

Examination of all public water supplies, and repeated examinations of the principal ones and especially of those which have been found to be most in need of increased attention, is therefore strongly called for as a sanitary and economic measure.

While fully appreciating the importance of the examination of water supplies, those having the work of this State in charge have been able to devote only a part of the funds available to their use, to this object each year, because of other demands. One important class of waters, namely that supplied from wells, has as yet received no attention, but it is expected that something will be accomplished in this direction during the coming year, when an examination will be made of the wells connected with school-houses throughout the State.

During the year examinations have been made of series of samples from the Naugatuck River, the Quinnipiac River, and Piper's Brook and Park River. The results are given elsewhere.

The pollution of our streams is an evil of such magnitude, that the attention of the authorities in our inland cities is being more and more directed to the matter of sewage purification. It may be safely asserted that for some of our cities there is no other alternative; they must in the near future provide for the purification of their sewage before discharging it into the water courses. Fortunate are the citizens of those places in which the inevitable is early foreseen, and in which the threatened penalties are averted by seasonable action.

In pursuance of the plan of securing data concerning the working of the purification plants now in operation in the State, analyses have been made during the year of samples of the sewage and effluent from the Meriden works, and mechanical analyses of the sand used in the construction of the filters have been made. The samples analyzed were from the Meriden, Bristol and Danbury works.

#### RAINFALL FOR THE TWO YEARS 1896-97.

The tables showing the precipitation in various parts of the State have been compiled from the monthly bulletins of the New England Weather Service, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The records show that 1896 was a year of small rainfall, but that in 1897 there was an excess, especially during the summer months.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES FOR THE YEAR 1896.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Bridgeport -----	1.82	6.32	6.96	0.69	4.81	3.88	3.45	2.19	5.40	2.45	3.02	2.00	42.09
Canton -----	1.93	9.36	5.55	1.03	2.93	3.80	3.39	4.12	6.58	3.73	3.15	1.61	47.18
Colchester -----	1.84	8.34	5.20	1.80	4.97	3.00	2.45	4.05	6.60	4.65	3.42	3.07	49.39
Middletown -----	1.80	7.64	5.31	1.09	3.00	4.36	2.72	2.59	5.26	4.31	3.04	2.62	43.74
New Haven -----	1.82	5.65	5.61	1.19	3.67	2.96	3.86	2.57	3.42	2.91	2.33	2.40	38.39
New London -----	0.50	3.07	2.96	1.50	2.17	1.72	3.64	3.60	2.49	3.37	2.28	2.75	30.05
Norwalk -----	1.35	7.08	6.87	0.77	5.33	4.26	4.71	2.53	5.42	2.22	2.41	0.92	43.87
Southington -----	1.60	6.20	6.00	1.10	2.91	5.30	3.23	3.20	6.13	3.30	3.10	2.03	44.10
Storrs -----	1.60	7.10	4.86	0.80	2.72	1.78	3.22	2.71	7.03	3.60	2.49	2.67	40.58
Voluntown -----	2.10	6.45	5.49	1.50	3.39	2.92	3.89	2.77	6.25	3.05	4.17	2.20	44.18
Waterbury -----	2.37	9.25	5.99	1.83	2.34	5.71	3.16	2.67	5.01	2.77	3.09	2.39	46.58
Windsor -----	0.98	4.97	6.31	0.91	2.18	4.19	3.18	3.53	5.49	3.43	2.20	2.31	39.68
Averages -----	1.64	6.78	5.59	1.18	3.37	3.66	3.41	3.04	5.42	3.32	2.89	2.25	42.49

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
*Bridgeport -----	3.93	3.00	4.43	2.53	6.62	3.41	18.77	4.11	1.97	2.11	6.40	----	----
Canton -----	3.44	3.66	3.41	2.55	4.96	4.92	16.96	6.56	2.09	1.14	6.31	5.71	61.71
Colchester -----	5.85	2.65	3.26	2.77	5.01	2.64	10.82	8.67	2.85	1.37	6.18	5.55	57.62
Cream Hill, Cornwall -----	3.54	2.21	2.09	3.16	4.22	5.15	9.71	5.28	2.85	1.04	5.29	4.53	49.05
Hartford -----	4.05	2.83	3.14	2.49	5.85	3.83	15.35	5.46	2.33	.57	6.45	6.29	58.64
Middletown -----	5.68	3.28	3.83	2.55	5.00	3.52	13.35	7.12	2.44	1.15	6.60	5.85	60.47
New Haven -----	3.85	2.00	3.66	2.44	5.03	2.47	16.63	6.81	2.42	1.25	5.72	5.61	57.89
New London -----	4.28	1.45	2.48	3.69	4.76	2.48	6.22	5.06	3.74	1.20	7.85	4.55	47.76
Norwalk -----	3.90	2.45	3.74	2.41	7.34	2.67	10.12	3.15	2.24	1.79	6.06	5.49	51.36
Southington -----	4.68	2.65	2.55	2.03	5.50	4.55	19.90	6.33	2.65	.85	5.50	6.35	63.54
Storrs -----	3.84	3.40	5.66	2.37	4.44	2.79	12.24	5.23	1.39	.92	7.14	5.61	53.03
Voluntown -----	5.05	2.46	3.40	3.66	4.46	3.66	8.53	5.58	1.82	.80	8.17	6.31	53.90
Waterbury -----	4.58	3.48	2.67	1.97	5.34	3.77	18.10	3.51	2.18	1.08	6.00	5.99	58.67
Windsor -----	4.97	2.95	3.48	2.28	5.47	4.53	15.29	8.19	1.56	.54	6.90	6.26	62.42
Averages -----	4.40	2.75	3.27	2.64	5.29	3.60	13.71	5.79	2.32	1.13	6.47	5.70	56.62

\* Bridgeport records, being incomplete, are not included in the yearly average.

## ANALYSES OF ANSONIA WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were from the supply furnished by the Ansonia Water Company. They were drawn from a tap on South Cliff street and were taken by Mr. Dana Bartholomew, president of the company.

## ANSONIA WATER COMPANY'S SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.	
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.			Nitrates.
1473	Jan. 21	Clear.	None.	0.5	54.0	35.0	19.0	3.40	0.010	0.144	0.002	0.13	15.	4.80
1492	Feb. 17	Clear.	None.	.4	49.0	32.5	16.5	3.25	.018	.120	.002	.25	12.	4.00
1512	Mar. 24	Clear.	None.	.3	34.5	24.5	10.0	2.80	.008	.078	.002	.08	10.	3.35
1525	April 21	Clear.	None.	.5	37.0	22.0	15.0	2.75	.026	.140	.000	.25	12.	4.60
1536	May 12	Clear.	None.	.4	44.0	32.0	12.0	2.64	.016	.130	.000	.15	13.	4.60
1555	June 14	Distinct.	Scanty.	.5	45.0	27.0	18.0	2.45	.012	.200	.000	.08	10.	5.20
1572	July 1	Slight.	Scanty.	.5	53.5	34.5	19.0	3.20	.020	.174	.000	.10	12.	5.30
1610	Aug. 17	Slight.	Scanty.	.5	47.5	31.5	16.0	2.30	.010	.146	.000	.08	12.	2.10
1633	Sept. 20	Clear.	None.	.4	46.5	32.0	14.5	2.30	.008	.090	.000	.07	13.	3.65
1648	Oct. 8	Clear.	Scanty.	.4	54.0	43.5	10.5	2.65	.006	.088	.000	.18	15.	4.00
1678	Nov. 11	Slight.	Very scanty.	.6	46.5	34.5	12.0	3.00	.008	.154	.002	.08	12.	4.25
1690	Dec. 1	Clear.	None.	.5	40.5	28.5	12.0	2.90	.030	.110	.002	.10	12.	3.90
			Average,	.5	46.0	31.5	14.5	2.80	.014	.131	.001	.13	12.	4.14

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted in any of the samples.



## ANSONIA WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Achnanthes	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*
Cocconeia	1								1			
Meridion		4	4	1								
Synedra		1	1	11		48	5		3			
Gomphonema		9	1									
Nitzschia		1										
Eunotia		1										
Navicula			1		2	2						1
Tabellaria			1			2						
Encyonema				1					1			
Melosira											2	
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Closterium			*									
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium				21		22	5	5				2
Scenedesmus									8			
Protococcus											1	
Merismopœdia				32	4	76						
Green cells unidentified				27	252	4768		30	4		1	
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix						24			1			
Leptothrix									3			
PROTOZOA—												
Coleps							5					
Trachelomonas								5	5	1		1
Pandorina								5				
Dinobryon									3	33		
"449"										9		
Infusoria unidentified				3					1			
VERMES—												
Anguillula				1								
SPORES			3					5				

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	1	16	8	13	2	52	5	*	5		2	1
Desmidiaceæ			*									
Protococcoideæ				80	256	4866	5	35	12		2	2
Fungi						24			4			
Protozoa				3			5	10	9	43		1
Vermes				1								
Spores			3					5				

## ANALYSES OF BETHEL WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were taken from a tap in the borough and were furnished by Mr. Chas. H. Hart.

This water was filtered through a sand filter. The arrangement is such that the water stands continuously on the filter to a depth of from 18 to 20 feet. The filter consists of a layer of sand from 16 inches to 3 feet thick. See description of the supply, Nineteenth Annual Report, page 345.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Nitrogen of					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
1474	Jan. 21	Distinct.	Very scanty.	0.3	51.5	32.5	19.0	2.50	0.000	0.230	0.002	0.04	19.	4.70
1493	Feb. 20	Slight.	Very scanty.	.2	48.5	31.5	17.0	2.40	.032	.134	.002	.05	17.	3.85
1513	Mar. 24	Clear.	None.	.2	37.5	28.5	9.0	1.90	.020	.104	.000	.03	15.	2.20
1526	April 21	Clear.	None.	.2	35.5	23.5	12.0	1.80	.024	.150	.000	.05	13.	2.65
1537	May 12	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	43.5	25.5	18.0	1.80	.026	.182	.000	.08	16.	3.95
1556	June 14	Clear.	None.	.4	46.0	26.0	20.0	1.80	.020	.216	.000	.05	16.	4.30
1573	July 1	Clear.	Very scanty.	.2	62.5	41.5	21.0	1.90	.024	.156	.002	.08	19.	5.00
1611	Aug. 18	Clear.	None.	.9	51.5	32.0	19.5	1.70	.008	.150	.000	.05	20.	9.80
1634	Sept. 20	Clear.	Very scanty.	.2	46.0	29.0	17.0	1.60	.008	.176	.000	.05	16.	2.30
1649	Oct. 11	Clear.	None.	.2	47.0	33.5	13.5	1.80	.026	.186	.002	.05	20.	4.55
1679	Nov. 10	Slight.	None.	.3	46.5	35.0	11.5	2.25	.024	.170	.002	.05	20.	3.80
1691	Dec. 1	Slight.	Scanty.	.2	41.0	31.0	10.0	2.35	.046	.182	.004	.10	18.	3.65
			Average,	.3	46.4	30.8	15.6	1.90	.021	.169	.001	.06	17.	4.23

REMARKS.—The odor was described as disagreeable, slight in 1474 and 1493, and as none in the rest.

# BETHEL WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>DIATOMACEÆ—</b>												
Asterionella	90	2	1	3	16							
Nitzschia	30			7	18	2	1		2	2		
Synedra	10	8	2	4	4		5	1	36	5	1	14
Tabellaria	*		*	1					2			
Melosira		4		21	52	14	29	39	36	33	13	
Achnanthes			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Cyclotella			2		12	2	3	1	6	2		
Fragilaria								15				
Encyonema									2			
Navicula									2		1	
Surirella										1		
<b>DESMIDIACEÆ—</b>												
Staurostrum		2		2	*	2		2	4		1	
Sphaerzosma			*					4		2		
Euastrum					4							
Xanthidium						1			2			
Cosmarium								1				
Desmidium								35				
<b>PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—</b>												
Scenedesmus				16	188	24	8	22	32		26	
Raphidium				2	4			1				
Cœlastrum						2		1				
Pediastrum							1	*			1	
Nephrocytium								4				
Polyedrium								1				
Green cells unidentified					12	31	2	143	24	9	91	20
<b>CYANOPHYCEÆ—</b>												
Merismopœdia							8	4	8		8	
Clathrocystis												*
<b>FUNGI—</b>												
Beggiatoa						1						
Leptothrix							1		2			
Crenothrix		4										
<b>PROTOZOA—</b>												
Dinobryon	1500	798	25	108	24	14	15	1	4	8	37	376
Uroglena	*							*				
Peridinium	5		2	7	2	1					2	5
Trachelomonas	*	2	1		2	8	6	8	4	7	8	
Glenodinium			3									
Euglypha			2									
Tintinnus												2
"449"		2										
Infusoria unidentified		14	1	1		2					1	1
<b>ROTIFERA—</b>												
Anurea						1		1				2
<b>ENTOMOSTRACA—</b>												
Unidentified					*							
<b>SPORES—</b>	180					100			2	1		

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	130	14	5	36	102	18	38	56	86	43	15	14
Desmidiaceæ		2	*	2	4	3		42	6	2	1	
Protococcoideæ				18	204	57	11	172	56	9	118	20
Cyanophyceæ							8	4	8		8	*
Fungi		4				1	1		2			
Protozoa	1505	816	34	116	28	25	21	9	8	15	48	384
Rotifera						1		1				2
Entomostraca					*							
Spores	180					100			2	1		

## ANALYSES OF LITCHFIELD WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were taken from a tap in Main street and were furnished by Mr. Chas. B. Bishop, Treasurer of the Litchfield Water Company.

LITCHFIELD WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.  
FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evapo- ration.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Am- monia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1475	Jan. 21	Slight.	None.	0.5	60.0	35.0	25.0	1.20	0.012	0.184	0.000	0.15	26.	7.50
1494	Feb. 17	Clear.	None.	.4	53.5	34.0	19.5	1.50	.024	.168	.002	.23	25.	6.75
1514	Mar. 24	Clear.	None.	.3	42.5	25.5	17.0	1.00	.018	.106	.002	.15	22.	3.95
1527	Apr. 21	Clear.	None.	.4	40.0	22.0	18.0	1.10	.028	.158	.002	.10	19.	5.90
1538	May 11	Clear.	None.	.4	48.5	34.5	14.0	1.05	.026	.176	.000	.08	22.	6.60
1557	June 15	Clear.	None.	.7	58.0	35.0	23.0	.70	.026	.240	.000	.05	19.	10.50
1574	July 1	Distinct.	Very scanty.	.5	54.0	32.0	22.0	.60	.028	.212	.000	.08	20.	6.50
1612	Aug. 17	Clear.	Scanty.	.4	56.5	30.0	26.5	.50	.036	.336	.000	.10	20.	3.95
1635	Sept. 20	Slight.	Scanty.	.6	60.5	37.0	23.5	.70	.018	.250	.002	.03	28.	9.05
1650	Oct. 8	Slight.	Scanty.	.6	66.0	46.5	19.5	.70	.070	.212	.000	.05	27.	7.65
1680	Nov. 10	Slight.	None.	.6	66.0	42.5	23.5	1.00	.028	.218	.004	.05	27.	6.20
1692	Dec. 1	Distinct.	Scanty.	.6	60.0	41.5	18.5	1.80	.044	.152	.000	.08	26.	6.90
			Average,	.5	55.6	34.6	21.0	.99	.029	.201	.001	.09	23.	6.79

REMARKS.—The odor was described as mouldy in 1635 and as little or none in the rest.

## LITCHFIELD WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Synedra .....	94	144	6	21	209	138	94	38	342	46	100	20
Achnanthes .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meridion .....	2											
Gomphonema .....				2								
Tabellaria .....					2				2			
Navicula .....							2					
Cocconema .....							2					
Nitzschia .....								4				
Cyclotella .....									2			
DESMIDIACEÆ—								*				
Cosmarium .....												
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium .....				1	8	22	6	4	26	14	6	6
Scenedesmus .....					4	4						
Green cells unidentified .....								4	12			2
FUNGI—								2				
Crenothrix .....												
PROTOZOA—												
Peridinium .....	2	14	44		1		26	10	4	4		
Dinobryon .....			12	36	537	2	26	2	16	4		
Trachelomonas .....					1				2			
Ceratium .....							*					
Englypha .....										2		
Chætonotus .....										2		
Infusoria unidentified .....						9	4		10	6		
ROTIFERA—												
Polyarthra .....					1							
Anurea .....					*			2		2		
Unidentified .....								2				
VERMES—												
Anguillula .....			2									
OVA—							2					
SPORES—	2		14	15								

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ .....	96	144	6	23	211	138	98	42	346	46	100	20
Desmidiaceæ .....								*				
Protococcoideæ .....				1	12	26	6	8	38	14	6	8
Fungi .....								2				
Protozoa .....	2	14	56	36	539	11	56	18	32	18		
Rotifera .....					1			4		2		
Vermes .....			2									
Ova .....							2					
Spores .....	2		14	15								



## ANALYSES NEW MILFORD WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were taken from a tap at the office of the Water Company and were furnished by the secretary, Mr. C. H. Noble.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile,	Volatile,	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
1476	Jan. 22	Slight.	None.	55.5	37.5	18.0	2.00	0.016	0.136	0.000	0.07	20.	4.20
1495	Feb. 17	Slight.	Very scanty.	57.0	41.5	15.5	2.30	.020	.088	.000	.18	27.	2.60
1515	Mar. 24	Distinct.	Scanty.	55.0	42.0	13.0	1.70	.032	.120	.004	.03	26.	3.10
1528	Apr. 21	Distinct.	Scanty.	57.5	40.5	17.0	1.70	.022	.100	.002	.10	26.	2.25
1539	May 12	Slight.	Very scanty.	66.0	49.5	16.5	1.70	.010	.116	.000	.05	40.	2.30
1558	June 14	Marked.	Scanty.	76.0	52.0	24.0	1.20	.024	.166	.000	.10	32.	4.15
1575	July 1	Slight.	Scanty.	76.5	56.0	20.5	1.30	.022	.106	.000	.08	35.	3.45
1613	Aug. 17	Marked.	Scanty.	74.0	53.0	21.0	1.60	.020	.188	.002	.05	43.	4.55
1636	Sept. 20	Slight.	Scanty.	80.0	62.5	17.5	1.80	.006	.078	.000	.10	59.	4.45
1651	Oct. 8	Slight.	Scanty.	94.5	80.5	14.0	2.10	.008	.074	.000	.13	54.	3.10
1681	Nov. 10	Slight.	None.	93.0	76.0	17.0	3.60	.022	.118	.008	.10	41.	3.20
1693	Dec. 3	Slight.	None.	84.5	68.0	16.5	2.90	.006	.128	.002	.08	52.	2.40
			Average,	72.4	54.9	19.5	1.99	.017	.118	.0015	.09	38.	3.31

REMARKS.—The odor was described as peculiar in 1539, mouldy, slight in 1613, and as none in the others.

## NEW MILFORD WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

Figures show average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Achnanthes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gomphonema	6	2	2	8			2	2			1	
Synedra	6	3	12	172	7168	710	246	66	14	4	25	12
Meridion	2		2	6								
Ceratoneis	2											
Navicula	8		2	10							3	1
Tabellaria	2											
Cocconeis		3										
Eucyonema			2	2								
Fragilaria			6									
Cyclotella			2	2			14					
Amphora				6								
Nitzschia										2		
Asterionella												18
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Scenedesmus					*	56	176	8	14	16	4	
Raphidium						8	4		124			
Protococcus						28						
Polyedrium									2			
Green cells unidenti- fied					64	88	14		12			9
ÆDOGONIACEÆ—												
Ædogonium											1	
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Merismopœdia					*	8	12			8		
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix		1								2		
PROTOZOA—												
Trachelomonas				2		6	2					
Euglypha							2	4				
Amœba								2	2			
Coleps									2			
Dinobryon									4			
Infusoria unidentified		3	2									6
ROTIFERA—												
Unidentified								*				
SPORES			4	2			2	574	2			29

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	26	8	28	206	7168	710	262	68	14	6	29	31
Protoceccoidææ					64	180	194	8	152	16	4	9
Ædogoniaceæ											1	
Cyanophyceæ					*	8	12			8		
Fungi		1								2		
Protozoa		3	2	2		6	4	6	8			6
Rotifera								*				
Spores			4	2			2	574	2			29

## ANALYSES OF SOUTH NORWALK WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were taken from a tap at the corner of Cedar street and West avenue, and were furnished by Mr. John W. Dake.

## SOUTH NORWALK WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile.	Volatile. Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1477	1897													
1496	Jan. 21	Slight.	Scanty.	0.3	41.0	24.5	16.5	3.45	0.108	0.288	0.004	0.13	12.	5.30
1516	Feb. 17	Slight.	Scanty.	.2	43.5	28.5	15.0	3.40	.080	.202	.002	.13	10.	4.55
1529	Mar. 24	Slight.	Scanty.	.2	35.0	25.5	9.5	2.90	.022	.168	.002	.03	9.	4.00
1540	April 22	Slight.	Scanty.	.2	46.5	30.5	16.0	3.00	.024	.194	.000	.05	8.	4.45
1559	May 12	Distinct.	Small.	.2	39.0	22.5	16.5	2.70	.018	.226	.000	.04	10.	3.70
1576	June 14	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	41.5	23.0	18.5	2.80	.024	.266	.000	.08	8.	4.25
1614	July 1	Slight.	Very scanty.	.4	42.5	24.5	18.0	3.00	.036	.240	.002	.05	12.	4.00
1637	Aug. 17	Moderate.	Scanty.	.3	47.0	30.0	17.0	2.50	.024	.256	.000	.05	12.	4.65
1652	Sept. 20	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	41.0	28.5	12.5	2.50	.014	.184	.002	.03	12.	5.40
1682	Oct. 8	Slight.	Scanty.	.2	50.5	38.0	12.5	2.60	.030	.196	.002	.03	13.	5.05
1694	Nov. 10	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	40.0	25.0	15.0	2.90	.024	.204	.006	.13	7.	4.75
	Dec. 1	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	39.5	26.0	13.5	2.70	.066	.270	.006	.13	10.	4.25
		Average,		.3	42.2	27.2	15.0	2.87	.039	.224	.002	.07	10.	4.53

REMARKS.—The odor was described as mouldy, slight, in 1529, 1540 and 1614, and as none in the others.

## SOUTH NORWALK WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* indicates present in small numbers.

[illegible]

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ .....	1120	980	660	2635	2370	700	580	800	325	548	254	166
Desmidiaceæ .....		30		25	135	10	25	45	15	10	16	4
Protococcoideæ .....	310	460	70	660	1865	558	890	535	455	286	440	208
Cyanophyceæ .....					15	172	390	35	10	60	120	22
Conjugatæ .....												2
Fungi .....										52		4
Protozoa .....	5130	3630	150	240	155	26	90	170	20	10	2	24
Rotifera .....	*		5	*	5			10				*
Entomostraca .....	*			*								*
Spores .....	10		555	10				5	5			
Ova .....			*									

## ANALYSES OF TORRINGTON WATER SUPPLY.

The samples were taken from a tap in the borough at the residence of Mr. O. R. Fyler, superintendent of the works, who furnished them.



## TORRINGTON WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.				Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile.	Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1478	1897 Jan. 21	Clear.	None.	0.2	46.0	37.5	8.5	1.60	0.018	0.070	0.000	0.10	0.10	22.	2.25
1497	Feb. 24	Clear.	None.	.2	43.5	30.5	13.0	1.70	.020	.074	.000	.10	.10	22.	2.50
1517	Mar. 24	Clear.	None.	.2	36.5	27.0	9.5	1.15	.016	.068	.002	.10	.10	18.	2.55
1530	April 21	Clear.	None.	.2	46.5	33.5	13.0	1.40	.014	.084	.000	.10	.10	19.	2.75
1541	May 12	Clear.	None.	.2	47.0	30.5	16.5	1.50	.012	.092	.000	.03	.03	20.	2.25
1560	June 14	Clear.	None.	.2	49.0	33.5	15.5	1.30	.018	.132	.000	.05	.05	22.	2.60
1577	July 1	Distinct.	None.	.4	56.0	33.0	23.0	1.70	.038	.154	.002	.08	.08	22.	4.10
1615	Aug. 17	Slight.	None.	.3	57.5	34.0	23.5	1.10	.026	.152	.000	.05	.05	19.	4.65
1638	Sept. 20	Clear.	Scanty.	.2	59.5	41.5	18.0	1.40	.008	.070	.000	.05	.05	23.	3.65
1653	Oct. 8	Clear.	Very scanty.	.2	61.5	47.0	14.5	1.60	.022	.082	.002	.08	.08	26.	3.15
1683	Nov. 10	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	60.0	48.5	11.5	2.10	.022	.110	.002	.05	.05	22.	4.70
1695	Dec. 1	Clear.	Very scanty.	.3	50.0	38.0	12.0	2.00	.050	.126	.004	.08	.08	24.	3.60
			Average,	.3	51.1	36.2	14.9	1.54	.022	.101	.001	.07	.07	22.	3.23

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted in any of the samples.

TORRINGTON WATER SUPPLY.    MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* indicates present in small numbers.

[illegible]

### SUMMARY.

[illegible]

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF DANIELSONVILLE WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap and were furnished by Mr. Geo. S. Brown, superintendent of the Crystal Water Company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF EAST HARTFORD WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap. No. 1500 was furnished by Mr. A. P. Moore, superintendent of the East Hartford Water Company, and the others by Mr. L. P. Kearns.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FARMINGTON WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

Sample No. 1484 was taken at the intake of reservoir No. 1, and the others from a tap in the village. They were furnished by Mr. A. R. Wadsworth, president of the water company.



## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MANCHESTER WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap and were furnished by Mr. J. A. Fitch.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF NEW CANAAN WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap at the residence of Mr. L. M. Monroe, president of the water company, who furnished the samples.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE NORFOLK WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken at the gate chamber at Lake Wangum, and were furnished by Mr. Edmund Brown, the secretary of the water company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF PLAINVILLE WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap in the village and were furnished by Mr. Robt. C. Usher, secretary of the water company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF PORTLAND WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap in the village and were furnished by Mr. Oliver Gildersleeve, president of the water company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SHARON WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The February and November samples were taken from a tap in the village and were furnished by Mr. Willard Baker, secretary of the water company. The July sample was collected from Beardsley Pond by Mr. I. N. Bartram, the superintendent.



MANCHESTER.  
FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1486	Feb. 11	Clear. Distinct. Clear.	None.	0.4	37.5	25.0	12.5	2.15	0.020	0.082	0.002	0.10	5.	2.70
1582	July 6		Small.	.3	43.0	27.0	16.0	2.20	.026	.108	.002	.08	7.	2.05
1663	Oct. 27		None.	.2	78.5	61.5	17.0	2.10	.010	.062	.002	.04	8.	2.25
			Average,	.3	53.0	37.8	15.1	2.15	.019	.084	.002	.07	6.	2.33

REMARKS.—The odor was described as mouldy, slight in 1582, and as none in the others.

NEW CANAAN.

1499	Feb. 24	Clear. Slight. Clear.	None.	0.6	55.5	35.5	20.0	3.40	0.038	0.124	0.000	0.13	20.	4.20
1584	July 6		None.	.7	61.0	37.0	24.0	2.00	.036	.194	.002	.03	20.	7.75
1685	Oct. 27		None.	.8	81.0	56.5	24.5	2.70	.028	.230	.002	.03	22.	6.55
			Average,	.7	65.8	43.0	22.8	2.70	.031	.183	.001	.06	21.	6.20

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

NORFOLK.

1491	Feb. 12	Clear. Slight. Clear.	None.	0.2	37.5	23.5	14.0	1.10	0.058	0.134	0.002	0.05	18.	3.15
1589	July 7		Scanty.	.2	38.0	26.0	12.0	1.10	.012	.136	.000	.03	12.	2.45
1666	Oct. 27		None.	.2	34.5	25.0	9.5	1.05	.016	.116	.004	.05	15.	3.30
			Average,	.2	36.6	24.8	11.8	1.08	.027	.127	.002	.04	15.	2.97

REMARKS.—There was no odor.

## PLAINVILLE.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile.	Volatile.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid, not filtered.	Nitrates.		
1487	Feb. 11	Distinct. Distinct. Marked.	Very scanty. Scanty. Small. Average,	0.4	64.5	42.5	22.0	2.20	0.036	0.330	0.006	25.	6.75
1583	July 6			.6	75.5	45.0	30.5	1.90	.292	.516	.000	26.	6.00
1664	Oct. 27			.1	62.5	44.5	18.0	1.70	.040	.282	.004	25.	4.95
				.4	67.5	57.3	23.5	1.93	.123	.376	.003	25.	5.90

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## PORTLAND.

1498	Feb. 18	Clear. Slight. Slight.	None. Scanty. Very scanty. Average,	0.2	27.5	17.5	10.0	2.30	0.032	0.066	0.000	1.	2.50
1590	July 8			.4	35.5	18.0	17.5	2.30	.026	.248	.000	.08	5.20
1669	Oct. 30			.3	31.0	23.5	7.5	2.50	.032	.112	.004	.03	4.00
				.3	31.3	19.6	11.7	2.37	.030	.142	.001	.07	3.90

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## SHARON.

1488	Feb. 11	Clear. Clear. Slight.	None. None. Scanty. Average,	0.2	138.5	112.5	26.0	1.85	0.010	0.056	0.006	120.	.85
1597	July 9			.1	88.5	67.5	21.0	.90	.040	.160	.000	.70	3.15
1677	Nov. 5			.2	158.5	140.0	18.5	2.60	.016	.080	.008	.148.	2.15
				.2	128.5	106.7	21.8	1.78	.022	.099	.005	.113.	2.05

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE SHELTON WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were collected from a tap in the borough and were furnished by Mr. D. S. Brinsmade, secretary of the company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE TERRYVILLE WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap in the village and were furnished by Mr. Richard Baldwin, president of the water company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE UNIONVILLE WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from a tap in the village and were furnished by Mr. S. Frisbie, president of the water company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WINDSOR LOCKS WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The samples were taken from taps in the village and were furnished by Mr. Geo. M. Montgomery, general manager of the water company.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WINDSOR WATER SUPPLY, 1897.

The February sample was taken from a tap in the village and was furnished by Mr. E. Pomeroy, superintendent of the water company. The July and November samples were collected from a brick storage well by Mr. N. W. Hayden.

## SHELTON.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1503	Feb. 25	Distinct.	Scanty.	0.3	37.8	26.3	11.5	0.022	0.074	0.000	0.13	6.	2.90
1599	July 10	Distinct.	Scanty.	.7	51.5	28.0	23.5	.022	.150	.000	.23	10.	4.75
1673	Nov. 2	Slight.	Very scanty.	.5	35.5	23.5	12.0	.028	.128	.004	.10	5.	5.55
	Average.			.5	41.6	25.9	15.7	.024	.117	.001	.15	7.	4.40

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## TERRYVILLE.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1504	Mar. 1	Clear.	None.	0.0	47.0	33.0	14.0	0.026	0.056	0.000	0.05	26.	1.00
1596	July 10	Slight.	None.	.2	44.0	31.5	12.5	.012	.088	.000	.08	15.	2.55
1675	Nov. 4	Clear.	None.	.2	49.0	39.5	9.5	.040	.100	.004	.03	15.	1.70
	Average.			.1	46.7	34.7	12.0	.026	.081	.001	.06	19.	1.75

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## UNIONVILLE.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1501	Feb. 22	Clear.	None.	0.2	41.0	30.5	10.5	0.018	0.072	0.000	0.10	12.	2.45
1604	July 12	Clear.	None.	.4	60.0	40.0	20.0	.008	.110	.000	.00	14.	4.35
1672	Nov. 1	Clear.	None.	.3	62.5	45.5	17.0	.006	.082	.002	.08	12.	2.80
	Average.			.3	54.5	38.7	15.8	.011	.088	.001	.06	13.1	3.20

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

WINDSOR LOCKS.  
FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1485	Feb. 9.	Clear.	Very scanty.	0.2	56.0	42.5	13.5	1.65	0.000	0.038	0.000	0.05	35.	1.15
1585	July 6.	Clear.	None.	.1	66.5	51.5	15.0	1.50	.000	.044	.000	.05	43.	.85
1665	Oct. 26.	Clear.	None.	.05	64.5	55.0	9.5	1.45	.002	.024	.002	.02	38.	1.20
			Average,	.1	62.3	49.7	12.6	1.53	.001	.035	.001	.04	39.	1.06

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## WINDSOR.

1502	Feb. 24.	Clear.	Scanty.	0.1	89.0	69.0	20.0	2.84	0.010	0.042	0.000	4.5	4.0	1.85
1595	July 9.	Clear.	None.	.0	62.5	54.5	8.0	3.15	.006	.034	.000	2.0	3.2	.00
1674	Nov. 2.	Clear.	None.	.1	97.5	81.0	16.5	3.50	.008	.046	.008	2.3	4.0	1.60
			Average.	.1	83.0	68.2	14.8	3.16	.008	.041	.003	2.9	3.7	1.15

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.



## THE NAUGATUCK RIVER.

A full report by Prof. S. W. Williston on the polluting material discharged into this river may be found in the Tenth Annual Report, pages 221-241.

Analyses of the water of this river have been made monthly during the four years 1894-7. The stations at which samples have been taken are as follows :

No. 1, West Torrington.—The samples were taken by Mr. Alfred C. Hopkins, of Torrington, at the bridge near the house of Mr. Hurlburt Hayes, about two miles above Torrington and above all direct sewage contamination.

No. 2, East Litchfield.—The samples were obtained by Mr. A. P. Garrigus, of the East Litchfield railway station, from the pond connected with the paper mill. This station is about two miles below the outfall of the Torrington sewer.

No. 3, Union City.—The samples were obtained by Mr. C. B. Fuller, of Union City, and were taken from a point about four hundred feet above the bridge. This station is about three miles and a half below Waterbury.

No. 4, Ansonia.—The samples were taken by Mr. E. C. Smith, just above the covered bridge from off the rocks on the east side. This station is about twelve miles below No. 3.

The areas of watershed, as calculated from the State topographical map, are as follows :

Watershed above Station No. 1 = 23.90 sq. miles.				
"	"	"	No. 2 = 56.69 "	"
"	"	"	No. 3 = 211.29 "	"
"	"	"	No. 4 = 305.46 "	"

The results obtained during 1897 are given on following pages. The averages for the four years are here given together, and also for comparison a table showing the dry weather averages. For this purpose the five months June-October were selected. The samples were collected about the first of each month and therefore the rainfall given in the table is for the five months May-September.

A comparison of the averages for the whole years and especially those of the dry months, shows very clearly the considerable effect

of the sewage on the composition of the water. The effect during the past year is seen to be notably less than in the three preceding years, and this is clearly the result of the greater rainfall. The precipitation at Waterbury for the dry months during the first three years was quite uniform and averaged 18.38 inches for the five months, while during 1897 for the same period it was 32.90 inches.

The influence of the sewage is seen in the figures for chlorine and for nitrogen in its several combinations, but the chlorine is the best index by which to gauge the total pollution. If the river were entirely free from sewage contamination, the chlorine at Ansonia would be about two parts per million, as indicated by our data for normal chlorine for this region. The chlorine found in the samples from Ansonia was 3.78 parts per million for the entire period of four years and 5.42 for the five dry months of the three years of lower precipitation, 1894-96. The greatest amount in any sample was in that of Sept. 12, 1894, namely, 7.76 parts per million. If 50 parts per million be taken as the average of chlorine in concentrated sewage, then the figures 3.78 parts per million represent one part of sewage in 25 of river water at Ansonia, and 5.42 parts per million represent one part of sewage in 13 of river water. In the sample of Sept. 12, 1894, the 7.76 parts of chlorine represent one part of sewage in seven of river water. These figures, however, must not be taken as indicating the proportion of crude sewage in the stream, for the chlorine is a constituent of sewage, which is not altered by the natural process of purification which tends to remove the organic constituents, and having once been introduced into a stream remains in the water after the putrescible bodies which accompanied it have been oxidized or precipitated. It is therefore an index of total sewage addition; the past pollution as well as the present crude sewage. That the proportion of crude sewage is much less than the figures given above as representing the possible or maximum contamination, is obvious from an inspection of the amounts of nitrogen in the ammonias and organic matter.

The results which have been obtained with the sewage-polluted streams have indicated that the data concerning albuminoid ammonia are not as satisfactory in this class of waters as in unpolluted surface waters, and therefore in all the work recently done on the rivers this factor has been replaced by that of nitrogen of organic matter as determined by the Kjeldahl method.

It was considered desirable, however, to obtain a ratio if possible of the two methods of estimating the nitrogen. Determinations for nitrogen of albuminoid ammonia and of organic matter have consequently been made on all the samples from the Naugatuck River during the last two years. The average ratio between nitrogen in the two determinations has been found to be as follows :

	Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen of Organic Matter.
At West Torrington .....	1	2.62
At East Litchfield .....	1	3.18
At Union City .....	1	3.65
At Ansonia .....	1	3.35

The ratio is hence a varying one and obviously depends on the proportion and possibly the nature of the sewage present. The ratio of the individual samples varied so much as to make the averages of doubtful value and the subject is one for future investigation.

NAUGATUCK RIVER. TORRINGTON.  
FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic matter, filtered.	Organic matter, not filtered.	Nitrates.		
1467	1897 Jan. 7	Clear.	Very scanty.	38.0	25.0	13.0	1.30	0.012	0.118	0.122	0.308	0.328	0.002	0.13	6.15
1479	Feb. 3	Clear.	None.	42.0	30.0	12.0	1.40	.022	.030	.068	.196	.198	.002	.13	3.05
1505	Mar. 3	Slight.	Scanty.	41.0	29.5	11.5	1.30	.030	.106	.108	.198	.198	.002	.05	3.35
1518	Apr. 4	Clear.	Very scanty.	33.5	21.5	12.0	1.20	.016	.102	.112	.160	.190	.002	.04	3.95
1532	May 5	Slight.	Scanty.	42.0	29.0	13.0	1.30	.014	.098	.108	.230	.240	.002	.10	4.65
1551	June 2	Slight.	Very scanty.	43.0	30.5	12.5	1.20	.016	.106	.152	.290	.320	.002	.05	3.60
1578	July 6	Slight.	Scanty.	50.0	29.0	21.0	1.40	.042	.166	.226	.580	.640	.000	.05	6.20
1606	Aug. 16	Distinct.	Scanty.	45.5	21.5	24.0	1.10	.092	.214	.238	.460	.500	.000	.05	9.75
1623	Sept. 3	Clear.	Very scanty.	53.0	31.0	22.0	1.40	.024	.156	.180	.470	.560	.000	.03	7.90
1644	Oct. 7	Clear.	Very scanty.	58.5	43.5	15.0	1.50	.024	.140	.146	.800	.840	.000	.05	5.65
1684	Nov. 16	Clear.	Scanty.	43.0	28.5	14.5	2.00	.026	.126	.128	.240	.240	.006	.05	4.50
1696	Dec. 8	Clear.	Very scanty.	38.0	24.0	14.0	1.80	.026	.134	.132	.254	.264	.002	.10	3.95
			Average,	43.9	28.6	15.3	1.41	.029	.126	.143	.347	.377	.0017	.07	5.29

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none or slight, mouldy.

NAUGATUCK RIVER. EAST LITCHFIELD.  
FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Oxygen Consumed.	
				Total at 10° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.			Nitrates.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.													
1468	1897. Jan. 6	Slight.	Scanty.	0.4	38.5	20.5	18.0	1.50	0.022	0.132	0.146	0.438	0.478	0.002	0.15	6.30
1480	Feb. 3	Distinct.	Very scanty.	.3	51.5	35.0	16.5	2.80	.064	.230	.276	.700	.740	.010	.40	5.460
1506	Mar. 3	Distinct.	Scanty.	.3	50.5	38.5	12.0	2.50	.068	.160	.190	.480	.500	.008	.25	15.350
1519	April 4	Slight.	Very scanty.	.3	37.0	23.0	14.0	1.90	.020	.126	.142	.300	.340	.004	.13	12.395
1533	May 5	Distinct.	Small.	.5	46.5	31.5	15.0	1.90	.036	.158	.172	.500	.520	.006	.15	16.495
1552	June 2	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	61.0	40.5	20.5	3.00	.046	.194	.230	.680	.780	.014	.15	16.480
1579	July 6	Distinct.	Scanty.	.5	57.5	31.0	26.5	2.70	.070	.234	.252	.780	.820	.004	.25	15.680
1607	Aug. 16	Distinct.	Small.	.7	52.0	30.0	22.0	1.40	.056	.262	.284	.480	.520	.002	.08	12.910
1624	Sept. 2	Moderate.	Scanty.	.5	51.0	34.5	16.5	3.50	.020	.144	.204	.940	1.560	.008	.23	15.575
1645	Oct. 5	Slight.	Very scanty.	.4	54.5	39.0	15.5	3.10	.024	.192	.220	1.040	1.090	.008	.20	15.515
1685	Nov. 16	Slight.	Very scanty.	.4	51.0	35.0	16.0	2.65	.034	.158	.182	.440	.480	.010	.20	19.445
1697	Dec. 8	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	51.0	30.5	20.5	2.30	.044	.202	.288	.394	.414	.002	.18	14.430
			Average,	.4	50.2	32.4	17.8	2.44	.042*	.183	.217	.598	.687	.0065	.20	5.30

REMARKS.—The odor was described as musty, distinct, in all except in 1607 in which there was none.



## NAUGATUCK RIVER, UNION CITY.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.			Nitrogen of							Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.			
				Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.					
		Chlorine.																
1469	1897 Jan.	7	Distinct.	Small.	0.4	40.5	26.5	14.0	2.20	0.060	0.170	0.196	0.540	0.580	0.012	0.25	9.	5.85
1481	Feb.	3	Slight.	Very scanty.	.3	43.0	30.0	13.0	2.90	.046	.094	.102	.310	.340	.014	.35	10.	3.10
1507	Mar.	3	Distinct.	Small.	.2	45.0	31.0	14.0	2.80	.062	.162	.182	.460	.480	.006	.25	10.	2.45
1520	Apr.	4	Slight.	Small.	.2	37.0	22.5	14.5	2.50	.042	.118	.172	.420	.560	.008	.18	10.	3.40
1534	May	11	Distinct.	Small.	.3	41.5	26.5	15.0	3.05	.032	.176	.284	.600	.660	.010	.18	12.	4.35
1553	June	2	Distinct.	Small.	.4	47.0	32.0	15.0	2.70	.014	.132	.160	.440	.480	.008	.18	10.	4.10
1580	July	6	Distinct.	Scanty.	.6	51.5	29.0	22.5	3.00	.096	.210	.254	.660	.760	.006	.20	11.	6.55
1608	Aug.	16	Distinct.	Small.	.4	53.0	31.5	21.5	2.90	.058	.276	.292	.580	.640	.020	.30	12.	4.20
1625	Sept.	2	Marked.	Moderate.	.5	82.5	60.5	22.0	4.20	.194	.220	.660	1.160	2.360	.022	.35	20.	6.45
1646	Oct.	5	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	69.5	50.5	19.0	5.90	.232	.266	.340	1.480	1.700	.033	.45	19.	4.50
1686	Nov.	16	Slight.	Scanty.	.5	46.5	32.0	14.5	3.20	.044	.140	.170	.360	.380	.016	.25	12.	5.00
1698	Dec.	8	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	45.0	27.0	18.0	2.50	.050	.184	.218	.474	.494	.004	.18	10.	3.95
			Average.		4	50.2	33.2	17.0	3.15	.078	.178	.253	.624	.786	.0133	.26	12.	4.50

REMARKS.—The odor was described as musty in all, slight in 1481, 1520 and 1686, distinct in the rest.

## NAUGATUCK RIVER. ANSONIA.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.		
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic matter, filtered.	Organic matter, not filtered.			Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1470	1897 Jan. 6	Slight.	Scanty.	0.3	44.5	29.5	15.0	3.30	0.020	0.122	0.130	0.260	0.280	0.002	0.15	9.	4.70
1482	Feb. 3	Distinct.	Scanty.	.3	41.5	29.0	12.5	3.20	.016	.082	.098	.190	.200	.002	.15	10.	3.30
1508	Mar. 3	Distinct.	Small.	.3	55.0	42.5	12.5	3.10	.070	.126	.152	.460	.540	.010	.30	10.	3.40
1521	Apr. 4	Slight.	Scanty.	.2	37.0	23.0	14.0	2.70	.064	.160	.180	.460	.500	.014	.08	10.	3.10
1535	May 5	Distinct.	Small.	.4	44.0	29.0	15.0	2.80	.056	.158	.190	.540	.600	.012	.35	11.	4.30
1554	June 2	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	48.0	30.5	17.5	3.30	.106	.162	.202	.560	.640	.012	.20	11.	4.35
1581	July 6	Moderate.	Scanty.	.6	52.5	31.0	21.5	3.30	.120	.238	.292	.760	.800	.004	.25	11.	7.10
1609	Aug. 16	Distinct.	Small.	.4	54.0	37.0	17.0	3.10	.082	.174	.188	.480	.520	.010	.28	12.	3.90
1626	Sept. 2	Distinct.	Scanty.	.5	65.0	46.5	18.5	2.70	.090	.184	.226	1.560	1.620	.010	.30	15.	5.20
1647	Oct. 5	Distinct.	Very scanty.	.3	74.0	60.5	13.5	5.40	.290	.236	.282	1.160	1.200	.014	.30	22.	4.45
1687	Nov. 16	Distinct.	Scanty.	.6	51.0	33.5	17.5	3.50	.082	.166	.202	.640	.840	.014	.18	17.	5.15
1699	Dec. 8	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	49.5	31.5	18.0	3.30	.076	.174	.224	.464	.594	.010	.20	14.	4.25
		Average,		.4	51.3	35.3	16.0	3.31	.088	.165	.197	.628	.695	.0095	.23	13.	4.43

REMARKS.—The odor was described as disagreeable in 1687, musty in the rest. It was slight in 1482, 1521 and 1609, distinct in the rest.

# AVERAGES OF THE NAUGATUCK RIVER ANALYSES FOR 1894, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

## REPORT ON RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLIES.

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### No. 1.—WEST TORRINGTON.

Year.	Color.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of							Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Am- monia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, Filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1894	0.3	42.0	29.2	12.8	1.47	0.021	0.155	0.160			0.0000	0.06	18.	4.45
1895	.3	50.0	34.5	15.5	1.73	.022	.131	.140			.0007	.07	15.	4.10
1896	.4	46.6	31.0	15.6	1.72	.026	.130	.133	0.330	0.423	.0010	.07	14.	4.68
1897	.4	43.9	28.6	15.3	1.41	.029	.128	.143	.347	.377	.0017	.07	12.	5.29
Average	.4	45.6	30.8	14.8	1.58	.024	.136	.144	.338	.400	.0009	.07	15.	4.62

### No. 2.—EAST LITCHFIELD.

1894	0.3	47.3	32.6	14.7	2.44	.041	.243	.276	.591	.724	.0050	.19	18.	4.96
1895	.4	56.4	37.5	18.9	2.84	.052	.207	.237	.584	.761	.0080	.21	16.	5.30
1896	.5	55.0	35.9	19.1	2.66	.075	.189	.248	.598	.687	.0080	.20	14.	5.64
1897	.4	50.2	32.4	17.8	2.44	.042	.183	.217	.591	.724	.0065	.20	14.	5.30
Average	.4	52.2	34.6	17.6	2.59	.052	.206	.245	.591	.724	.0069	.20	15.	5.30

### No. 3.—UNION CITY.

1894	0.3	48.6	35.5	13.1	3.73	.080	.218	.265	.853	.961	.0090	.29	17.	4.25
1895	.4	59.4	39.0	20.4	3.74	.141	.232	.288	.853	.961	.0230	.44	15.	4.90
1896	.4	57.8	38.5	19.3	3.87	.152	.223	.271	.824	.786	.0170	.33	14.	4.60
1897	.4	50.2	33.2	17.0	3.15	.078	.178	.236	.624	.786	.0133	.26	12.	4.50
Average	.4	54.0	36.6	17.5	3.62	.112	.213	.265	.738	.873	.0154	.33	15.	4.56

### No. 4.—ANSONIA.

1894	0.4	49.5	35.4	14.1	3.99	.084	.219	.263	.558	.697	.0070	.30	17.	4.33
1895	.4	60.4	41.8	18.6	3.77	.136	.223	.290	.628	.697	.0105	.29	14.	4.85
1896	.4	56.5	38.7	17.8	4.03	.105	.193	.234	.628	.695	.0150	.27	13.	4.53
1897	.4	51.3	35.3	16.0	3.31	.088	.165	.197	.593	.696	.0095	.23	13.	4.43
Average	.4	54.4	37.8	16.6	3.78	.103	.200	.246	.593	.696	.0105	.27	14.	4.53

## AVERAGES OF NAUGATUCK RIVER ANALYSES FOR DRY MONTHS.

FIVE MONTHS, JUNE-OCTOBER, 1894-97.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No. 1.—WEST TORRINGTON.

Date.	Color, Filtered.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.	Rainfall in inches at Waterbury, May to September, inclusive.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.			
1894	.2	48.9	34.1	14.8	1.56	.024	.189	.193	.000	.05	24	4.28	18.31
1895	.4	46.7	32.4	14.3	1.63	.022	.167	.180	.001	.04	18	3.90	17.96
1896	.5	53.0	35.6	17.4	1.92	.034	.172	.191	.000	.05	16	5.80	18.89
1897	.5	50.0	31.1	18.9	1.32	.040	.156	.188	.000	.05	13	6.62	32.90

No. 2.—EAST LITCHFIELD.

1894	.3	58.9	39.4	19.5	3.15	.059	.343	.413	.007	.21	23	5.60	18.31
1895	.5	57.8	38.1	19.7	3.02	.101	.288	.348	.011	.17	19	5.75	17.96
1896	.6	61.1	38.1	23.0	3.05	.130	.222	.301	.008	.16	16	6.88	18.89
1897	.5	55.2	35.0	20.2	2.74	.043	.205	.238	.007	.15	15	6.32	32.90

No. 3.—UNION CITY.

1894	.3	66.1	49.8	16.3	5.56	.155	.317	.399	.017	.43	25	4.44	18.31
1895	.4	67.6	47.2	20.4	5.10	.214	.343	.421	.028	.50	18	5.52	17.96
1896	.5	68.6	45.4	23.2	5.09	.305	.286	.376	.017	.33	17	5.38	18.89
1897	.5	60.7	40.7	20.0	3.74	.119	.219	.241	.018	.30	14	5.16	32.90

No. 4.—ANSONIA.

1894	.4	63.9	47.4	16.5	5.74	.152	.308	.375	.010	.44	24	4.53	18.31
1895	.6	70.5	51.2	19.3	5.33	.257	.316	.437	.009	.33	19	5.28	17.96
1896	.5	67.5	47.9	19.6	5.18	.166	.229	.283	.024	.30	17	5.10	18.89
1897	.4	58.7	41.1	17.6	3.76	.138	.199	.238	.010	.27	14	5.00	32.90

## THE QUINNIPIAC RIVER.

A very full report by Prof. S. W. Williston on the pollution of this river may be found in the Eleventh Annual Report, 1888, pages 243-251.

At the time of that report a large amount of sewage was discharged directly into the river, or into Harbor Brook, through numerous independent sewers; since then the city has constructed an extensive sewerage system on the separate plan. The concentrated sewage is conveyed to the disposal works, which are situated about a mile and a half below the city and chiefly in the town of Wallingford. They consist of a large sandy tract which may be used for broad irrigation, and fourteen filter beds, which are used for intermittent filtration. The effluent from the beds escapes in part through numerous springs located at the foot of a bank in a southerly direction from the beds. This portion of the effluent is discharged through a small brook into the Quinnipiac River a short distance below the beds. Analyses of the sewage and effluent may be found elsewhere in this report. A comparison of the analyses of the effluent with those of the river, given below, shows that it is of much greater organic purity than the water of the river.

Analyses of the river water have been made each month from May to October, inclusive, during 1896 and 1897, at four stations, as follows:

No. 1.—This station is on Quinnipiac River, at a point on the left bank just above the Red Bridge, which is the first bridge above Hanover Pond.

No. 2.—The station is on Harbor Brook, at a point on the west side, just below Rice's Bridge, and only a short distance from where the brook joins the river.

No. 3.—This station is in South Meriden, at a point on the west side of the Meriden Cutlery Co.'s canal just after leaving Hanover Pond.

No. 4.—This station is on the river at Quinnipiac, and on the east side just below the bridge.

Stations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are all in the vicinity of Meriden, and the samples were collected by Mr. A. B. Butler, of that city. No. 4 is about 6.7 miles below South Meriden and two miles below Wallingford. The samples were collected by Mr. C. L. Rose.



The areas of watershed above each of these stations, according to the State topographical map, are as follows :

Watershed above Red Bridge	Station 1,	=	78.38 sq. miles.
"	" Harbor Brook	" 2,	= 11.86 " "
"	" So. Meriden	" 3,	= 96.39 " "
"	" Quinnipiac	" 4,	= 114.88 " "

The normal chlorine at Red Bridge is about 2 parts per million. The increase to 2.74, which is the average amount found in the samples, is an index of the pollution at this point. This comes chiefly from New Britain, Plantsville and Southington.

The chief pollution of the river is that brought in by Harbor Brook. The analyses of samples from this station during 1896 indicated that the contents of the brook were sewage of rather more than half the concentration of the sewage delivered at the filter beds. The condition during 1897 was much better, but the stream is still grossly polluted. The results obtained from the South Meriden samples show the marked effect which this contaminating material has on the composition of the river water. Below South Meriden there is no considerable pollution until New Haven is reached except the effluent from the Meriden filter beds, and that at Wallingford. The effluent, however, can hardly be considered as a pollution, since, as already stated, it is of greater organic purity than the stream itself. That there is no improvement in the composition of the river water between South Meriden and Quinnipiac, but rather the reverse, although there is a considerable increase in watershed, is due to the influence of the Wallingford pollution.

## No. 1.—RED BRIDGE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, filtered.	Residue on Evaporation.						Nitrogen of			
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile Mineral.		Volatile Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrates.
					Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.		Filtered.	Unfiltered.	
1547	May 26	Slight.	Scanty.	0.4	61.5	74.0	41.0	51.5	20.5	22.5	0.072	0.440	0.480	0.10
1565	June 21	Slight.	Scanty.	.4	67.5	71.0	49.5	52.0	18.0	19.0	.032	.220	.240	.10
1600	July 12	Slight.	Scanty.	.3	70.5	74.5	51.5	52.5	19.0	22.0	.058	.420	.440	.05
1616	Aug. 23	Slight.	Scanty.	.6	67.5	71.5	51.0	53.5	16.5	18.0	.052	.500	.540	.10
1628	Sept. 13	Slight.	Scanty.	.4	70.0	71.5	49.0	50.0	21.0	21.5	.038	.840	.900	.10
1654	Oct. 13	Slight.	Very scanty.	.3	72.5	74.5	55.5	57.0	17.0	17.5	.030	.840	.894	.15
			Average.	.4	68.3	72.8	49.6	52.7	18.7	20.1	.047	.543	.582	.10

REMARKS.—There was no odor noted.

## No. 2.—HARBOR BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, filtered.	Residue on Evaporation.						Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrates.	
					Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.		
1548	May 26	Slight.	Scanty.	.4	109.0	113.5	78.0	82.0	31.0	31.5	6.16	0.330	0.640	0.710	0.022	0.66
1566	June 21	Moderate.	Scanty.	.5	128.0	179.5	97.5	138.0	30.5	41.5	7.60	.408	.600	.660	.040	.83
1601	July 12	Distinct.	Moderate.	.3	121.0	152.0	83.0	108.0	38.0	44.0	10.40	.900	1.050	1.150	.066	.75
1617	Aug. 23	Distinct.	Scanty.	.6	122.5	138.0	100.0	112.0	22.5	26.0	5.84	.258	.750	.850	.014	.50
1629	Sept. 13	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	130.0	136.0	94.0	98.5	36.0	37.5	8.10	.564	1.150	1.200	.022	.85
1655	Oct. 13	Distinct.	Small.	.4	115.0	127.5	92.5	102.5	22.5	25.0	6.95	.696	1.080	1.420	.026	.50
			Average,	.4	120.9	141.1	90.8	106.8	30.1	34.3	7.51	.526	.782	.998	.031	.68

REMARKS.—The odor was described as musty, slight in 1548 and 1655, distinct in the rest.

## No. 3.—SOUTH MERIDEN. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, filtered.	Residue on Evaporation.						Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				
					Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrates.	
					Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.		
1549	May 26	Distinct.	Scanty.	0.3	68.0	78.0	49.5	56.5	18.5	21.5	2.90	0.096	0.450	0.056	0.016	0.15
1567	June 21	Moderate.	Scanty.	.4	78.5	85.5	58.0	63.5	20.5	22.0	3.70	.078	.440	.470	.020	.20
1602	July 12	Distinct.	Moderate	.4	74.0	92.0	49.5	54.5	24.5	37.5	3.70	.084	.480	.660	.006	.08
1618	Aug. 23	Slight.	Scanty.	.4	83.0	85.5	70.0	71.0	13.0	14.5	3.50	.086	.520	.560	.008	.25
1630	Sept. 13	Distinct.	Small.	.4	92.0	98.0	71.0	73.5	21.0	24.5	3.90	.408	.900	.960	.014	.35
1656	Oct. 13	Slight.	Very scanty.	.3	86.5	87.5	71.0	71.5	15.5	16.0	4.00	.174	1.000	1.060	.016	.20
			Average,	.4	80.3	87.7	61.5	65.1	18.8	22.6	3.61	.154	.633	.710	.013	.20

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in 1549, 1602 and 1656, mouldy in 1567 and musty in 1618 and 1656.

NO. 4.—QUINNIPIAC. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.  
FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color, filtered.	Residue on Evaporation.						Nitrogen of				
					Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrates.	Nitrates.
						Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.		
1550	May 26	Distinct.	Scanty.	0.3	74.5	83.0	55.0	60.0	19.5	23.0	0.096	0.460	0.540	0.018	0.35
1568	June 22	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	80.5	81.5	59.0	58.5	21.5	23.0	.048	.440	.460	.012	.35
1603	July 12	Distinct.	Scanty.	.4	88.5	91.5	62.0	63.5	26.5	28.0	.132	.480	.600	.006	.13
1619	Aug. 23	Slight.	Scanty.	.4	91.0	93.0	75.5	75.5	15.5	17.5	.056	.830	.900	.006	.35
1631	Sept. 15	Slight.	Very scanty.	.4	82.0	88.5	59.5	64.0	22.5	24.5	.050	.860	.920	.010	.25
1657	Oct. 13	Slight.	Very scanty.	.3	93.5	94.0	75.5	76.0	18.0	18.0	.070	.920	1.000	.014	.30
			Average.	.4	85.0	88.6	64.4	66.3	20.6	22.3	.075	.665	.726	.011	.29

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in 1550 and 1657, and slight musty in the rest.



AVERAGES OF THE QUINNIPIAC RIVER ANALYSES, SIX MONTHS, MAY-OCT.,  
1896 AND 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No. 1. RED BRIDGE.

Year.	Color, filtered.	Residue on Evaporation.						Chlorine.	Nitrogen of					Rainfall in Inches at Southington May-Oct.
		Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrites.	Nitrates.	
		Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.			
1896	0.5	69.1	71.7	52.4	55.0	16.6	16.7	2.82	0.040	0.390	0.475	0.004	0.12	24.1
1897	.4	68.3	72.8	49.6	52.7	18.7	20.1	2.66	.047	.543	.582	.007	.10	39.8
Ave.	.45	68.7	72.3	51.0	53.9	17.7	18.4	2.74	.044	.467	.528	.0055	.11	

No. 2. HARBOR BROOK.

1896	.7	193.6	217.2	153.3	163.2	40.3	54.0	28.3	.461	2.153	2.511	.143	.71	24.1
1897	.4	120.9	141.1	90.8	106.8	30.1	34.3	7.5	.526	.782	.998	.031	.68	39.8
Ave.	.55	157.3	179.2	122.1	135.0	35.2	44.2	17.9	.494	1.468	1.755	.0870	.69	

No. 3. SOUTH MERIDEN.

1896	.5	84.8	88.4	64.1	67.2	20.7	21.2	5.00	.252	.462	.572	.020	.21	24.1
1897	.4	80.3	87.7	61.5	65.1	18.8	22.6	3.61	.154	.633	.710	.013	.20	39.8
Ave.	.45	82.6	88.1	62.8	66.2	19.8	21.9	4.30	.203	.548	.641	.0165	.21	

No. 4. QUINNIPIAC.

1896	.5	88.7	93.8	68.7	72.1	20.0	21.7	5.93	.074	.578	.693	.011	.27	24.1
1897	.4	85.0	88.6	64.4	66.3	20.6	22.3	4.44	.075	.665	.726	.011	.29	39.8
Ave.	.45	86.9	91.2	66.6	69.2	20.3	22.0	5.19	.075	.602	.710	.011	.28	

## PIPERS BROOK AND PARK RIVER.

The samples were taken during the six months May to October, inclusive, at the same stations as during the examinations of 1895.

No. 1.—This station is in New Britain at East street bridge, a point a few rods below the out-fall sewer. The samples were furnished by H. Doutteit, M.D., health officer of New Britain.

No. 2.—This station is located in Newington, where the stream crosses the road, near the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. station. This point is about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles below Station No. 1. The samples were furnished by Mr. Howard Francis, the railway station master.

No. 3.—This station is in Hartford, just below the Mulberry street bridge in Bushnell park, where the stream is known as Park River. This is about seven miles below the Newington station. The samples were furnished by Mr. P. J. Darcy.

Since 1895 a large intercepting sewer has been constructed in Hartford for the purpose of diverting the sewage of that city from the river, but as it was not used until Sept. 13, 1897, and as there were some small sewers discharging into the river even after that date, the analyses of the year are not materially affected by the construction of the sewer. Indeed it was the particular object of the series to show the condition of the river at Station No. 3 before the removal of the Hartford sewage.

## No. 1.—NEW BRITAIN.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of				
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile.	Volatile. Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1542	May 19	Marked.	Much.	0.4	320.0	241.0	79.0	24.5	3.00	5.50	9.50	.200	2.70
1569	June 22	Marked.	Much.	.2	367.0	293.0	74.0	42.5	3.60	7.50	10.00	.160	1.80
1592	July 9	Marked.	Much.	.5	162.0	122.0	40.0	17.5	3.45	1.70	1.80	.002	.00
1620	Sept. 2	Marked.	Moderate.	?	197.0	155.0	42.0	21.5	.99	5.50	6.75	.120	.05
1641	Oct. 2	Marked.	Much.	?	304.0	224.0	80.0	17.5	4.50	11.00	12.00	.260	1.82
1660	Oct. 20	Marked.	Much.	.5	280.0	221.0	59.0	33.5	4.95	11.25	13.75	.560	1.10
			Average,	.4	271.6	209.3	62.3	26.2	3.41	7.08	8.97	.217	1.24

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked musty in all, disagreeable in 1592.

## No. 2.—NEWINGTON.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Nitrogen of					
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1543	May 19	Marked.	Scanty.	0.7	155.0	129.0	26.0	9.5	1.35	1.50	1.80	.070	.55
1570	June 21	Moderate.	Moderate.	.5	144.0	116.0	28.0	9.5	1.20	.90	1.15	.070	.53
1593	July 9	Marked.	Small.	.7	170.0	133.0	37.0	17.5	3.15	1.35	1.45	.030	.05
1621	Aug. 26	Marked.	Moderate.	.6	104.	69.0	35.0	20.5	.60	4.40	5.00	.032	.20
1642	Sept. 27	Moderate.	Moderate.	.4	153.0	125.0	28.0	10.3	2.40	4.20	4.50	.100	.20
1661	Oct. 20	Marked.	Small.	.7	174.0	127.0	47.0	12.0	3.75	3.50	4.00	.080	.13
			Average,	.6	150.	116.5	33.5	13.2	2.07	2.64	2.98	.064	.28

REMARKS.—The odor was described as musty in all ; marked or distinct.

## No. 3.—HARTFORD.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1544	May 19	Marked.	Moderate.	0.7	142.0	107.0	35.0	9.0	1.62	2.20	2.80	.250	.08
1571	June 21	Marked.	Moderate.	.4	147.0	115.0	32.0	12.5	2.70	2.50	4.25	.000	.00
1594	July 9	Marked.	Much.	.3	273.0	218.0	55.0	34.5	4.05	6.75	10.75	.400	.60
1622	Aug. 26	Distinct.	Small.	.5	159.0	115.0	44.0	26.5	.66	4.20	4.40	.038	.25
1643	Sept. 27	Moderate.	Moderate.	.4	149.0	120.0	29.0	9.5	2.04	4.40	4.80	.160	.35
1662	Oct. 19	Moderate.	Small.	.5	163.0	123.0	40.0	10.0	1.95	3.70	4.25	.100	.10
			Average,	.5	172.2	133.0	39.2	17.0	2.17	3.96	5.21	.158	.23

REMARKS.—The odor was described as musty in all; disagreeable in 1622, marked or distinct.



## AVERAGES OF THE PIPERS BROOK AND PARK RIVER ANALYSES.

SIX MONTHS, 1895 AND 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No. 1.—NEW BRITAIN.

Date.	Physical Characters.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Organic Matter, filtered.	Organic Matter, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1895	0.5	290.9	234.2	56.7	33.0	3.04	6.71	11.35	0.396	1.15
1897	.4	271.6	209.3	62.3	26.2	3.41	7.08	8.97	.217	1.24
Average,	.45	281.8	221.8	59.5	29.6	3.23	6.90	10.16	.307	1.20
No. 2.—NEWINGTON.										
1895	.7	160.8	134.5	26.3	15.1	2.33	1.57	2.55	.064	.37
1897	.6	150.0	116.5	23.5	13.2	2.07	2.64	2.98	.064	.28
Average,	.65	155.4	125.5	24.9	14.2	2.20	2.11	2.77	.064	.33
No. 3.—HARTFORD.										
1895	.6	151.9	121.0	30.9	13.1	2.27	2.37	3.71	.035	.19
1897	.5	172.2	133.0	39.2	17.0	2.17	3.96	5.21	.158	.23
Average,	.55	162.1	127.0	35.1	15.1	2.22	3.17	4.46	.097	.21

## SEWAGE FILTERS.

There are now three cities in the State which dispose of their sewage by sand filtration. These, in the order in which filtration was begun, are : Meriden, 1893 ; Bristol, 1895 ; Danbury, 1897. Some analyses of samples from the Bristol works were published in the last report, but the examinations were discontinued for the present because of the relatively large proportion of ground water in the sewage. It is the intention to resume them when the increased number of house connections have rendered the sewage more concentrated. Analyses of the sewage and effluent from the Meriden beds have been made through the year and the results are here given. Mechanical analyses of samples of sand from the three works have also been made at various times, and the results are given with a brief explanation of the method.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT FROM THE  
MERIDEN FILTER BEDS.

The samples of sewage were composite samples taken from the main sewer at the filter beds as follows : A sample pailful was collected each hour from 3 to 10 P. M. on one day and from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. of the next, making a total of seventeen samples. These were all thoroughly mixed together in a cask and the final sample for analysis taken from this mixture.

The samples of effluent from the filter beds were obtained from one of several springs situated a short distance in a southeasterly direction from the beds.

All the samples were furnished by Mr. William Cross, who has charge of the beds.

## MERIDEN SEWAGE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1897.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Residue on Evaporation.						Nitrogen of					
				Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.		Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrates.	Nitrites.
Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.				
1471	Jan. 12 and 13	Marked.	Much.	308.0	377.0	252.0	263.0	56.0	114.0	9.60	5.90	8.90	0.400	1.95	
1489	Feb. 11 and 12	Marked.	Much.	325.0	384.0	231.0	241.0	94.0	143.0	10.20	9.60	10.50	.200	2.50	
1510	Mar. 17 and 18	Marked.	Much.	257.0	372.0	206.0	242.0	51.0	130.0	33.0	7.50	7.50	.915	1.00	
1523	Apr. 13 and 14	Marked.	Moderate.	249.0	345.0	199.0	237.0	50.0	108.0	38.0	2.70	8.00	.004	.50	
1545	May 20 and 21	Marked.	Moderate.	337.0	452.0	260.0	269.0	77.0	183.0	44.0	7.80	5.50	.000	.00	
1562	June 15 and 16	Marked.	Much.	318.0	508.0	236.0	271.0	82.0	237.0	46.0	8.10	5.00	.000	.00	
1587	July 6 and 7	Marked.	Much.	324.0	430.0	254.0	273.0	70.0	157.0	60.0	7.50	13.72	.000	.05	
1639	Sept. 20 and 21	Moderate.	Moderate.	277.0	365.0	209.0	233.0	68.0	132.0	66.0	2.70	8.00	.000	.05	
1658	Oct. 19 and 20	Marked.	Much.	285.0	385.0	234.0	257.0	51.0	128.0	53.0	6.50	9.00	.000	.02	
1688	Nov. 16 and 17	Marked.	Much.	249.0	361.0	208.0	253.0	41.0	108.0	44.0	6.25	11.00	.002	.05	
1701	Dec. 20 and 21	Marked.	Much.	290.0	434.0	216.0	276.0	74.0	158.0	32.0	5.50	8.24	.000	.05	
			Average,	292.6	401.0	228.7	256.0	64.9	145.0	8.40	5.33	9.76	.156	.74	

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked in all and either musty or disagreeable.

## MERIDEN. EFFLUENT.

FIGURES INDICATE MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR PARTS PER MILLION.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of			
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1472	1897.										
1490	Jan. 13	Clear.	None.	221.0	200.0	21.0	31.0	.000	0.050	.000	5.70
1511	Feb. 12	Clear.	Small.	247.0	214.0	33.0	30.0	.000	.040	.000	6.25
1524	Mar. 18	Clear.	Moderate.	156.0	143.0	13.0	30.5	.000	.058	.000	1.85
1546	Apr. 14	Clear.	None.	249.0	218.0	31.0	30.0	.000	.050	.000	5.55
1563	May 21	Slight.	Small.	238.0	187.0	51.0	32.0	.016	.074	.008	7.35
1588	June 16	Clear.	Scanty.	238.0	209.0	29.0	40.0	.010	.068	.029	7.00
1640	July 7	Clear.	Scanty.	244.0	213.0	31.0	40.0	.000	.054	.008	6.50
1659	Sept. 21	Clear.	Scanty.	248.0	186.0	62.0	36.0	.036	.046	.002	6.00
1689	Oct. 20	Clear.	Scanty.	215.0	190.0	25.0	32.0	.038	.060	.002	5.00
1702	Nov. 17	Clear.	None.	240.0	229.0	11.0	32.0	.016	.058	.008	4.50
	Dec. 21	Clear.	Scanty.	233.0	201.0	32.0	30.0	.012	.066	.004	6.25
			Average	229.8	199.	30.8	33.0	.012	.057	.005	5.54

REMARKS.—The sediment when present consisted of sand. The odor was described as none in all except in 1524, which was slight, musty, and in 1546, which was disagreeable.

## MECHANICAL ANALYSES OF SAND.

The method of analysis employed is that which has been used in the analyses made under the direction of the Massachusetts State Board of Health (Annual Report 1891, page 428). The method consists in sifting a weighed amount of dry sand through a set of sieves in which the size of the mesh has been carefully determined in millimeters. The weight of sand passing each sieve is then determined and the percentage it bears to the whole weight of sand taken is calculated.

Using the percentages as abscissas and the sizes of the mesh of the corresponding sieves as ordinates, a curve is plotted. From the curve it is determined what size of mesh would pass ten per cent. of the given sample of sand and what size would pass sixty per cent.

The size of mesh in millimeters which would pass ten per cent. is called the *effective size* of the sand. The ratio between the size of mesh which would pass ten per cent. and that which would pass sixty per cent. is called the *uniformity coefficient*.

For example, in the Meriden sample 1 (A), ten per cent. of the sample had a diameter of 0.17 millimeter or less, and sixty per cent. of it had a diameter of 0.41 millimeter or less. The ratio of 0.17 to 0.41 is as 1 to 2.41. The effective size of this sample of sand is therefore .17 millimeter and the uniformity coefficient is 2.41.

## SAND FROM THE MERIDEN FILTER BEDS.

There are fourteen beds arranged from west to east in two rows of five and one of four. Samples were taken by Mr. Wm. H. Parker on July 26, 1896, from eleven of the beds. Beginning with the bed in the southwest corner of the field, they were numbered from west to east, No. 6 being north of No. 1, and No. 11 being north of No. 8. In taking the samples an excavation three feet deep was made in each case near the centre of the bed. A large sample was then taken by cutting off a section the whole depth of the excavation. The material so obtained was well mixed and from it the sample used for analysis was taken.

Duplicate determinations, A and B, were made in each case.



## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 1.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190*	.076	1.3	2.6	1.6	3.2
100	.200	7.2	14.4	6.9	13.8
60	.253	11.9	24.0	11.3	22.
40	.414	30.2	60.0	29.6	59.
20	.904	43.3	87.	43.4	87.
10	2.05	46.3	91.	46.6	93.
6	3.44	47.3	93.	47.7	95.
4	5.57	48.4	95.	48.0	96.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.1	100.
Effective size.....			.17	.17	
Uniformity coefficient.....			2.41	2.45	

\* These numbers indicate approximately the number of meshes to the inch.

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 2.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.6	1.2	.3	.6
100	.200	3.1	6.2	1.6	3.1
60	.253	5.3	10.	2.9	5.8
40	.414	15.8	32.	10.3	20.
20	.904	29.5	59.	23.6	48.
10	2.05	39.0	78.	35.2	71.
6	3.44	44.4	89.	41.8	83.
4	5.57	47.0	93.	45.1	89.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.0	100.
Effective size.....			.25	.30	
Uniformity coefficient.....			4.07	4.70	

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 3.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	1.7	3.4	1.9	3.8
100	.200	10.3	20.4	9.8	19.5
60	.253	14.6	28.8	13.7	27.5
40	.414	24.6	49.0	23.6	47.
20	.904	38.4	76.	38.1	76.
10	2.05	45.1	89.	45.3	87.
6	3.44	47.1	93.	47.4	95.
4	5.57	47.6	95.	48.7	98.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.0	100.
Effective size.....			.13	.13	
Uniformity coefficient.....			4.07	4.17	

MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 4.

A				B	
Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	1.9	3.8	.9	1.8
100	.200	4.7	9.3	4.1	8.1
60	.253	8.6	17.0	7.5	14.4
40	.414	23.5	47.	21.0	42.
20	.904	33.5	68.	30.6	62.
10	2.05	38.5	77.	36.3	72.
6	3.44	41.6	96.	39.7	79.
4	5.57	44.0	97.	45.0	89.
2	10.67	49.9	100.	50.0	100.
Effective size.....			.20		.22
Uniformity coefficient.....			3.89		4.40

MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 5.

A				B	
Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.0
100	.200	2.9	5.8	2.8	5.6
60	.253	4.5	8.9	4.4	8.7
40	.414	17.1	34.	17.0	34.
20	.904	33.8	67.	34.4	69.
10	2.05	45.4	91.	44.9	89.
6	3.44	49.2	98.	46.8	93.
4	5.57	50.0	100.	48.2	95.
2	---	---	---	49.6	100.
Effective size.....			.26		.26
Uniformity coefficient.....			2.82		2.75

MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 6.

A				B	
Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	1.2	2.4	.4	.8
100	.200	2.1	4.2	1.0	2.0
60	.253	4.0	7.9	2.1	4.2
40	.414	12.3	24.6	8.7	17.4
20	.904	28.4	56.2	24.4	49.
10	2.05	41.1	81.	37.5	74.
6	3.44	45.2	91.	42.7	85.
4	5.57	48.4	96.	48.0	96.
2	10.67	50.1	100.	49.9	100.
Effective size.....			.28		.33
Uniformity coefficient.....			3.63		3.63

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 7.

A

B

Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	5.6	9.8	5.1	9.3
140	.099	8.4	15.	7.6	14.
100	.200	16.7	30.	14.8	27.
60	.253	21.1	37.	18.6	34.
40	.414	36.5	65.	32.6	59.
20	.904	51.3	91.	49.0	89.
10	2.05	54.9	97.	53.0	96.
6	3.44	55.8	98.	53.9	98.
4	5.57	56.3	100.	54.6	100.

Effective size ..... .08 .08

Uniformity coefficient ..... 5.13 5.24

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 8.

A

B

Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	2.1	4.2	1.9	3.8
100	.200	6.1	12.3	6.1	12.3
60	.253	8.6	17.	8.7	17.3
40	.414	19.3	39.	20.2	40.
20	.904	34.7	69.	36.4	72.
10	2.05	41.4	83.	43.2	87.
6	3.44	44.5	89.	45.6	91.
4	5.57	47.3	93.	47.6	96.
2	10.67	49.7	100.	50.0	100.

Effective size ..... .16 .16

Uniformity coefficient ..... 4.27 4.07

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 9.

A

B

Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	1.2	2.3	.8	1.5
100	.200	3.4	6.9	2.7	5.4
60	.253	5.6	30.6	4.4	9.
40	.414	15.3	62.	12.5	25.
20	.904	30.9	77.	27.0	54.
10	2.05	39.8	86.	37.1	74.
6	3.44	43.1	92.	41.4	83.
4	5.57	45.9	99.	43.7	87.
2	10.67	49.7	100.	50.0	100.

Effective size ..... .24 .26

Uniformity coefficient ..... 3.47 3.80

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 10.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	9.	1.8	.8	1.6
100	.200	2.3	4.6	1.8	3.6
60	.253	3.4	6.8	2.8	5.6
40	.414	9.2	18.2	9.0	18.
20	.904	24.8	49.0	24.7	49.
10	2.05	39.4	79.	38.7	78.
6	3.44	45.2	91.	44.0	87.
4	5.57	47.3	93.	47.1	93.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.2	100.
Effective size.....			.30	.30	
Uniformity coefficient .....			3.89	3.89	

## MERIDEN FILTER BED No. 11.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.6	1.1	.7	1.4
100	.200	3.0	5.5	2.8	5.4
60	.253	4.6	8.3	3.6	6.9
40	.414	12.1	22.	10.5	20.
20	.904	24.6	45.	23.5	35.
10	2.05	33.4	60.	32.7	62.
6	3.44	39.2	71.	37.9	72.
4	5.57	44.5	81.	46.9	93.
2	10.67	48.8	89.	52.0	100.
1	23.80	54.4	100.	---	---
Effective size.....			.27	.29	
Uniformity coefficient .....			7.4	6.9	

## SAND FROM THE BRISTOL FILTER BEDS.

Eight samples have been examined from this source. They were collected under the supervision of Mr. T. H. McKenzie, C.E. All came from the bed at the northeast corner of the tract, being taken from four different places on each of the two trenches which were dug for laying the underdrains. No. 1 came from the southwest corner of the bed, and No. 8 from the northeast corner. An analysis is also given of a composite sample obtained by mixing the eight together. Duplicate analyses, A and B, were made in each case.

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 1.

A

B

Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.5	1.0	.3	.6
100	.200	4.3	4.8	2.3	4.6
60	.253	4.5	9.1	4.3	8.7
40	.414	32.1	35.	16.1	33.
20	.904	36.5	74.	35.2	72.
10	2.05	43.9	89.	43.1	89.
6	3.44	46.6	95.	45.4	91.
4	5.57	47.4	98.	47.4	93.
2	10.67	49.4	100.	49.3	100.
Effective size-----			.26	.26	
Uniformity coefficient-----			2.57	2.63	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 2.

A

B

Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
109	.076	.6	1.2	.6	1.2
100	.200	4.2	8.3	4.5	8.9
60	.253	7.4	14.8	8.0	16.
40	.414	22.6	44.7	23.3	47.
20	.904	40.5	81.	42.6	85.
10	2.05	44.3	89.	47.3	93.
6	3.44	46.9	93.	48.5	98.
4	5.57	48.9	99.	49.8	99.
2	10.67	50.1	100.	50.3	100.
Effective size-----			.21	.22	
Uniformity coefficient-----			2.51	2.69	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 3.

A

B

Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passng.
190	.076	.4	7.9	.4	.79
100	.200	2.2	4.4	1.8	3.5
60	.253	3.8	7.6	3.0	6.0
40	.414	12.1	24.	11.0	22.
20	.904	37.2	74.	35.9	72.
10	2.05	47.3	93.	47.9	95.
6	3.44	48.4	95.	49.0	98.
4	5.57	49.0	98.	50.0	100.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	---	---
Effective size-----			.28	.30	
Uniformity coefficient-----			2.51	2.46	



## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 4.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.2	.4	.2	.4
100	.200	.8	1.6	.4	.8
60	.253	1.6	3.2	.9	1.8
40	.414	8.2	16.	.6	12.
20	.904	31.6	63.	27.5	54.
10	2.05	44.3	89.	43.7	87.
6	3.41	46.3	93.	48.0	95.
4	5.57	48.0	95.	50.0	100.
2	10.67	50.1	100.	---	---
Effective size .....			.35	.38	
Uniformity coefficient .....			2.46	2.63	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 5.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.5	1.0	.3	.6
100	.200	2.6	5.2	2.0	4.0
60	.253	4.6	9.1	3.8	7.6
40	.414	16.3	32.	14.4	29.
20	.904	36.9	74.	36.0	72.
10	2.05	43.4	87.	45.2	91.
6	3.44	44.8	89.	47.2	93.
4	5.57	46.0	91.	49.0	98.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.0	100.
Effective size .....			.26	.27	
Uniformity coefficient .....			2.43	2.46	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 6.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.3	.6	.4	.8
100	.200	.7	1.4	1.1	2.2
60	.253	1.4	2.8	2.2	4.4
40	.414	7.4	15.	8.7	17.
20	.904	33.5	68.	33.2	66.
10	2.05	43.4	87.	41.9	83.
6	3.44	46.0	91.	44.3	89.
4	5.57	46.9	93.	46.0	91.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.1	100.
Effective size .....			.36	.33	
Uniformity coefficient .....			2.32	2.43	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 7.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.5	1.	.3	.6
100	.200	1.7	3.4	1.5	3.1
60	.253	3.2	6.5	3.0	6.2
40	.414	12.1	24.	12.5	26.
20	.904	37.2	74.	37.6	78.
10	2.05	47.6	95.	45.9	93.
6	3.44	49.4	98.	47.1	95.
4	5.57	50.0	100.	48.3	98.
2	---	---	---	49.1	100.
Effective size.....			.29	.28	
Uniformity coefficient.....			2.63	2.57	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, SAMPLE NO. 8.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.4	.8	.2	.4
100	.200	.8	1.6	.7	1.4
60	.253	1.4	2.8	1.2	2.4
40	.414	4.6	9.1	3.9	7.8
20	.904	19.0	38.	18.3	3.2
10	2.05	35.7	71.	36.2	72.
6	3.44	41.6	83.	43.0	85.
4	5.57	46.8	93.	46.3	91.
2	10.67	50.0	100.	50.1	100.
Effective size.....			.44	.46	
Uniformity coefficient.....			3.47	3.31	

## BRISTOL FILTER BED, COMPOSITE SAMPLE.

A				B	
Sieve Marked	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.3	.6	.6	1.2
100	.200	2.0	4.0	1.9	3.8
60	.253	3.6	7.2	3.4	6.8
40	.414	12.3	24.6	11.1	22.
20	.904	35.2	71.	32.0	65.
10	2.05	46.5	93.	43.8	87.
6	3.44	48.3	96.	46.0	91.
4	5.57	50.0	100.	47.7	95.
2	---	---	---	50.2	100.
Effective size.....			.30	.29	
Uniformity coefficient.....			2.82	2.75	

## SAND FROM DANBURY FILTER BEDS.

The samples were furnished by Mr. Chas. O. Brown, City Engineer of Danbury, and were taken on Nov. 24, 1897. There were four samples, two from different points in each of the two sand banks from which material was drawn for constructing the filters.

## DANBURY FILTER BEDS, SAMPLES FROM BANK A.

No. 1.				No. 2.	
Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.5	.97	1.1	2.1
100	.200	2.3	4.5	4.1	8.1
60	.253	3.7	7.4	5.8	11.2
40	.414	13.4	27.	15.2	24.
20	.904	34.0	68.	33.1	66.
10	2.05	43.5	85.	40.8	81.
6	3.44	45.7	91.	43.6	87.
4	5.57	47.8	96.	45.8	91.
2	10.67	49.8	100.	50.0	100.
Effective size .....			.28	.24	
Uniformity coefficient .....			2.88	3.47	

## DANBURY FILTER BEDS, SAMPLES FROM BANK B.

No. 1.				No. 2.	
Sieve Marked.	Size of Mesh in Millimeters.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.	Weight in grams of Sand Passing.	Per cent. of Sand Passing.
190	.076	.5	1.0	6.	1.2
100	.200	3.3	6.6	3.9	7.8
60	.253	5.0	10.0	6.3	12.6
40	.414	16.0	32.	20.4	41.
20	.904	36.6	72.	43.1	68.
10	2.05	43.5	87.	46.9	93.
6	3.44	45.9	91.	47.7	95.
4	5.57	48.1	96.	48.5	98.
2	10.67	50.1	100.	50.1	100.
Effective size .....			.25	.23	
Uniformity coefficient .....			2.95	3.31	

## REPORT OF DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT ON DISCHARGES OF SEWAGE FROM CITIES OF DANBURY AND NEW BRITAIN.

BY C. E. HOADLEY, ESQ.

The annual report of the State Board of Health for the year 1887 contains a report in detail of an examination made under the direction of the Board, showing the contamination of the water in several localities by the discharge of sewage. Since that time, the question has become a very serious one for several municipalities of the State. As reported last year, the city of Meriden has provided a method of disposal by intermittent filtration. The Borough of Bristol has adopted the same plan.

Waterbury has not yet decided upon any particular method which is to prevent the disposal of its sewage into the Naugatuck River.

This question of the disposal of sewage into streams has been brought to the attention of the Supreme Court of this State in the cases of *Morgan vs. Danbury* and *Nolan vs. New Britain*.

In the first mentioned case, the suit was brought by a plaintiff who was a riparian proprietor and had the right to have the stream flow through his land uncontaminated and uncorrupted by any injurious or noxious substances. An injunction was asked for to restrain the City of Danbury from discharging its sewage into Still River. Danbury had been disposing of its sewage by discharging into Still River since May 1st, 1889. The injunction was granted in the lower court and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court.

It was found "that the discharging into a river, above the plaintiff's premises, of certain substances of such a kind and in such a manner that the water came to him polluted, and a deposit was made upon his land and in his mill-pond, whereby noxious odors were created, dangerous to his health and that of others, his dam partly filled up by filth, and use and value of his property largely taken away," was a nuisance.

The Superior Court in granting the injunction stipulated that it should not take effect until two years from its date, thus allowing the City of Danbury two years in which to devise some other plan for the disposal of its sewage.

In the case of Nolan vs. New Britain the City of New Britain was discharging its sewage into Piper's Brook. This was a petition brought by an individual, asking for an injunction to restrain the City of New Britain from discharging its sewage into Piper's Brook and for damages.

The Supreme Court has decided that in this case it was a public nuisance, and the opinion, which was written by Chief Justice Andrews, states "that the City of New Britain was maintaining a nuisance by discharging its sewage into Piper's Brook, making the condition of the stream so impure that it could not be used for domestic purposes, or for the watering of cattle, and so that it gave off noxious and unhealthy odors."

The above decisions of the Supreme Court clearly define the rights of individuals and the public in and to all the waters of the State, and decide that under the existing circumstances the municipalities in question had no right to so contaminate the streams by the discharge of their sewage.

The same questions involved in the above cases will have to be met, sooner or later, by several of the larger municipalities of the State, and some means devised whereby their sewage can be disposed of without discharging into the rivers or streams, which in many cases eventually form the source, or some part of the source, of a water supply or are retained in ponds from which ice is taken.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Term expires.
Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, New Haven, President,	July 1st, 1897
RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston,	July 1st, 1897
NATHANIEL E. WORDIN, M.D., Bridgeport,	July 1st, 1899
GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney, New Haven,	July 1st, 1899
GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., Meriden,	July 1st, 1901
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, Civil Engineer, Southington,	July 1st, 1901
Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and member (ex-officio), New Haven. Appointed by the Board.	

Office of Secretary, 15 Elm street, New Haven.

COUNTY AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS AND HEALTH  
OFFICIALS OF THE CITIES AND BOROUGHES  
OF CONNECTICUT.

[Arranged in alphabetical order by counties.]

Names and P. O. address of the County Health Officers, and of the Town Health Officers, arranged in alphabetical order by counties.

Also the Health Officers and Health Committees of the cities and boroughs, elected annually in accordance with their respective charters.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
HARTFORD COUNTY.....	Daniel A. Markham.....	Hartford.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY ....	Carleton E. Hoadley.....	New Haven.
NEW LONDON COUNTY....	Charles F. Thayer.....	Norwich.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.....	George E. Hill .....	Bridgeport.
WINDHAM COUNTY .....	Wm. A. King.....	Willimantic.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.....	F. W. Etheridge .....	Thomaston.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY .....	Wesley U. Pearne.....	Middletown.
TOLLAND COUNTY .....	M. P. Yeomans .....	Andover.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

Daniel A. Markham, Esq., County Health Officer, Hartford.

AVON .....	John L. North, M.D. ....	Avon.
BERLIN .....	R. E. Ensign, M.D. ....	Berlin.
BLOOMFIELD .....	O. K. Isham, M.D. ....	Bloomfield.
BRISTOL .....	H. D. Brennan, M.D. ....	Bristol.
BURLINGTON .....	John Luby .....	Burlington.
CANTON .....	W. H. Crowley, M.D. ....	Collinsville.
EAST GRANBY .....	Wm. C. Foster .....	East Granby.
EAST HARTFORD .....	E. H. Griswold, M.D. ....	East Hartford.
EAST WINDSOR .....	H. O. Allen, M.D. ....	Broad Brook.
ENFIELD .....	G. T. Finch, M.D. ....	Thompsonville.
FARMINGTON .....	S. J. Edgerton, M.D. ....	Unionville.
GLASTONBURY .....	C. G. Rankin, M.D. ....	Glastonbury.
GRANBY .....	A. J. Weed, M.D. ....	Granby.
HARTLAND .....	Clifford Cowdry .....	Hartland.
MANCHESTER .....	M. S. Bradley, M.D. ....	South Manchester.
MARLBOROUGH .....	Willis W. Hall .....	Marlborough.
NEW BRITAIN .....	W. P. Bunnell, M.D. ....	New Britain.
NEWINGTON .....	J. S. Kirkham .....	Newington.
PLAINVILLE .....	J. N. Bull, M.D. ....	Plainville.
ROCKY HILL .....	F. L. Burr, M.D. ....	Rocky Hill.
SIMSBURY .....	C. M. Wooster, M.D. ....	Tariffville.
SOUTHINGTON .....	J. H. Osborne, M.D. ....	Southington.
SOUTH WINDSOR .....	H. A. Deane, M.D. ....	E. Windsor Hill.
SUFFIELD .....	J. K. Mason, M.D. ....	Suffield.
WEST HARTFORD .....	F. H. Stadtmueller .....	Elmwood.
WETHERSFIELD .....	E. G. Fox, M.D. ....	Wethersfield.
WINDSOR .....	N. S. Bell, M.D. ....	Windsor.
WINDSOR LOCKS .....	J. A. Coogan, M.D. ....	Windsor Locks.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

HARTFORD .....	<i>President</i> .....	Jas. Campbell, M.D.
	<i>Clerk and Registrar of Vital Statistics</i>	J. B. Hall, M.D.
NEW BRITAIN .....	<i>Health Officer</i> .....	W. Doutteit, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRISTOL .....	H. D. Brennan, M.D.	
SOUTHINGTON .....	G. L. Messenger, } <i>Health</i>	
	S. D. Neal, } <i>Committee.</i>	
	W. A. Finch, }	

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Carleton E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, New Haven.

NEW HAVEN .....	F. W. Wright, M.D. ....	New Haven.
BEACON FALLS .....	Edward Gruber .....	Beacon Falls.
BETHANY .....	S. G. Davidson .....	Bethany.
BRANFORD .....	W. H. Zink, M.D. ....	Branford.
CHESHIRE .....	M. N. Chamberlin, M.D. ....	Cheshire.
EAST HAVEN .....	Chas. W. Holbrook, M.D. ....	East Haven.
GUILFORD .....	Redfield B. West, M.D. ....	Guilford.
HAMDEN .....	G. H. Joslin, M.D. ....	Hamden.
MADISON .....	A. D. Ayer, M.D. ....	Madison.
MERIDEN .....	E. A. Wilson, M.D. ....	Meriden.
MIDDLEBURY .....	A. L. Schuyler, M.D. ....	Middlebury.
MILFORD .....	E. B. Heady, M.D. ....	Milford.
NAUGATUCK .....	W. P. Smith .....	Naugatuck.
NORTH BRANFORD .....	C. W. Gaylord, M.D. ....	Branford.
NORTH HAVEN .....	R. B. Goodyear, M.D. ....	North Haven.
ORANGE .....	J. F. Barnett, M.D. ....	West Haven.
OXFORD .....	L. Barnes, M.D. ....	Oxford.
PROSPECT .....	J. R. Platt .....	Prospect.
SEYMOUR .....	F. A. Benedict, M.D. ....	Seymour.
SOUTHBURY .....	John M. Shepherd, M.D. ....	South Britain.
WALLINGFORD .....	W. P. Wilson, M.D. ....	Wallingford.
WATERBURY .....	B. A. O'Hara, M.D. ....	Waterbury.
WOLCOTT .....	J. H. Garrigus .....	Waterbury.
WOODBIDGE .....	J. W. Barker, M.D. ....	Westville.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ANSONIA .....	Louis E. Cooper, M.D.
DERBY .....	Louis D. La Bonté, M.D.
MERIDEN .....	E. A. Wilson, M.D.
NEW HAVEN .....	F. W. Wright, M.D.
WATERBURY .....	C. W. S. Frost, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRANFORD .....	W. H. Zink, M.D.
GUILFORD .....	Redfield B. West, M.D.
WEST HAVEN .....	J. F. Barnett, M.D.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Charles F. Thayer, Esq., County Health Officer, Norwich.

BOZRAH .....	N. Johnson, M.D. ....	Bozrah.
COLCHESTER .....	M. W. Robinson, M.D. ....	Colchester.
EAST LYME .....	F. H. Dart, M.D. ....	Niantic.
FRANKLIN .....	E. L. Danielson, M.D. ....	Lebanon.
GRISWOLD .....	G. H. Jennings, M.D. ....	Jewett City.
GROTON .....	J. Gray, M.D. ....	Mystic.
LEBANON .....	E. L. Danielson, M.D. ....	Lebanon.
LEDYARD .....	Edwin W. Case, M.D. ....	Ledyard.
LISBON .....	H. Lyon .....	Lisbon.
LYME .....	J. G. Ely, M.D. ....	Hamburgh.
MONTVILLE .....	W. M. Burchard, M.D. ....	Uncasville.
NORTH STONINGTON .....	E. H. Knowles, M.D. ....	No. Stonington.
NORWICH .....	E. H. Linnell, M.D. ....	Norwich.
OLD LYME .....	W. H. H. Wallace, M.D. ....	Old Lyme.
PRESTON .....	O. F. Harris, M.D. ....	Norwich.
SALEM .....	C. F. Congdon, M.D. ....	Salem.
SPRAGUE .....	T. I. Stanton, M.D. ....	Baltic.
STONINGTON .....	O. M. Barber, M.D. ....	Mystic.
VOLUNTOWN .....	W. R. Davis, M.D. ....	Voluntown.
WATERFORD .....	G. M. Minor, M.D. ....	Waterford.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

NEW LONDON .....	<i>Chairman of Health Com.</i> M. J. Roche.
NORWICH .....	C. E. Stark, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

COLCHESTER .....	M. W. Robinson, M.D.
STONINGTON .....	W. F. Broughton.
	C. O. Maine, M.D.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Geo. E. Hill, Esq., County Health Officer, Bridgeport.

DANBURY .....	G. E. Lemmer, M.D. ....	Danbury.
BETHEL .....	A. E. Barber, M.D. ....	Bethel.
BROOKFIELD .....	A. W. Griswold, M.D. ....	Brookfield.
DARIEN .....	George H. Noxon, M.D. ....	Darien.
EASTON .....	B. W. White, M.D. ....	Bridgeport.
FAIRFIELD .....	W. H. Donaldson, M.D. ....	Fairfield.
GREENWICH .....	L. P. Jones, M.D. ....	Greenwich.
HUNTINGTON .....	W. S. Randall, M.D. ....	Shelton.
MONROE .....	J. G. Stevens, M.D. ....	Monroe.
NEW CANAAN .....	C. B. Keeler, M.D. ....	New Canaan.
NEW FAIRFIELD .....	W. S. Watson, M.D. ....	Danbury.
NEWTOWN .....	E. M. Smith, M.D. ....	Newtown.
NORWALK .....	W. J. Tracey, M.D. ....	Norwalk.
REDDING .....	E. H. Smith, M.D. ....	Redding.
RIDGEFIELD .....	W. E. Weed, M.D. ....	Ridgefield.
SHERMAN .....	J. N. Woodruff, M.D. ....	Sherman.
STAMFORD .....	F. J. Rogers, M.D. ....	Stamford.
STRATFORD .....	G. F. Lewis, M.D. ....	Stratford.
TRUMBULL .....	E. S. Fairchild .....	Nichols.
WESTON .....	F. Gorham, M.D. ....	Lyon's Plain.
WESTPORT .....	L. T. Day, M.D. ....	Westport.
WILTON .....	A. B. Gorham, M.D. ....	Wilton.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRIDGEPORT .....	E. A. McClellan, M.D.
DANBURY .....	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.
NORWALK .....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
SOUTH NORWALK .....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
STAMFORD .....	J. F. Rowell, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BETHEL .....	A. E. Barber, M.D.
GREENWICH .....	L. P. Jones, M.D.
NEW CANAAN .....	C. B. Keeler, M.D.
SHELTON .....	G. A. Shelton, M.D.



## WINDHAM COUNTY.

William A. King, Esq., County Health Officer, Willimantic.

BROOKLYN .....	A. H. Tanner, M.D. ....	Brooklyn.
ASHFORD .....	F. B. Converse, M.D. ....	Westford.
CANTERBURY .....	J. O. Smith, M.D. ....	So. Canterbury.
CHAPLIN .....	F. C. Lummis .....	Chaplin.
EASTFORD .....	E. K. Robbins, M.D. ....	Eastford.
HAMPTON .....	H. Jackson .....	Hampton.
KILLINGLY .....	A. E. Darling, M.D. ....	Killingly.
PLAINFIELD .....	W. W. Adams, M.D. ....	Moosup.
POMFRET .....	Chas. O. Thompson .....	Pomfret.
PUTNAM .....	J. J. Russell, M.D. ....	Putnam.
SCOTLAND .....	Arthur M. Clark .....	Scotland.
STERLING .....	O. W. Bates .....	Oneco.
THOMPSON .....	L. Holbrook, M.D. ....	Thompson.
WINDHAM .....	F. E. Wilcox, M.D. ....	Willimantic.
WOODSTOCK .....	Jos. Spalding, M.D. ....	Woodstock.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

WILLIMANTIC .....

A. J. Crighton, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

DANIELSON .....

W. H. Judson, M.D.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

F. W. Etheridge, Esq., County Health Officer, Thomaston.

LITCHFIELD .....	Chas. I. Page, M.D. ....	Litchfield.
BARKHAMSTED .....	H. D. Moore, M.D. ....	Riverton.
BETHLEHEM .....	L. P. Judd .....	Bethlehem.
BRIDGEWATER .....	L. J. Pons, M.D. ....	Roxbury.
CANAAN .....	F. S. Skiff, M.D. ....	Falls Village.
COLEBROOK .....	H. L. Culver .....	Colebrook.
CORNWALL .....	G. H. Beers .....	Cornwall Bridge.
GOSHEN .....	J. H. North, M.D. ....	Goshen.
HARWINTON .....	C. L. Blake, M.D. ....	Harwinton.
KENT .....	J. F. Gibbs .....	Kent.
MORRIS .....	S. E. Stockman .....	East Morris.
NEW HARTFORD .....	Jerry Burwell, M.D. ....	New Hartford.
NEW MILFORD .....	J. C. Barker, M.D. ....	New Milford.
NORFOLK .....	J. C. Kendall, M.D. ....	Norfolk.
NORTH CANAAN .....	C. W. Camp, M.D. ....	Canaan.
PLYMOUTH .....	M. P. Robinson, M.D. ....	Terryville.
ROXBURY .....	L. J. Pons, M.D. ....	Roxbury.
SALISBURY .....	W. B. Bissell, M.D. ....	Lakeville.
SHARON .....	R. P. Knight, M.D. ....	Sharon.
THOMASTON .....	Theodore St. John, M.D. ....	Thomaston.
TORRINGTON .....	E. Pratt, M.D. ....	Torrington.
WARREN .....	Wm. Forestelle .....	Warren.
WASHINGTON .....	Robert Marcy, M.D. ....	New Preston.
WATERTOWN .....	W. S. Munger, M.D. ....	Watertown.
WINCHESTER .....	S. G. Howd, M.D. ....	Winsted.
WOODBURY .....	E. L. Smith, M.D. ....	Hotchkissville.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

LITCHFIELD .....	Chas. I. Page, M.D.
TORRINGTON .....	Elias Pratt, M.D.
WINSTED .....	S. C. Wheeler.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer, Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN .....	Frank E. Coudert, M.D.	Middletown.
CHATHAM .....	E. S. Parmelee, M.D.	Cobalt.
CHESTER .....	S. W. Turner, M.D.	Chester.
CLINTON .....	H. S. Reynolds, M.D.	Clinton.
CROMWELL .....	Chas. E. Bush, M.D.	Cromwell.
DURHAM .....	E. A. Markham, M.D.	Durham.
EAST HADDAM .....	M. W. Plumstead, M.D.	Moodus.
ESSEX .....	C. H. Hubbard, M.D.	Essex.
HADDAM .....	Edwin D. Gilbert	Higganum.
KILLINGWORTH .....	E. P. Nichols, M.D.	Killingworth.
MIDDLEFIELD .....	J. E. Bailey, M.D.	Middletown.
OLD SAYBROOK .....	J. H. Grannis, M.D.	Saybrook.
PORTLAND .....	F. E. Potter, M.D.	Portland.
SAYBROOK .....	E. Bidwell, M.D.	Deep River.
WESTBROOK .....	T. B. Bloomfield, M.D.	Westbrook.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

MIDDLETOWN ..... J. Francis Calef, M.D.

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

M. P. Yeomans, Esq., County Health Officer, Andover.

TOLLAND .....	E. S. Agard	Tolland.
ANDOVER .....	P. H. Edwards, M.D.	Andover.
BOLTON .....	C. F. Sumner, M.D.	Bolton.
COLUMBIA .....	W. H. Yeomans	Columbia.
COVENTRY .....	W. L. Higgins, M.D.	South Coventry.
ELLINGTON .....	E. T. Davis, M.D.	Ellington.
HEBRON .....	C. H. Pendleton, M.D.	Hebron.
MANSFIELD .....	E. G. Sumner, M.D.	Mansfield Center.
SOMERS .....	A. L. Hurd, M.D.	Somers.
STAFFORD .....	F. L. Smith, M.D.	Stafford Springs.
UNION .....	E. W. Upham	Union.
VERNON .....	A. R. Goodrich, M.D.	Vernon.
WILLINGTON .....	C. C. Essex	South Willington.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

ROCKVILLE ..... T. F. Rockwell, M.D.

## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

STAFFORD SPRINGS ..... F. L. Smith, M.D.

## EXAMINING COMMITTEES OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

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### COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term expires.
Dr. MAX MAILHOUSE .....	New Haven .....	1898
Dr. L. B. ALMY .....	Norwich .....	1899
Dr. J. F. CALEF .....	Middletown .....	1900
Dr. J. W. WRIGHT .....	Bridgeport .....	1901
Dr. H. S. FULLER .....	Hartford .....	1902

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### COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term expires.
Dr. E. B. HOOKER .....	Hartford .....	1898
Dr. EMILY PARDEE .....	So. Norwalk .....	1899
Dr. E. H. LINNELL .....	Norwich .....	1900
Dr. HARLAN P. COLE .....	Hartford .....	1901
Dr. CHAS. E. SANFORD .....	Bridgeport .....	1902

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### COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Address.	Term expires.
Dr. THOS. S. HODGE .....	Torrington .....	1898
Dr. LEONARD BAILEY .....	Middletown .....	1899
Dr. THOS. MULLIGAN .....	New Britain .....	1900
Dr. GEO. A. FABER .....	Waterbury .....	1801
Dr. J. D. S. SMITH .....	Bridgeport .....	1902

# ALPHABETICAL LIST

(Continued from last Report)

OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CONNECTICUT WHO HAVE COMPLIED  
WITH THE LAW PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1893,  
RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS,  
SURGEONS AND MIDWIVES.

The following is a full list of all who have registered between the 1st day of  
October, 1896 and October 1st, 1897.

When no post office address is given, it is understood to be at the place where  
registered.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Abbott, Henry D. ....	Greenwich .....	Bayonne, N. J.
Ackerly, Theodore B. ....	Darien .....	Northport, L. I.
Adams, Henry F. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allen, John M. ....	Thompson .....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Allen, Paul .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Allen, Timothy F. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Anderson, Harry G., .....	Waterbury.	
Andrews, Wm. A. P. ....	West Haven.	
Archibald, Chas. H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Ashman, Gilbert A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Ayer, Mary A. ....	Killingly .....	Danielson.
Babbitt, Henry B. ....	Thompson .....	Somerville, Mass.
Ballagi, John .....	South Norwalk.	
Ballard, Harry E. ....	Stamford.	
Barber, Edmund H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Barker, Abram J. ....	Torrington.	
Barnes, William S. ....	New Haven.	
Barnsdall, Joseph W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Barton, Walter E. ....	Thompson .....	Spencer, Mass.
Battle, Thomas J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Bean, George H. ....	New Haven.	
Bell, Julia E. S. ....	Marlborough .....	New York City.
Bening, Hermann, .....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bennett, Harry R. ....	Bridgeport .....	Yonkers, N. Y.
Bentwegna, Joseph .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Berens, T. Passmore .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Bergwall, Walter .....	Hartford.	
Bergeron, Emma G. ....	Greenwich .....	Chicago, Ill.
Biggs, Jr., Thomas J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Birge, Anson H. ....	Greenwich .....	Belle. Hosp., N. Y.
Birkenhaner, Henry J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Bissell, Joseph B. ....	Salisbury.	
Blackman, Chester E. ....	Bridgeport.	



Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Blair, Orland R. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Blanchard, Irving D. ....	Bridgeport.	
Blanchard, Randall H. ....	Thompson .....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Blank, Elmer F. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bludau, Albertina .....	Meriden.	
Borden, Charles B. ....	Stamford.	
Borden, Charles H. ....	Greenwich .....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Boyle, Frank M. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Boynton, Perry S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Brackett, Arthur S. ....	Bristol.	
Bragaw, Griswold .....	Greenwich .....	Elmhurst, N. Y.
Brathwaite, Frederick G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Brockseiper, Joseph B. ....	North Haven .....	Montowese.
Brown, Harry A. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Brown, Samuel A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Buck, Edward T. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffum, Charles W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Burstein, Simon P. ....	New Haven.	
Button, Lucius L. ....	Norwich.	
Canedy, Ransford D. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Camp, Wm. D. ....	Salisbury .....	Capaski, N. Y.
Campbell, Clarence G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Cann, John W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Cannon, Arthur B. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Carey, Henry L. K. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Carlin, Charles H. ....	Torrington.	
Carpenter, Frances A. ....	Litchfield.	
Carpenter, William H. ....	Thompson .....	Brookline, Mass.
Carroll, John J. ....	Winsted.	
Carroll, Michael F. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Carver, J. Preston .....	New Hartford.	
Celce, Frank F. ....	Suffield .....	Holyoke, Mass.
Chaffee, Amasa D. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Chaffee, Jerome S. ....	Kent.	
Chalmers, Thomas C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Chapin, Clifford S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Chapman, Ernest A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Cheney, Benj. A. ....	New Haven.	
Child, Jr., Chas. G. ....	Greenwich .....	Montclair, N. J.
Chipman, Ernest D. ....	New Haven.	
Churchill, Solomon W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Clark, Byron G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Clark, Cunningham P. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarke, John A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Cleaveland, Trumbull W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Cloonan, John J. ....	Hartford.	
Cohane, Timothy F. ....	New Haven.	
Colegrove, James B. ....	Greenwich, .....	Washington, D. C.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Conklin, Jay R. ....	Salisbury .....	Hillsdale, N. Y.
Connor, Charles F. ....	Voluntown .....	New Bedford, Mass.
Conterno, George W. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cooke, Joseph A. ....	New Haven.	
Coops, Frank H. ....	Danielson.	
Corwin, Benj. F. ....	Bridgeport .....	Selden, N. Y.
Cowles, Edgar C. ....	Hartford.	
Culver, Dorwin L. ....	Greenwich .....	Blackwells Is., N. Y.
Curtis, Charles T. ....	Darien .....	Noroton Heights.
Cutler, Ceeil S. ....	Suffield .....	Northampton, Mass.
Cutler, Colman W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Davenport, Peter B. ....	Greenwich .....	Garfield, N. J.
Deane, Henry A. ....	Suffield .....	Easthampton, Mass.
Desmairais, Joseph H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
DeVries, Joseph C. ....	Greenwich .....	Central Islip, L. I.
Devitt, Frederick W. ....	Branford.	
Delabarre, Walter E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Deming, Laura M. ....	New Haven.	
Douglass, Henry B. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Duffey, Francis J. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dwyer, Patrick J. ....	Ansonia.	
Dyer, Wm. H. ....	Waterbury.	
Eaton, William B. ....	Hartford.	
Ellison, Lewis F. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Ely, John S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Emerson, Florence G. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enders, Thomas B. ....	West Hartford.	
Eversfield, Frank J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Farrell, Jennie G. W. ....	Somers.	
Felty, John W. ....	Greenwich .....	Abilene, Kansas.
Ferris, Sanford J. ....	New Haven.	
Fisher, Walter E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Fitzgerald, William H. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Flynn, James H. J. ....	New Haven.	
Flynn, James W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Foster, Warren W. ....	Putnam.	
Frank, Henry E. ....	Bridgeport.	
Frauenthal, Herman C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Freeborn, Grant E. P. ....	Waterbury.	
Fusilli, Concerzio L. ....	Hartford.	
Geddes, Chas. P. ....	Hartford.	
Gildersleeve, Chas. C. ....	Enfield .....	Worcester, Mass.
Gill, Michael H. R. ....	Norwich.	
Gillette, Claudius W. ....	Westport.	
Glinnen, William J. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goldberg, Samuel ....	Greenwich .....	Youngstown, O.
Goodhart, Simon P. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Graná, Giovanni ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Granniss, Irwin .....	East Haven.	
Graves, Richard S. ....	New Haven.	
Greene, Harrie W. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Griggs, John B. ....	Hartford.	
Grinnell, Wm. H. ....	Hartland .....	Rutland, Vt.
Guidone, Raffaele .....	Waterbury.	
Haden, John B. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Haden, Henry C. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hall, Edward W. ....	Middletown.	
Hallett, George D. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hammond, Samuel M. ....	Torrington.	
Hannath, William H. W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hardman, John F. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Harrison, George E. ....	Greenwich .....	Adrian, Mich.
Harrison, William N. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hart, Horace S. ....	Salisbury .....	Cambridge, N. Y.
Havens, Walter L. ....	Suffield .....	Chester, Vt.
Hayes, Arthur D. ....	Salisbury .....	Watertown, N. Y.
Hazen, Allen .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hemingway, George I. ....	New Haven.	
Henrahan, Bernard E. ....	Thompson .....	Melrose, Mass.
Herrity, John E. ....	New Haven.	
Hetzel, Joseph L. ....	Southport.	
Hill, George A. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia.
Hill, Wm. M. ....	Noank.	
Hinckley, Donald R. ....	Suffield .....	Northampton, Mass.
Holbrook, Mary A. ....	East Haven.	
Holtzman, Samuel E. ....	Greenwich .....	Pontiac, Ill.
Hortor, Jacob W. ....	New Haven.	
Hoyt, Dixi G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hubbell, Marvin D. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hull, Clarence A. ....	Meriden.	
Hunter, Dwight W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hurd, George P. ....	Thompson .....	Allston, Mass.
Hutchins, Charles P. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hyde, Ovid A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Ide 2nd, Henry C. ....	Woodstock .....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Ide, Philip S. ....	Enfield .....	Newport, Vt.
Israeli, Baruch .....	Hartford.	
Jackson, Alfred W. L. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
James, Lucille A. ....	Danielson.	
Jessup, David S. D. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Johnson, Garritt V. ....	Salisbury .....	Schenectady, N. Y.
Jones, Florence L. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Keegan, William S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Keep, Hiram A. ....	Hartford.	
Keller, Frank A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Kellogg, Edward R. ....	Greenwich .....	Chicago, Ill.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Kelly, John R. ....	Greenwich .....	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Kelly, Michael J. ....	East Windsor .....	Warehouse Point.
Kelly, Thomas F. ....	North Canaan .....	South Lee, Mass.
Kent, Chas. M. ....	Suffield .....	Easthampton, Mass.
Kilbourne, Clarence L. ....	New Haven.	
Kilbourne, Joseph A. ....	Hartford.	
Kingsbury, Wm. S. ....	Glastonbury.	
Krell, Frederick B. ....	Naugatuck.	
Lampson, Jr., Edward R. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Lattermer, Frederick H. ....	Greenwich .....	Middletown, Ohio.
Lay, James C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Leary, Wm. C. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Lee, John A. ....	New Britain.	
Leone, Luigi .....	New Haven.	
Levy, Abraham L. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Lighthill, August P. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Lighthill, Edward B. ....	Greenwich .....	Newark, N. J.
Linhart, Christopher P. ....	Salisbury .....	Schenectady, N. Y.
Linquist, Maurice F. ....	New Haven.	
Littlejohn, P. Duncan .....	New Haven.	
Loeb, Maximilian L. ....	New Haven.	
Loewe, Jacques .....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Longe, Bertie D. ....	Salisbury .....	Burlington, Vt.
Longshore, Anna M. ....	Greenwich .....	Adrian, Mich.
Loveland, Albert E. ....	New Haven.	
Loveland, Ernest K. ....	Morris.	
Ludbrook, Walter W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Lynch, Robert J. ....	Bridgeport.	
Macauley, Henry A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
MacPhail, Donald T. ....	Greenwich .....	Rosenhayn, N. J.
Mahon, Wm. J. ....	Hartford.	
Maloney, Maurice W. ....	Manchester.	
Mariani, Nicola .....	New Haven.	
Mason, Frank E. ....	Thompson .....	Portsmouth, N. H.
Massinger, C. J. ....	Greenwich .....	Millville, N. J.
McClellan, George E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
McFee, Wm. D. ....	Thompson .....	Haverhill, Mass.
McGuigan, Clara M. H. ....	Groton .....	Mystic.
McGuigan, John J. ....	Stonington .....	Mystic.
McGuire, Frank J. ....	New Haven.	
McIntosh, Edward F. ....	New Haven.	
McLarney, Thomas J. ....	Ansonia.	
McMillan, Kate .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
McRossie, Thomas D. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
McTaggart, John E. ....	Salisbury .....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Mead, William F. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Meara, Frank S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Merchant, Harry A. ....	Stafford .....	Monson, Mass.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Merrian, Henry E. ....	Salisbury .....	Oswego, N. Y.
Meyer, Alfred E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Mitchell, Harry W. ....	Thompson .....	State Farm, Mass.
Moore, Edward E. ....	Hartford.	
Moore, James B. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Moorhead, John J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Morgan, Sidney E. ....	Middletown.	
Morrissey, Michael J. ....	Farmington .....	Unionville.
Mulry, Lawrence V. ....	Greenwich .....	Fenhurst, L. I.
Murphy, John A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Murphy, Joseph P. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nadler, Alfred G. ....	New Haven.	
Nahm, Ida C. M. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Namar, Wm. D. H. ....	Hartford.	
Nash, George W. ....	Greenwich .....	Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Nayler, James H. ....	Hartford.	
Nelson, Chas. F. ....	New Haven.	
Nettleton, Francis I. ....	Shelton.	
Newbury, Nelson E. ....	Greenwich .....	Jersey City, N. J.
Nichols, James E. H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
O'Leary, James F. ....	Hartford.	
O'Rourke, Jeremiah F. ....	Waterbury.	
Owen, William L. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Page, Clifford S. ....	Danbury.	
Pallman, Theodore D. ....	New Haven.	
Parsons, Clarice J. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Peachey, Henry H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Peck, Frederic W. ....	New Britain.	
Penn, William F. ....	New Haven.	
Perry, Edward F. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Petersen, Marcus R. ....	Bridgeport.	
Phelps, Frank V. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Phillips, James L. ....	Winsted.	
Pleibel, Eugene T. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Plummer, Paul .....	Collinsville.	
Pomeroy, Nelson A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Porter, William E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Potter, Emerson B. ....	Greenwich .....	Purdy Station, N. J.
Powell, Jr., Jonathan R. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Powell, Lefferts M. ....	Salisbury .....	Chatham Center, N. Y.
Pratt, Arthur M. ....	West Cornwall.	
Purdon, James .....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Purdy, Sylvanus .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Putnam, Seymour .....	New Haven.	
Radcliff, Sue .....	Greenwich .....	Yonkers, N. Y.
Randall, Leo .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Rathbone, Charles C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Rauchfuss, George .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.



Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Rawley, Alfred M. ....	Hartford.	
Ray, John E. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Reilly, Francis H. ....	New Haven.	
Reoch, Wm. S. ....	Hartford.	
Reynolds, Wm. G. ....	Watertown.	
Ribbans, Robert C. ....	Greenwich .....	Newark, N. J.
Richardson, Charles H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Roper, Joseph C. ....	Bridgeport.	
Ryle, John J. ....	Stamford.	
Sackett, Harry R. ....	Suffield .....	Holyoke, Mass.
Sanford, Leonard C. ....	New Haven.	
Sangiovanni, Cristina. ....	New Haven.	
Saunders, Edward L. ....	Hartford.	
Savage, Henry B. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Sawtelle, Benjamin A. ....	Norfolk.	
Seimeca, Mariano. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Sewny, Karakeen H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Shannon, James B. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Sharretts, Chas. J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Shelton, George G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Sherman, Florence A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Shunk, Albert. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Simonds, Clarence E. ....	Mansfield Center.	
Simpkins, Edgar S. ....	South Windham.	
Sleeper, George E. ....	Hartford.	
Smith, Earle T. ....	Bridgeport.	
Smith, Frank C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Smith, Henry H. ....	Hamden .....	Whitneyville.
Smith, Samuel B. ....	Greenwich .....	Camden, N. J.
Smyth, Herbert E. ....	Bridgeport.	
Snow, Frank S. ....	Hartford.	
Southmayd, John F. ....	Westport.	
Spear, Herman S. ....	Thompson .....	Bridgewater, Mass.
Spring, Henry C. ....	Bristol.	
Spruance, Henry R. ....	Greenwich .....	Wilmington, Del.
Start, Simeon G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Stevenson, John A. ....	Greenwich .....	Albany, N. Y.
Stewart, Lucius H. ....	West Haven.	
Stone, William S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Straub, Adam H. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Styles, Charles W. ....	New Britain.	
Sullivan, Daniel. ....	Willimantic.	
Teets, Charles E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Thomas, James C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Todd, Francis H. ....	New Haven.	
Tracy, Elmer C. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Trimmer, E. L. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tyson, Henry H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
VanAllen, Harvey W. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Van Deursen, George L. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Voislawsky, Antoine P. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Von Burscher, Ludwig A. C. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vreeland, George W. ....	Greenwich .....	Rutherford, N. J.
Waite, Henry E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Wales, Francis J. ....	Monroe .....	Stepney Depot.
Walker, Wm. A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Ward, Jr., George G. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Warner, George H. ....	New Haven.	
Watson, William C. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Watt, Robert. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Watts, Jr., Robert. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Weaver, George A. ....	New Haven.	
Weaver, William M. ....	New Haven.	
Weidner, Calvin. ....	Manchester.	
Welch, Harry L. ....	New Haven.	
Wentworth, William E. ....	New Haven.	
Wheeler, Lewis H. ....	Westport.	
White, Edward F. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Whitehead, Ralph M. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Wight, George D. ....	Bethel.	
Williams, Phoebe A. T. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Winne, William N. ....	South Windsor .....	Wapping, Conn.
Woodruff, Stanley R. ....	Bridgeport.	
Woods, Frank A. ....	Suffield .....	Holyoke, Mass.
Wyeth, Emily W. ....	Greenwich .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Zabriskie, Fred. T. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Zaratt, Jacinto, ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.

## REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER. }  
HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 21, 1898. }

*To the Honorable State Board of Health :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with Chapter CXXX of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1893, I have the honor to transmit, for your kind consideration, the fourth annual report of the Dental Commissioners of Connecticut, from December 15, 1896, to February 1, 1898.

Very respectfully,  
GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,  
*Dental Commissioner and Recorder.*

### DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Appointed by his Excellency Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor of Connecticut, July 1st, 1897, to hold office for two years :

William J. Rider, of Danbury.  
Richard W. Browne, D.D.S., of New London.  
Charles P. Graham, of Middletown.  
Geo. L. Parmele, M.D., D.M.D., of Hartford.  
Charles B. Baker, of Bridgeport.

The Commission organized by electing Charles P. Graham President, and George L. Parmele Recorder.

### REPORT.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health :*

GENTLEMEN :—The following brief statement of the doings of the Dental Commissioners of this State, for whom I have the honor to report, is presented in accordance with the provisions of the law "Concerning the Practice of Dentistry" in Connecticut.

On Monday, May 17, 1897, Commissioners Fones, Brown, Graham and Parmele assembled in the Supreme Court room at the Capitol in Hartford. Commissioner Rider was unable to attend, he being confined to his home by illness.

The following gentlemen, not being graduates of colleges recognized by this Commission, were given a thorough examination: partly written and partly oral; Dr. Fones conducting the department of Dr. Rider.

Charles D. Prentiss, M.D., Hartford.

Harold E. Hobby, Stamford.

Louis A. Peck, Woodbury.

Dr. George F. Prentiss of New London being found upon investigation to be eligible, was granted a legal right to practice in this State. (Note.—“Legal right” is a document given to those who prove beyond a doubt that they were in practice at the time of the passing of the law and who for some valid reason failed to register. This Dr. Prentiss has since died.)

After examination, licenses were granted to eleven graduates recognized by this Commission:

1. Rolla Sabine, D.D.S., U. of Buffalo, '97. Utica, N. Y.
2. Edward J. Larkin, D.D.S., N. Y. Coll. Dent., '97. Derby.
3. Elihu P. Fitch, D.D.S., Balt. Coll. Dent. Surg., '96. New London.
4. W. Gordon Gould, D.D.S., U. of Md., '97. New Haven.
5. William T. Casey, D.D.S., Phil. Dent. Coll., '96. Bridgeport.
6. Frank D. Crosby, D.D.S., Phil. Dent. Coll. '92. South Norwalk.
7. Arthur F. Slater, D.D.S., Phil. Dent. Coll., '96. Waterbury.
8. Frank J. Erbe, D.D.S., Phil. Dent. Coll., '97. Waterbury.
9. George Leroy Sturgiss, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '96. New Britain.
10. Joseph E. Smith, D.D.S., N. Y. Dent. Coll., '94. Glenville.
11. Ralph H. Keeler, D.D.S., Phil. D. Coll., '97. Hartford.

These examinations, with various items of business, kept the Commissioners in continuous session until 6.30 in the evening, when they adjourned until the following day.

On Tuesday, the 18th of May, after a thorough examination of the papers of the candidates and reports upon the oral examinations, upon ballot being taken but one candidate, Charles F. Prentiss, M.D., was found to have attained the necessary 70% required to pass, and he was granted a license.

At this session, therefore, there were granted,

Licenses .....	12
Legal Right .....	1
Total .....	13

In June Connecticut was represented by the Recorder at a meeting to organize “The New England Association of Dental Examiners,” whose objects are, to secure through the operation of the various State examining boards of New England, a high

and uniform standard of qualification for dental practitioners, and, so far as practicable, uniformity of legislation and requirements of candidates, and consists of different State boards of dental examiners as may elect to join this New England association. They may be represented either by a delegate duly authorized or by the whole board.

July 1st, 1897, his Excellency, Lorrin A. Cooke, Governor of Connecticut, re-appointed the following Dental Commissioners :

William Jarvis Rider, of Danbury.  
Richard Wentworth Browne, of New London  
Charles Parmele Graham, of Middletown.  
George Luther Parmele, of Hartford.

And appointed

Charles B. Baker, of Bridgeport,

to hold office until July 1, 1899.

The Commissioners assembled December 11, 1897, at the Capitol in Hartford and organized by electing Chas. P. Graham President, and Geo. L. Parmele Recorder.

In August, 1897, the Recorder attended, as delegate, the meeting of the National Association of Dental Examiners, at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Without resorting to prosecution the Commissioners have ridden the State of all cases, reported to them, as practicing in violation of the law.

Respectfully submitted with accompanying documents,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,

*Dental Commissioner and Recorder.*

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SANITARY RULES.

A meeting of the Committee, to whom was referred on May 8th the matter of revising the rules of the Town Health Officers, and to report their doings to the County Health Officers, was held at the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, in New Haven, on Tuesday, July 6th, 1897. All of the members of the committee were present. Mr. Hill was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Etheridge, Secretary. It was moved and voted : That the following be adopted as the Rules to be recommended to the Town Health



Officers, for them to establish in their respective towns, by the method prescribed by law.

Attest :

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,

*Secretary.*

RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE TOWN HEALTH OFFICER.

APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1897.

COMPLAINT OF NUISANCES, ETC.

RULE I. All complaints made to the Town Health Officer shall be in writing, if he so request, and bear the signature of the complainant.

REPORTING CASES OF CONTAGIOUS OR MALIGNANT DISEASES.

RULE II. Every physician shall report in writing to the Town Health Officer, within twelve hours after his recognition of the disease, every case of cerebro spinal fever, whooping cough and measles, in addition to the diseases mentioned in Chapter CXLVI, Public Acts of 1897.

MALIGNANT OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THEIR RELATION TO SCHOOLS,  
PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES, CARE OF, ETC.

RULE III. Every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any of the following diseases, to wit: Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal fever, whooping cough, measles, or other contagious or infectious disease, shall report the same to the Town Health Officer within twelve hours of the first appearance of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance.

RULE IV. Until instructions have been received from the Health Officer no clothing or other property that may be exposed to the infection or contagion described in Rules II and III, shall be removed from the house, nor shall any occupant of such infected dwelling change his residence without the consent of said Health Officer.

RULE V. No superintendent, principal or teacher of any school, and no parent or guardian of any child attending school, shall permit a child sick with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, whooping cough, consumption, chicken-pox, mumps, sore throat, scabies (itch), or child afflicted with lice, to attend school. Nor shall any child residing in a house in which such disease shall exist be permitted to attend school without a written permit from the Health Officer.

RULE VI. When any malignant or contagious disease shall exist in any house, the owner, occupant, or person in charge of said house shall carry out such quarantine and shall disinfect the premises at such times, and in such manner, as the Town Health Officer shall order.

RULE VII. Warning of the existence of diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, measles, small-pox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, in any building shall be given to the public by placing in a conspicuous place on the outside near each entrance to said building a placard giving the name of said disease.

## FUNERALS.

RULE VIII. No person shall allow to be retained, unburied, the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or, where death has been caused by cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, small-pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever, for a longer time than thirty-six hours, after the death of such person, without a permit from the Town Health Officer, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may remain unburied; and, when death has been caused by one of the contagious diseases herein mentioned, the body shall be immediately thereafter disinfected or enclosed in a tightly-sealed coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened; and the funeral of such persons shall be attended at the house, only by the undertaker, his assistants, and persons living in the house where such person died, and by a clergyman, who shall take such precautions as the Health Officer may direct. In the removal thereof for burial, or otherwise, the body shall not be carried in a vehicle with other passengers. And the bedding, clothing, and furniture of the room wherein such person has died shall be thoroughly disinfected and otherwise treated, as the Town Health Officer may order.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING SPECIAL NUISANCES, PRIVY-VAULTS, CESSPOOLS AND DRAINS.

RULE IX. No privy-vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, nor any other than a water-tight sewer or drain, shall be established or permitted so near a well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes as in the judgment of the Town Health Officer to contaminate the same. When any privy-vault or cesspool is discontinued, the contents shall be entirely removed and the vault filled with earth, or other suitable material.

RULE X. No person shall keep and maintain upon his premises at any time any privy, water-closet, cesspool, sink, drain, stable or pig sty except in a cleanly and inoffensive condition.

RULE XI. No sewage drain, privy-vault, cesspool or sink shall empty into any stream, pond, or other source of water, or ice supply, nor shall any privy, pig sty or stable be constructed so near such stream, pond, or other source of water, or ice supply, that its contents will drain into the same.

RULE XII. No person shall throw, dump, or deposit any filth, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter, which may be prejudicial to public health, upon any vacant lot, highway, or public place, nor in any brook, pond or spring. This does not preclude the proper use of fertilizers upon the land.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING GARBAGE.

RULE XIII. No person shall permit the accumulation in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling-house or place of business under his control, of refuse matter such as swill, waste of meat, sour flour, fish or shells, bones, dead carcasses or any kind of animal, or vegetable matter in a state of decomposition.

IMPERFECT DRAINAGE OR SEWERAGE OF HOUSES ALREADY ERECTED.

RULE XIV. When the Town Health Officer finds that the plumbing or drainage of any dwelling or habitation in this town is defective and dangerous to health or life, the owner or agent having the property in charge shall have placed within a reasonable time proper traps under every sink, basin and other fixture, and shall have each soil pipe carried through the roof to such height as the Town Health Officer shall direct, not less than two feet, and of undiminished size whenever practicable, and if this cannot be accomplished, said Town Health Officer shall order such efficient ventilation and such repair of soil pipes as shall, in his judgment, prevent the pollution of the premises by sewer gas. All drain pipes passing through the wall of any building shall be of iron or vitrified, salt glazed tile, of such thickness as the Town Health Officer shall determine.

RULE XV. No person shall bury in, draw off or allow to run into any street or highway in this town, the contents (or any part thereof) of any cesspool or sink.

RULE XVI. No person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, meat, fish, garbage, or any other substance except that of which such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SWINE, GOATS, ETC.

RULE XVII. The keeping of swine, fowls, or goats in any locality in this town in such a manner as to become, in the opinion of the Town Health Officer, a nuisance, will not be permitted.

MARKETS.

RULE XVIII. No butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person, or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer, or receiving basin, or into any river, or standing or running water or excavation, or upon any ground or premises in the built-up portions of the town.

RULE XIX. All alleys, back yards, stables, privy-vaults, cesspools, and other like filthy places, shall be efficiently cleaned and disinfected at regular intervals as prescribed from time to time by the Town Health Officers.

BONE BOILING AND FAT RENDERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

RULE XX. All persons engaged in the business of boiling or rendering of fat, lard, or animal matter, shall cause the scrap or residuum to be so dried or otherwise prepared as to effectually deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive, immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacles in which the rendering process may be conducted.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

FROM SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1896, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1897.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller, on account of appropriations to the Connecticut State Board of Health, and of expenditures from September 30th, 1896, to September 30th, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

1896.	Nov.	6.	By cash from Comptroller, . . .	\$800.00
1897.	April	2.	“ “ “ . . .	800.00
	May	26.	“ “ “ . . .	800.00
	Sept.	23.	“ “ “ . . .	800.00
			Salary to Secretary, . . .	1,800.00
				<hr/> \$5,000.00

## EXPENDITURES.

For traveling and other necessary expenses of mem-				
			bers of Board when on duty, . . .	\$546.50
			Books and subscriptions to periodicals, . . .	105.57
			Printing, . . .	651.51
			Office utensils, stationery, cleaning and repairs, . . .	64.81
			Clerical assistance in Secretary's office, . . .	850.00
			Postage, . . .	218.00
			Insurance, . . .	4.50
			Fuel, \$14.00 ; gas, 1 yr. (estimated), \$25.00, . . .	39.00
			Expert services, . . .	44.15
			Legal “ . . .	20.85
			Express charges and messenger service, . . .	17.94
			Telephone rent and long distance tolls, . . .	48.43
			Library bureau, for expenses incurred under new	
			laws for assembling Vital Statistics, . . .	552.13
			Salary of Secretary, . . .	1,800.00
				<hr/> \$4,963.39
			By balance Oct. 1st, 1897, turned back into State	
			Treasury, . . .	<hr/> \$36.61

## THE ACCOUNT RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller and of expenditures on account of the investigation of the natural waters of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1897.

[Verified by vouchers in Comptroller's office.]

1896.		RECEIPTS.	
Nov. 14.	Cash from Comptroller,	.	\$600.00
1897.			
Feb. 11.	" " "	.	650.00
June 16.	" " "	.	600.00
Sept. 4.	" " "	.	600.00
			\$2,450.00

		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid expenses collecting samples, traveling			
	expenses, etc., .	.	\$ 63.08
"	Express charges for transportation, .	.	128.15
"	Apparatus and laboratory supplies, .	.	117.31
"	Printing, .	.	16.50
"	Gas and water, .	.	60.00
"	Literature, .	.	3.00
"	Prof. H. E. Smith and assistants, expert service, .	.	1,849.99
1897.			
Oct. 1.	Covered back into treasury, .	.	211.97
			\$2,450.00



## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

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### *Books and Pamphlets.*

- Albany Medical Annals, The Relation of Impure Water to Disease.  
Am. Waterworks, The Manual of, M. N. Baker, 1897.  
Anthrax, Protective Inoculation against, by F. D. Chester.  
Boston, Mass., 25th Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of.  
Brooklyn Library, 89th Annual Report of the Board of Directors of.  
Bubonic Plague, Malignant Polyadenitis, by Walter Wyman, A.M., M.D.,  
Surgeon-General M. H. S.  
Burlington, Vt., Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of, Jan. 1st,  
1897.  
Butler Hospital for the Insane, Reports of the Trustees and Superintendent,  
Jan. 27, 1897.  
Census, Eleventh, of the United States, 1890, Parts 2, 3 and 4.  
Charities and Corrections, The National Bulletin of, May, 1897.  
Chicago, Ill., Biennial Report of the Department of Health of the City of,  
1895, 1896.  
Cleveland, Ohio, 24th Annual Report of the Health Division of the Depart-  
ment of Police, 1896.  
Colorado Springs, Manual of the Health Department of the City of.  
Commissioner of Labor, 11th Annual Report of, 1895-1896.  
Columbus, Ohio, Proceedings of the 7th Annual Meeting of the State Board  
of Health and Local Boards of Health of Ohio, held in Columbus Jan.  
21st and 22d, 1897.  
Commonwealth of Penn., 3d Annual Report of the Quarantine Board for  
year ending July 1st, 1896.  
Commonwealth of Penn., Proceedings and Papers of the 3d Annual Meeting  
of the Associated Health Authorities of Penn. Proceedings and Papers  
of the 9th State Sanitary Convention and 12th Annual Report of the  
Secretary of the State Board of Health.  
Conn. Board of Agriculture, 13th Annual Report, 1896.  
Conn. Med. Society, Proceedings of, 1897.  
Connecticut, Report of the Board of Education of the State of, 1897.  
Connecticut State Bd. of Charities, 14th and 15th Annual Reports, 1895-1896.  
Consumptive Poor of our Large Cities, the Urgent Need of Sanitation for  
the, by S. A. Knopf, M.D.  
Cremation, Disinfection, Sterilization, by Formic Aldehyde Gas.  
Delaware, 9th Biennial Rep. of the Board of Health of the State of.  
Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, 7th Annual Report, 1895.  
Denver, Col., Annual Report of the Bureau of Health for the year 1896.  
Department of Agriculture, Year Book of the, 1896.  
District of Columbia, Report of the Health Officer of the, 1896.

- Dublin Hospitals, 39th Report of the Board of Superintendence of, with Appendices.
- Education, Report of the Commissioners of, 1894-'95, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2. 2 copies.
- Education, Report of the Commissioner of, 1895-'96, Vol. 1.
- Education, Report of the Commissioner of, 1895-1896, Vol. 2. 2 copies.
- Illinois, Chemical Survey of the Water Supplies of.
- Indiana, 15th Annual Report of the State Board of Health, 1896.
- Kansas, 12th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of, 1896. 2 copies.
- Maine, 3d Annual Report on Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths in the State of, 1894.
- Maine, Ninth Report of the State Board of Health of the State of, 1895.
- Manchester, N. H., Report of the Board of Health of, 1896.
- Marine Hospital Service of the United States, Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General, 1894.
- Marine Hospital Service of the U. S., Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General for the fiscal year 1896.
- Maryland Hospital for the Insane, An. Rep. of the Board of Managers, 1896.
- Massachusetts, The Vital Statistics of, 1856-95.
- Massachusetts, The 28th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.
- Matteawan State Hospital, 37th Annual Report of the Med. Supt.
- Meriden, Municipal Register of the City of, 1897.
- Michigan, 22d An. Rep. of the State Board of Health of, 1894.
- Michigan, 23d An. Rep. of the Secretary of the State Board of Health of the State of.
- Michigan, 29th Registration Report, 1895.
- Michigan, Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Grand Rapids, 1896-1897.
- Marine Hospital Service, Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the, 1895.
- Michigan, Proceedings and Addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Hanover, Mich., June 3d and 4th, 1897. 8 copies.
- Michigan, Registration Report for 1894.
- Middletown, Annual Message of the Mayor of, and Reports of the Several Departments.
- Nashville, Tenn., 22d Annual Report of the City Health Officer of.
- Nebraska, Bulletin No. 50, U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station of.
- Nebraska, Bulletin of Agricultural Experiment Station Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49.
- Nebraska, Weather and Climate for 1896, Parts 1 and 2.
- New Hampshire Med. Soc., Transactions of, 1897.
- New Hampshire, 14th Report (First Biennial) of the State Board of Health, 1895-1896.
- New Jersey, 20th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of, 1896.
- New York City, Annual Report of the Board of Health for year ending Dec. 31st, 1896.

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State Board of Health

# BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

STATE OF CONNECTICUT



## REGISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896

NEW SERIES—NO. 19

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Printed by Order of the Legislature

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NEW HAVEN:

THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR PRESS

1897





# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, }  
STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, NOV. 30, 1897. }

*To his Excellency LORRIN A. COOKE, Governor of the State of  
Connecticut :*

SIR :—In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths, that were registered in Connecticut in the year 1896, together with a few suggestions and inferences on the main features of the Vital Statistics of that year.

I have the honor to be

Your very obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

*Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.*

# REGISTRATION REPORT, 1896.

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*To his Excellency* LORRIN A. COOKE, *Governor of Connecticut:*

I have the honor herewith to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, registered in Connecticut, under the supervision of the State Board of Health, in the year 1896.

In the following report is presented, in a tabulated form, such facts as can be expressed by enumerating the prominent items of interest connected with the Births, the Marriages, the Divorces and the Deaths of the people of the Commonwealth of Connecticut.

Under the operation of legislation enacted in 1893, by which the execution of the laws relating to the Registration of Vital Statistics was placed under the supervision of special officers, the records of Births, Marriages and Deaths have been steadily improving in accuracy and completeness.

It is doubtful if any State in the Union has so full and correct a record of the Vital Statistics of its people as has the State of Connecticut, at the present time, as such records exist in individual towns. The most prominent defect in the system, as has been often mentioned, is the lack of provision for the collection and proper compilation of the scattered facts, so carefully obtained, but yet so hopelessly isolated, in the 168 towns of the State.

At the coming session of the Legislature, the State Board of Health will submit a bill, to obviate this and other defects. It will provide that copies of all certificates of Births, Marriages and Deaths shall be sent to the Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics, monthly, "in the form prescribed by the State Board of Health and upon blanks provided by said Board." The law to take effect, if passed, upon the first day of January, 1898.

Among the benefits which will result from the operation of this proposed law, will be,

1st. The collection in one place in the State of all the recorded facts relating to vital statistics; thus providing a center of information, where such records, respecting the birth, marriage or death of any individual in the State, can be found.

2d. In having true copies of all the original certificates of births, marriages and deaths, from which to prepare an Annual Report on the changes of the population, instead of a meager and imperfect and often erroneous abstract from 168 different records in separate towns, made by 168 different town clerks, almost none of whom are practical statisticians, or are at all familiar with the nomenclature of diseases, which play so important a part in the report, as causes of death.

3d. The numerous errors, particularly, in classifying the causes of death, which are inevitable under the present system of making abstracts of records, will be largely avoided and the practical value of the Annual Report will be thereby greatly enhanced.

There is nothing so unsatisfactory in the present system of registration of vital statistics as their isolated condition in the separate towns of the State, and the impossibility of making a consolidated report from them as a whole, through the medium of abstracts so numerous and imperfect.

NOTE.—Since the above was written the Legislature has passed the law submitted by the State Board concerning the registration of vital statistics, but inconsiderately changed it to take effect in the middle of the year 1897 instead of at the beginning of the calendar year, 1898, as proposed. This ill-considered action was taken with entire disregard of the difficulties incident to the collection of the vital statistics of the State, by two quite different systems in the same year, and the perplexities which will arise in the effort to harmonize the two methods and tabulate the results.

Another point is deserving of mention. No advantage will result from the adoption of the new system for half a year, because, in tabulating the statistics for the whole year 1897, we are necessarily limited to the possibilities of the poorer system. In making up the report for the full year, no benefit can be obtained from the fuller information acquired in the last half of 1897 if it is wanting in the first half of 1897. One cannot drive a pair of horses any faster than the slower one can go.

The new system, therefore, will not fully develop the merits which belong to it while it is hampered by the defects of the old system.

The following is a general summary of the Births, Marriages and Deaths as registered in 1896:

SEX.		BIRTHS.		PARENTAGE.	
Males.....	11,080	American.....	8,791		
Females.....	10,152	One or both Foreign.....	12,393		
Not stated.....	92	Not stated.....	140		
Total.....	21,324	Total.....	21,324		
Whole number of Births.....		21,324			
Birth-rate per 1,000.....		24.9			



## MARRIAGES.

Both parties American .....	3,614
Both parties Foreign .....	1,947
Husband American, wife Foreign .....	564
Husband Foreign, wife American .....	585
Not stated .....	6
Total Marriages .....	6,716
Total number of persons married .....	13,432

## DEATHS.

SEX.		NATIVITY.	
Males .....	7,821	American .....	11,257
Females .....	7,188	Foreign .....	3,487
Not stated .....	16	Not stated .....	281
Total .....	15,025	Total .....	15,025
Whole number of Deaths .....		15,025	
Death-rate per 1,000 .....		17.5	
There was one birth to every .....		40	persons.
There was one marriage to every .....		123.3	"
There was one person married to every .....		61.6	"
There was one death to every .....		63.6	"

The total number of births registered in Connecticut during the year 1896 was 21,324; of deaths 15,025; so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 6,299, being 914 more than in the previous year. This is due partly, perhaps wholly, to the more complete registration of births.

## TOWNS IN WHICH THE DEATHS EXCEEDED THE BIRTHS.

The Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut is always conducted townwise. Although cities and boroughs are often included within town limits, their population for death-rates, birth-rates, etc., are counted as part of the population of the towns in which they are respectively located.

In 50 towns the deaths exceeded the births. The total excess of deaths over births in these towns, or the natural loss of population, was 346. The loss in this way was 25 less than in the previous year.

In 22 towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants the loss was .....	127
In 17 towns of between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants the loss was ..	92
In 5 towns of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants the loss was ...	66
In 3 towns of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants the loss was ...	29
In one town of over 5,000 inhabitants the loss was .....	5
And in Middletown with 20,000 inhabitants the loss was .....	26
Total .....	345

but in the last case it was due to the deaths of non-residents in the Hospital for the Insane.

In 4 towns the births and deaths were equal, to wit: Bethany, East Granby, Hampton and Hartland.

In 116 the births exceeded the deaths.

The towns in which registration shows an excess of deaths over births are the following, arranged by counties :

#### HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Granby .....	1,200	18	16	2
South Windsor .....	1,700	36	35	1
	<u>2,900</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>3</u>

#### NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Cheshire .....	1,900	34	22	12
Middlebury .....	600	10	7	3
Milford .....	4,000	58	55	3
North Branford .....	800	15	11	4
Woodbridge .....	850	23	17	6
	<u>8,150</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>28</u>

#### NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Colchester .....	2,500	56	41	15
Groton .....	5,550	103	98	5
Lebanon .....	1,700	31	24	7
Ledyard .....	1,624	20	14	6
North Stonington .....	1,500	22	9	13
Salem .....	450	13	8	5
	<u>13,274</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>51</u>

#### FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Brookfield .....	940	17	14	3
Darien .....	2,400	70	39	31
Easton .....	1,000	16	15	1
Monroe .....	950	22	13	9
New Fairfield .....	670	12	11	1
Stratford .....	3,300	80	68	12
	<u>9,260</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>57</u>

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Ashford.....	700	21	12	9
Canterbury.....	950	19	10	9
Chaplin.....	525	12	9	3
Eastford.....	700	13	7	6
Woodstock.....	2,300	45	33	12
	<hr/> 5,175	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 39

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Litchfield.....	3,480	51	40	11
Barkhamsted.....	1,100	16	8	8
Bridgewater.....	600	16	12	4
Canaan.....	950	9	8	1
Cornwall.....	1,200	21	16	5
Goshen.....	925	18	12	6
Harwinton.....	950	34	20	14
Kent.....	1,200	27	25	2
Morris.....	550	9	8	1
Norfolk.....	1,450	35	31	4
Salisbury.....	3,300	68	62	6
Sharon.....	2,129	31	25	6
	<hr/> 17,834	<hr/> 335	<hr/> 267	<hr/> 68

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Middletown.....	20,000	352	326	26
Chester.....	1,230	19	17	2
Clinton.....	1,384	25	17	8
Durham.....	930	16	3	13
East Haddam.....	2,600	46	44	2
Middlefield.....	1,000	15	14	1
Old Saybrook.....	1,450	25	18	7
Westbrook.....	860	21	18	3
	<hr/> 29,454	<hr/> 519	<hr/> 457	<hr/> 62

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Andover.....	375	13	5	8
Bolton.....	500	13	8	5
Columbia.....	750	18	9	9
Coventry.....	1,875	36	26	10
Mansfield.....	1,900	45	42	3
Willington.....	950	19	14	5
	<hr/> 6,340	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 40

The following table gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State from 1848, the date of the first Registration Report, up to the present time.

**TABLE I.**  
VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1848 TO 1896.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Divorces.	No. Marriages to each Divorce.
1848	6,850	20	2,816	4,379	12.4	2,471	---	---
1849	7,238	20	2,920	5,049	14	2,189	---	---
1850	7,578	20.4	2,884	5,170	14	2,408	---	---
1851	8,362	22	2,995	4,767	13	3,595	---	---
1852	8,302	21.4	3,136	5,596	14.4	2,706	---	---
1853	8,439	21.3	3,202	5,646	14.2	2,793	---	---
1854	10,012	24	4,286	6,094	14.6	3,918	---	---
1856	11,139	25	4,089	6,324	14.9	4,815	---	---
1857	11,355	26	3,647	6,585	16	4,770	---	---
1858	11,299	25	3,737	6,618	15.6	4,681	---	---
1859	11,259	25	3,778	6,533	15	4,726	---	---
1860	11,873	26	4,036	7,602	16.3	4,271	310	13
1861	11,934	25	3,757	7,735	16.5	4,199	275	13.9
1862	10,803	23	3,701	8,541	18	2,262	257	14
1863	9,885	21	3,467	8,442	18	1,443	291	12
1864	9,734	20	4,107	9,109	19	625	426	9.6
1865	10,202	20.8	4,460	7,950	16	2,252	404	11
1866	10,623	23	4,978	7,520	15	4,103	488	10
1867	12,029	23.2	4,779	7,343	14.3	4,686	459	10.4
1868	12,469	23.4	4,734	7,549	15	4,920	478	9.9
1869	12,481	23.5	4,754	8,417	15.6	4,064	491	9.6
1870	13,136	24.2	4,871	8,895	15	4,241	408	11.9
1871	13,114	24	4,882	8,166	14.2	4,948	409	11.9
1872	13,805	25.3	5,023	9,970	18	3,835	464	10.8
1873	14,087	25.6	4,841	9,822	17.4	4,265	457	10.6
1874	14,450	26.2	4,694	8,939	17.2	5,511	492	9.5
1875	14,328	26	4,535	9,883	17	4,495	476	9.4
1876	13,800	25	4,320	10,187	17.5	3,613	396	10.9
1877	14,072	26	4,319	9,696	16	4,376	427	10.1
1878	13,499	24	4,315	9,352	15	4,147	401	10.7
1879	14,051	22.4	4,373	9,394	15	4,657	316	13.7
1880	13,829	22.2	4,745	10,408	16.7	3,421	332	14.2
1881	14,616	22.4	4,850	10,907	17.4	3,709	404	12
1882	14,938	23.9	5,329	11,622	18.7	2,316	392	13.5
1883	15,856	25.4	5,440	11,943	19.1	3,913	433	12.6
1884	15,758	23	5,394	11,351	16.6	4,407	360	14.7
1885	15,496	22.7	5,091	12,033	17.6	3,463	383	13.3
1886	15,934	22.2	5,497	11,616	16.2	4,318	387	14.2
1887	16,583	22.8	5,788	12,385	17	4,198	387	14.9
1888	16,878	22.2	5,969	12,980	17.1	3,898	430	13.8
1889	17,176	23.4	5,744	12,529	17	4,647	536	10.7
1890	17,394	23.3	6,284	13,665	18.3	3,729	477	13.1
1891	18,557	24.8	6,486	14,385	19.2	4,172	475	13.6
1892	19,750	24.7	6,596	15,170	19	4,580	501	13.1
1893	20,296	25.4	6,459	14,901	18.6	5,395	390	16.5
1894	20,345	24.9	5,830	13,699	16.8	6,646	367	15.8
1895	19,931	24.4	6,623	14,546	17.8	5,385	417	15.8
1896	21,324	24.9	6,716	15,025	17.5	6,299	462	14.5

TABLE II.—HARTFORD COUNTY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.																
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.			SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.												
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.							
Hartford	70,000	841	811	2	1654	23.6	568	767	132	115	72	--	338	213	67	60	--	678	26	30	958	352	18	17.8				
Avon	1,200	9	17	--	26	21.6	12	11	1	2	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	3	1	--	10	8	--	18	5	15.0		
Berlin	3,000	31	24	--	55	18.3	36	11	3	8	2	--	11	3	--	--	--	14	1	--	23	18	--	41	28	13.6		
Bloomfield	1,264	12	10	--	22	17.4	11	6	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	11	--	7	13	16.6		
Bristol	8,500	124	88	2	214	25.2	67	104	21	13	9	--	37	16	5	6	--	64	3	--	75	63	--	128	103	16.0		
Burlington	1,200	18	19	--	37	30.8	7	22	5	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	9	9	--	16	11	13.3		
Canton	2,500	30	31	1	62	24.8	30	25	3	4	--	--	15	12	1	1	--	29	6	1	22	29	--	51	37	20.4		
East Granby	650	5	7	--	12	18.4	12	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	12	11	18.4		
East Hartford	5,300	68	69	--	137	25.8	86	24	9	16	2	--	26	8	8	4	--	46	4	2	42	46	--	88	74	16.6		
East Windsor	2,850	34	45	--	79	27.7	41	19	11	7	1	--	14	2	2	4	--	22	2	--	25	23	--	48	33	16.8		
Enfield	7,250	83	87	--	170	23.4	70	59	18	16	7	--	35	12	14	5	--	66	4	9	61	62	--	123	74	16.9		
Farmington	3,100	25	36	--	61	19.6	32	9	7	8	5	--	21	4	2	2	--	29	--	--	28	19	--	47	32	15.1		
Glastonbury	3,500	45	32	--	77	22.0	36	31	3	6	1	--	14	1	1	2	--	18	--	--	27	18	--	45	35	9	12.8	
Granby	1,200	12	4	--	16	13.3	15	1	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	7	1	2	12	6	--	18	15	2	15.0	
Hardland	570	2	3	--	5	8.7	1	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	4	1	4	--	5	4	1	8.7	
Manchester	8,500	105	105	2	212	24.9	56	113	17	17	9	--	26	39	13	7	--	85	5	2	66	49	3	118	77	39	2	13.8
Marlborough	525	3	3	--	6	11.4	2	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	2	--	4	3	1	--	7.6
New Britain	23,500	360	378	3	741	31.1	218	403	60	38	22	--	92	149	9	22	--	272	8	3	217	225	1	443	304	129	10	18.8
Newington	960	14	6	--	20	20.8	12	4	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	7	4	--	11	6	5	--	11.4
Plainville	2,000	27	17	--	44	22.0	24	10	5	4	1	--	24	--	1	1	--	26	2	--	16	19	--	35	28	7	--	17.5
Rocky Hill	1,050	10	6	--	16	15.2	11	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	9	2	--	11	7	3	--	10.4
Simsbury	2,100	22	20	--	42	20.0	26	7	4	4	1	--	15	3	2	2	--	15	3	2	21	12	--	33	23	10	--	15.7
Southington	5,500	59	43	2	104	18.7	43	39	7	14	1	--	22	9	3	6	--	40	2	2	37	35	--	72	54	18	--	13.0
South Windsor	1,700	17	18	--	35	20.5	22	11	1	1	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	13	23	--	36	29	4	--	21.1
Suffield	3,500	33	41	--	74	21.1	40	18	4	10	2	--	15	1	--	--	--	16	5	2	25	16	--	41	36	5	--	11.7
West Hartford	2,300	36	20	--	56	24.3	31	16	4	3	2	--	8	1	--	--	--	10	2	--	17	17	--	34	29	6	--	14.7
Wethersfield	2,300	26	23	--	49	21.3	27	12	3	5	2	--	12	2	3	2	--	12	2	3	25	17	--	*42	33	3	--	12.6
Windsor	3,300	43	32	--	75	22.7	48	13	3	7	4	--	22	1	2	1	--	27	2	1	32	28	1	61	46	14	1	18.7
Windsor Locks	2,800	58	56	--	114	40.7	38	54	10	11	1	--	20	11	6	3	--	40	3	12	26	31	--	57	40	16	1	20.3
Total	172,119	2152	2051	12	4215	24.4	1622	1701	336	409	147	--	787	489	142	129	--	11548	82	72	1570	1411	6	2987	2156	775	56	17.3

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Hartford, 83; Wethersfield, 13; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.



TABLE II.—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.													
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.			Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	SEX.		NATIVITY.										
		Male.	Female.		Not stated.	Total.	Both American	Amer. Foreign.	Amer. Father.	Amer. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff Nations.	Not stated.			Total.	Husband non-resident.		Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
New Haven	112,000	1551	1375	7	2933	26.1	1083	1360	189	202	95	4	473	310	84	86	953	61	14	1044	975	2019	1485	508	26	17.5	
Ansonia	12,000	233	191	2	426	35.5	130	207	45	25	19	—	36	37	14	8	95	3	5	127	126	1	254	193	58	3	21.1
Beacon Falls	450	1	5	—	6	13.3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	5	—	—	11.1
Bethany	550	3	5	—	8	14.5	4	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	—	8	7	1	—	14.5
Branford	5,500	101	86	1	188	34.1	58	97	11	12	10	—	13	10	1	4	28	—	—	48	46	—	94	67	26	1	17.0
Cheshire	1,900	12	10	—	22	11.5	12	5	1	2	2	—	13	1	1	—	15	3	—	18	16	—	34	24	9	1	17.9
Derby	7,125	99	89	1	188	26.3	85	55	16	17	7	8	30	17	6	7	2	7	—	60	59	—	119	78	33	8	16.7
East Haven	1,010	9	12	—	21	20.7	13	4	2	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	9	5	—	14	13	1	—	13.8
Guilford	2,900	33	27	—	60	20.6	28	20	4	5	2	1	11	3	1	3	18	1	—	20	19	—	39	29	9	1	13.4
Hamden	4,100	48	43	1	92	22.3	45	31	9	4	3	—	19	2	2	—	23	2	—	33	26	—	59	45	13	1	14.3
Madison	1,500	16	21	—	37	24.6	21	9	2	3	2	—	6	1	1	—	8	—	—	17	14	—	31	29	2	—	20.6
Meriden	28,500	382	364	—	74.6	26.1	234	360	78	58	16	—	93	69	22	33	217	11	2	220	216	—	436	286	138	12	15.1
Middlebury	600	5	2	—	7	11.6	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	—	10	8	2	—	16.6
Millford	4,000	27	28	—	55	13.7	37	10	4	3	1	—	25	4	1	1	31	4	1	27	31	—	58	48	8	2	14.5
Naugatuck	9,500	156	172	1	329	34.6	98	171	24	23	13	—	25	29	4	5	63	2	—	77	78	—	155	106	43	6	16.3
North Branford	800	6	5	—	11	13.7	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	8	7	—	15	9	6	—	19.9
North Haven	1,900	26	14	—	40	21.0	16	17	3	2	2	—	10	—	1	1	12	4	1	18	13	—	31	26	5	—	16.3
Orange	5,080	60	81	4	145	28.5	88	28	16	7	6	—	32	4	4	2	42	2	—	41	51	—	92	72	17	3	18.1
Oxford	1,000	6	9	—	15	15.0	8	4	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	6	—	—	8	6	—	14	12	2	—	14.0
Prospect	500	5	7	—	12	24.0	10	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	8	3	—	11	10	1	—	22.0
Seymour	3,100	37	53	—	90	29.0	30	41	6	8	5	—	13	4	2	1	20	2	—	23	28	—	51	34	16	1	16.4
Southbury	1,200	18	13	—	31	25.8	27	2	1	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	11	—	—	11	14	—	25	17	5	3	20.8
Wallingford	8,000	113	114	2	229	28.6	92	73	32	22	9	1	24	12	8	4	48	3	—	67	66	—	133	95	33	5	16.6
Waterbury	40,000	715	630	2	1347	33.6	462	602	140	109	34	—	163	133	30	54	380	17	29	437	352	—	789	574	210	5	19.6
Wolcott	540	4	4	—	8	14.8	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	6	6	—	—	11.1
Woodbridge	850	8	9	—	17	20.0	13	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	15	8	—	23	21	2	—	27.0
Total	254,605	3674	3369	20	7063	27.7	2621	3105	586	508	229	14	1013	638	188	210	2 2051	122	52	2352	2172	—	4525	3299	1148	78	17.7

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions : Meriden, 4; New Haven, 51; Waterbury, 5; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.												
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.									
		Male.	Female.			Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
New London.....	15,000	211	179	390	26.0	180	130	40	29	11	104	28	14	14	160	19	5	289	238	51	1	1	1	19.2	
Bozrah.....	1,050	14	8	22	20.9	10	9	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	---	---	6	12	11	---	---	---	11.4	
Colchester.....	2,500	29	12	41	16.4	23	18	6	6	4	6	4	---	---	10	---	---	32	56	46	10	---	---	22.4	
East Lyme.....	2,300	27	23	50	21.7	32	26	6	2	4	14	2	2	2	21	2	1	17	32	30	2	---	---	13.9	
Franklin.....	546	6	4	10	18.3	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	1	7	7	---	---	---	12.8	
Griswold.....	3,600	66	60	126	35.0	48	47	11	20	1	23	10	4	5	42	5	---	39	45	62	11	11	11	23.3	
Groton.....	5,550	52	46	98	17.6	77	20	---	1	---	24	2	2	1	30	10	---	48	55	103	90	13	---	18.5	
Lebanon.....	1,700	15	9	24	14.1	20	2	1	1	---	4	2	1	---	5	2	2	18	13	31	28	3	---	18.2	
Ledyard.....	1,624	9	8	14	8.6	11	---	1	---	1	2	2	---	---	4	---	---	10	10	20	17	1	2	12.3	
Lisbon.....	550	6	10	16	29.0	7	5	3	1	---	4	4	1	1	6	---	---	3	5	9	9	7	---	16.3	
Lyme.....	950	7	6	13	13.6	12	---	1	---	---	3	3	---	---	3	1	---	5	5	10	7	2	---	10.5	
Montville.....	2,650	31	29	60	22.6	28	20	3	6	3	13	2	---	---	15	---	---	20	20	40	32	8	---	15.0	
Norwich.....	24,340	327	269	596	24.4	245	208	61	51	31	109	66	21	21	217	15	2	217	219	436	303	133	---	17.9	
No. Stonington.....	1,500	5	4	9	6.0	9	---	---	---	---	10	1	---	---	11	2	---	8	14	22	17	5	---	14.6	
Old Lyme.....	1,238	10	18	28	22.6	23	1	---	4	9	10	1	1	---	11	1	---	7	9	16	13	2	---	12.9	
Preston.....	2,600	29	27	56	21.5	31	10	5	10	---	3	---	---	1	4	---	---	30	17	47	39	8	---	18.0	
Salem.....	450	5	3	8	17.7	7	1	1	1	---	4	4	---	---	4	---	1	7	6	13	13	---	---	28.8	
Sprague.....	1,000	20	2	22	22.0	10	8	2	2	---	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	3	9	12	7	5	---	12.0	
Stonington.....	7,500	89	93	182	24.2	80	54	23	17	8	35	6	8	3	52	9	2	78	63	142	109	26	7	18.9	
Voluntown.....	1,060	13	10	23	21.7	11	7	2	3	---	9	3	2	1	15	---	---	8	5	13	11	2	---	12.2	
Waterford.....	3,000	33	23	56	18.6	39	9	2	5	---	1	15	1	---	16	1	1	22	22	44	40	4	---	14.6	
Total.....	80,708	1001	843	1844	22.8	911	556	162	155	58	2	400	127	56	51	2	67	14	717	1	1438	1129	287	22	17.8

TABLE II.—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.												
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.					SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.								
		Male.	Female.		Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Husb. American.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Wife Foreign.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.		Female.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.			
Danbury	20,000	254	218	10	482	24.1	241	148	42	30	14	7	76	29	3	13	121	4	5	149	153	2	*304	236	59	9	14.8
Bridgeport	60,000	1004	947	10	1961	32.6	651	939	145	131	89	6	262	231	48	47	588	44	27	596	548	--	*1144	818	300	26	18.5
Bethel	3,500	41	38	3	82	23.4	44	16	11	9	2	--	17	3	1	2	24	2	2	33	28	--	61	51	9	1	17.4
Brookfield	940	9	9	--	14	14.8	9	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	6	--	--	6	11	--	17	14	3	--	18.0
Darien	2,400	21	18	--	39	16.2	21	10	3	3	2	--	5	1	2	2	10	1	1	56	14	--	*70	57	12	1	15.0
Easton	1,000	7	8	--	15	15.0	15	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	11	5	--	16	13	3	--	16.0
Fairfield	3,928	37	38	1	76	19.3	43	19	2	8	3	1	14	3	2	--	19	1	4	35	40	--	75	56	18	1	19.0
Greenwich	11,000	149	107	--	256	23.2	130	96	6	19	5	--	21	27	3	1	52	--	--	91	80	--	171	131	40	--	15.4
Huntington	5,500	66	71	1	138	25.0	82	18	18	15	5	--	12	4	4	3	23	2	--	37	32	--	69	57	12	--	12.5
Monroe	950	7	6	--	13	13.6	9	1	2	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	12	10	--	22	21	1	--	23.1
New Canaan	2,820	33	21	--	54	19.1	39	9	1	4	1	--	11	1	--	--	12	2	--	33	17	--	50	43	7	--	18.0
New Fairfield	670	7	4	--	11	16.4	8	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	8	4	--	12	10	2	--	17.9
Newtown	3,400	30	29	--	59	17.3	35	16	3	5	--	--	19	3	--	2	24	--	--	25	26	--	51	29	21	1	15.0
Norwalk	22,465	224	208	1	433	19.2	231	124	35	26	17	--	94	38	4	7	143	15	1	183	143	1	327	268	55	4	14.5
Redding	1,550	12	21	--	33	21.2	23	4	3	3	--	--	4	1	--	--	5	--	--	15	16	--	31	25	6	--	20.0
Ridgefield	2,300	33	19	--	52	22.6	36	7	9	--	--	--	4	2	1	--	7	2	1	22	24	--	46	40	6	--	20.0
Sherman	675	9	5	--	14	20.7	13	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	8	3	--	11	--	--	--	16.3
Stamford	18,500	272	230	20	522	28.2	194	112	43	49	28	96	76	31	17	11	135	18	7	217	157	--	*374	268	96	10	19.1
Stratford	3,300	35	33	--	68	20.6	37	20	6	2	3	--	16	1	1	--	18	2	--	33	47	--	80	70	10	--	24.2
Stratford	1,500	9	14	--	23	15.3	15	4	1	2	--	--	11	--	--	--	11	1	--	9	7	--	16	15	--	1	10.6
Trumbull	800	9	4	--	13	16.2	5	7	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	4	5	--	9	6	1	2	11.2
Weston	4,000	43	45	--	88	22.0	43	30	7	5	2	1	10	4	1	--	15	--	--	43	38	--	81	62	19	--	20.2
Westport	1,700	16	11	--	27	15.7	16	--	5	4	2	--	6	--	--	--	6	--	--	10	6	--	16	11	3	2	9.4
Wilton																											
Total	172,898	2323	2104	46	4473	25.8	1940	1590	342	317	171	113	677	380	87	89	1234	95	48	1636	1414	3	3053	2312	683	58	17.6

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Bridgeport, 32; Danbury, 8; Darien, 34; Stamford, 20; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.											
		SEX.		PARENTAGE.			NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.		SEX.		NATIVITY.											
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.						
Brooklyn	2,675	41	37	--	78	29.1	20	43	4	10	1	--	9	6	3	4	--	22	2	--	21	31	--	52	36	15	1	19.4
Ashford	700	6	6	--	12	17.1	12	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	13	8	--	21	20	1	--	30.0
Canterbury	950	6	4	--	10	10.5	7	3	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	7	12	--	19	18	1	--	20.0
Chaplin	525	4	5	--	9	17.1	7	1	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	8	4	--	12	12	--	--	22.8
Eastford	700	5	2	--	7	10.0	5	1	--	--	--	--	5	--	2	--	--	7	--	--	11	2	--	13	13	--	--	18.5
Hampton	650	4	9	--	13	20.0	10	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	5	8	--	13	11	2	--	20.0
Killingly	7,200	110	84	1	195	27.0	69	82	16	27	1	--	39	26	14	7	--	86	9	3	69	72	--	141	116	23	2	19.5
Plainfield	5,000	61	74	--	135	27.0	37	57	16	24	1	--	21	2	2	3	--	28	4	1	48	46	--	94	80	12	2	18.8
Pomfret	1,470	15	18	--	33	22.4	20	9	1	1	2	--	3	4	--	--	--	7	2	2	9	5	--	14	10	2	2	9.5
Putnam	6,500	101	88	--	189	29.0	65	71	29	20	3	1	47	10	5	8	--	70	15	9	53	62	--	115	94	19	2	17.6
Scotland	500	7	2	--	9	18.0	8	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	3	3	--	5	8	7	1	16.0
Sterling	1,100	15	20	--	35	31.8	20	11	1	--	3	--	12	2	--	--	--	14	2	--	11	8	--	19	12	6	1	17.2
Thompson	5,600	97	66	--	163	29.4	15	128	5	8	2	5	8	30	2	1	--	41	9	4	52	58	--	110	82	25	3	19.6
Windham	9,820	132	109	--	241	24.5	91	100	25	25	--	--	64	23	7	10	--	104	9	5	106	95	--	201	153	46	2	20.4
Woodstock	2,300	19	14	--	33	14.3	19	7	3	4	--	--	9	3	--	2	--	14	1	2	22	23	--	45	39	3	3	19.7
Total	45,690	623	538	1	1,162	25.4	405	513	102	123	13	6	233	166	35	35	--	409	55	27	438	438	--	877	703	156	18	19.1



TABLE II.—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.														
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.											
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.		Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.						
Litchfield	3,480	22	18	40	11.4	26	7	2	4	1	—	10	1	2	1	—	14	—	—	22	29	—	51	46	5	—	14.6	
Barkhamsted	1,100	5	3	8	7.2	7	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	8	8	—	16	13	2	1	14.5	
Bethlehem	525	5	10	15	26.6	8	4	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	5	—	13	11	2	—	22.6	
Bridgewater	600	8	4	12	20.0	9	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	8	—	16	14	2	—	26.6	
Canaan	950	6	2	8	8.4	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	6	—	9	5	1	3	9.4	
Colebrook	1,020	3	6	9	8.8	2	—	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	5	4	1	—	4.9	
Cornwall	1,200	10	6	16	13.3	13	1	1	—	1	—	9	2	—	—	—	11	1	—	14	7	—	21	17	4	—	17.5	
Goshen	925	3	9	12	12.9	9	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	7	11	—	18	15	3	—	19.4	
Harwinton	950	9	11	20	21.0	7	10	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	17	17	—	34	31	2	1	35.7	
Kent	1,200	15	10	25	20.8	22	2	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	18	9	—	27	22	1	4	22.5	
Morris	550	2	6	8	14.5	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	1	—	9	7	2	—	16.3	
New Hartford	3,150	31	37	68	21.5	19	41	4	3	1	—	4	29	3	3	—	39	4	—	32	25	—	57	44	13	—	18.0	
New Milford	4,000	57	56	113	28.2	77	16	9	7	4	—	25	2	2	1	—	30	1	—	45	24	—	69	59	6	4	17.2	
Norfolk	1,450	16	12	28	21.3	22	4	—	4	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	15	17	3	35	28	6	1	24.1	
North Canaan	1,700	18	16	34	20.0	24	7	2	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	13	15	—	28	26	2	—	16.4	
Plymouth	2,350	29	33	62	26.3	21	36	2	3	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	9	1	—	17	24	—	41	30	11	—	17.4	
Roxbury	900	12	12	24	26.6	12	8	2	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	11	2	—	13	11	2	—	14.4	
Salisbury	3,300	33	29	62	18.7	40	14	4	2	—	—	13	1	1	—	—	15	2	—	33	34	1	68	59	4	5	20.6	
Sharon	2,129	13	12	25	11.7	20	5	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	13	2	—	13	18	—	31	24	5	2	14.5	
Thomaston	3,500	30	33	63	18.0	26	23	7	6	1	—	10	4	1	2	—	17	2	—	26	18	—	44	32	12	—	12.5	
Torrington	10,000	121	129	250	25.5	113	96	13	18	15	—	30	39	6	13	—	88	2	2	54	68	—	122	103	19	—	12.2	
Warren	450	8	7	15	33.3	13	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	4	—	13	11	2	—	28.8	
Washington	1,850	26	24	50	27.0	26	19	—	5	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	9	2	—	15	8	—	23	20	3	—	12.4	
Watertown	2,800	25	33	58	20.7	31	17	2	7	—	—	5	7	3	1	—	16	1	—	15	14	—	29	24	4	1	10.3	
Winchester	7,200	73	64	137	19.0	89	19	12	12	5	—	45	7	5	2	—	59	7	7	56	57	—	113	83	24	6	15.6	
Woodbury	1,950	22	22	44	22.5	31	8	3	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	10	13	—	23	19	4	—	11.7	
Total	59,229	602	604	8,121	20.4	681	345	72	76	40	—	247	109	28	30	—	414	32	15	479	445	4	928	758	142	28	—	15.6



TABLE II.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.										
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.								
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.		
																							Male.	Female.
Middletown	20,000.	176	150	326	16.3	138	115	20	44	9	70	34	14	11	135	8	9	189	159	*352	237	123	2	11.6
Haddam	2,000	21	21	42	21.0	15	20	2	4	1	8	3	1	---	12	1	---	18	22	40	35	5	---	20.0
Chatham	2,000	28	25	53	26.5	31	10	6	6	---	5	---	---	---	6	---	---	12	13	25	18	7	---	12.5
Chester	1,230	7	10	17	13.8	9	6	1	1	---	7	2	3	---	13	1	---	10	9	19	13	5	---	15.4
Clinton	1,384	10	7	17	12.2	11	5	---	1	---	10	---	---	---	11	3	2	9	16	25	24	1	---	18.0
Cromwell	2,000	32	34	66	33.0	18	37	5	4	2	9	5	---	3	17	---	---	17	23	40	31	8	---	20.0
Durham	930	3	---	3	3.2	2	1	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	7	---	---	11	5	16	13	3	---	17.2
East Haddam	2,600	28	16	44	16.9	37	4	---	1	2	16	---	---	---	16	2	---	25	21	46	39	7	---	17.6
Essex	2,000	28	23	51	25.5	32	12	3	4	---	10	---	1	---	11	---	---	23	19	42	40	2	---	21.0
Killingworth	650	6	7	13	20.0	6	7	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	1	---	---	9	6	7	6	1	---	10.7
Middlefield	1,000	5	9	14	14.0	9	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	6	9	15	10	5	---	15.0
Old Saybrook	1,450	11	7	18	12.4	14	2	1	1	---	1	---	1	2	4	---	---	13	12	25	19	4	---	17.2
Portland	4,687	46	54	100	21.3	28	58	8	3	3	4	17	---	5	26	1	4	35	36	72	45	27	---	15.3
Saybrook	1,400	17	12	29	20.7	10	13	3	2	1	5	2	1	---	8	---	---	16	9	25	23	2	---	17.8
Westbrook	860	8	9	18	20.9	14	3	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	5	1	---	12	8	21	19	1	---	24.4
Total	44,191	426	384	811	18.3	374	296	50	72	19	166	65	21	26	278	17	11	402	367	770	562	201	---	17.4

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Middletown 119, deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.																	
		SEX.		PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.															
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.		Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.										
																Male.						Female.	Not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.			
Tolland	1,200	13	11	24	20.0	18	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	1	---	12	6	18	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Andover	375	2	3	5	13.3	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	5	8	13	12	1	---	---	---	---	---	34.6
Bolton	500	5	3	8	16.0	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	9	13	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	26.0
Columbia	750	4	5	9	12.0	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	10	18	16	2	---	---	---	---	---	24.0
Coventry	1,875	12	14	26	13.8	16	3	3	3	1	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	6	2	---	19	17	36	29	5	---	---	---	---	---	19.2
Ellington	1,650	21	33	54	32.7	23	25	4	2	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	2	---	18	20	38	30	8	---	---	---	---	---	23.3
Hebron	1,000	8	11	19	19.0	8	4	4	3	3	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	2	---	6	5	10	8	2	---	---	---	---	---	10.0
Mansfield	1,900	23	19	42	22.1	30	8	---	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	2	2	22	23	45	32	9	---	---	---	---	---	23.6
Somers	1,425	24	15	39	27.3	14	13	3	4	3	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	18	---	---	11	14	25	24	1	---	---	---	---	---	17.5
Stafford	4,625	43	36	83	17.9	40	27	9	4	2	1	2	3	---	---	---	---	26	---	1	40	37	77	54	20	3	---	---	---	---	16.6
Union	350	6	5	11	31.4	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	3	4	7	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	20.0
Vernon	9,000	109	99	208	23.1	57	92	25	22	9	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	68	60	128	84	41	3	---	---	---	---	14.2
Willington	950	9	5	14	14.7	10	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	1	9	10	19	14	3	---	---	---	---	---	20.0
Total	25,600	279	259	542	21.2	237	180	52	52	16	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	146	14	4	224	223	447	338	95	14	---	---	---	---	17.4

TABLE III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.											
		SEX.			PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.						SEX.				NATIVITY.											
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Hartford -----	172,119	2152	2051	4215	24.4	1622	1701	336	409	147	--	--	787	489	142	129	1	1548	82	72	1570	1411	6	2987	2156	775	56	17.3		
New Haven -----	254,605	3674	3369	7063	27.7	2621	3105	586	508	229	14	1013	638	188	210	2	2051	122	52	2352	2172	1	4525	3299	1148	78	17.7			
New London -----	80,708	1001	843	1844	22.8	911	556	162	155	58	2	400	127	56	51	2	636	67	14	720	717	1	1438	1129	287	22	17.8			
Fairfield -----	172,898	2323	2104	4473	25.8	1940	1590	342	317	171	113	677	380	87	89	1	1234	95	48	1636	1414	3	3063	2312	683	58	17.6			
Windham -----	45,690	623	538	1162	25.4	405	513	102	123	13	6	233	106	35	35	--	409	55	27	438	439	--	877	703	156	18	19.1			
Litchfield -----	59,229	602	604	1214	20.4	681	345	72	76	40	--	247	109	28	30	--	414	32	15	479	445	4	928	758	142	28	15.6			
Middlesex -----	44,191	426	384	811	18.3	374	296	50	72	19	--	166	65	21	26	--	278	17	11	402	367	1	770	562	201	7	17.4			
Tolland -----	25,600	279	259	542	21.2	237	180	52	52	16	5	91	33	7	15	--	146	14	4	224	223	--	447	338	95	14	17.4			
Total -----	855,040	11080	10152	21324	24.9	8791	8286	1702	1712	693	140	3614	1947	564	585	66716	484	243	7821	7188	16	15025	11267	3487	281	17.5				

TABLE IV.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta	Total.
Hartford	Male	161	169	199	176	202	171	203	184	206	175	155	151	..	2,152
	Female	143	162	174	162	181	163	186	185	173	183	185	154	..	2,051
	Not stated	2	---	2	2	---	2	1	1	1	---	1	---	..	12
New Haven		306	331	375	340	383	336	390	370	380	358	341	305	..	4,215
	Male	279	295	317	287	333	274	313	321	323	334	295	303	..	3,674
	Female	296	251	303	262	288	275	274	294	295	273	273	285	..	3,369
	Not stated	1	3	---	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	..	20
New London		576	549	620	550	623	551	589	616	620	608	570	591	..	7,063
	Male	82	86	81	72	85	87	75	81	79	98	89	86	..	1,001
	Female	71	59	75	67	73	72	74	76	80	71	73	52	..	843
	Not stated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	..	---
Fairfield		153	145	156	139	158	159	149	157	159	169	162	138	..	1,844
	Male	201	177	178	188	159	191	200	208	208	169	219	225	..	2,323
	Female	175	155	174	174	156	164	177	206	199	175	158	191	..	2,104
	Not stated	3	4	3	4	3	6	2	8	7	1	3	2	..	46
Windham		379	336	355	366	318	361	379	422	414	345	380	418	..	4,473
	Male	65	52	62	47	46	32	54	57	54	62	48	44	..	623
	Female	48	31	46	42	42	57	58	48	41	45	40	40	..	538
	Not stated	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	..	1
Litchfield		113	83	108	90	88	89	112	105	95	107	88	84	..	1,162
	Male	51	42	38	58	48	64	57	49	48	54	47	46	..	602
	Female	35	49	57	50	57	53	55	53	44	57	44	50	..	604
	Not stated	---	3	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	..	8
Middlesex		86	94	95	108	106	120	112	102	93	111	91	96	..	1,214
	Male	37	36	42	24	32	35	35	30	36	39	39	41	..	426
	Female	37	30	31	35	31	25	34	42	36	30	29	24	..	384
	Not stated	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	..	1
Tolland		74	66	73	59	63	61	69	72	72	69	68	65	..	811
	Male	27	24	18	27	20	27	25	23	28	19	21	20	..	279
	Female	23	21	24	27	34	19	21	22	14	23	14	17	..	259
	Not stated	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	..	4
Totals		50	45	42	55	54	47	47	45	43	42	35	37	..	542
	Male	903	881	935	879	925	881	962	953	982	950	913	916	..	11,080
	Female	828	758	884	819	862	828	879	926	882	857	816	813	..	10,152
Grand Total		6	10	5	9	6	15	6	10	12	2	6	5	..	92
	Not stated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	..	---
		1737	1649	1824	1707	1793	1724	1847	1889	1876	1809	1735	1734	..	21,324

TABLE V.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford	Male.....	137	122	122	148	124	129	177	166	125	101	99	120	--	1,570
	Female.....	92	101	133	132	133	99	150	153	117	108	81	112	--	1,411
	Not stated..	---	1	1	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	--	6
		229	224	256	281	258	228	327	320	242	209	180	233	--	2,987
New Haven	Male.....	151	165	153	182	213	193	287	262	183	184	188	191	--	2,352
	Female.....	146	150	177	164	181	173	267	224	163	174	169	184	--	2,172
	Not stated..	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1
		297	315	330	347	394	366	554	486	346	358	357	375	--	4,525
New London	Male.....	54	66	68	76	59	55	66	79	63	50	47	37	--	720
	Female.....	61	57	58	66	50	42	62	89	58	61	53	60	--	717
	Not stated..	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1
		115	123	126	142	110	97	128	168	121	111	100	97	--	1,438
Fairfield	Male.....	122	117	155	160	120	143	182	170	139	112	106	110	--	1,636
	Female.....	101	106	149	112	119	94	156	144	127	112	86	108	--	1,414
	Not stated..	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	--	3
		223	224	304	272	239	237	338	316	266	224	192	218	--	3,053
Windham	Male.....	35	28	39	41	27	24	55	61	36	38	20	33	1	438
	Female.....	42	33	42	36	36	18	44	60	44	29	32	23	--	439
	Not stated..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---
		77	61	81	77	63	42	99	121	80	67	52	56	1	877
Litchfield	Male.....	36	37	37	35	30	41	55	58	43	34	31	42	--	479
	Female.....	32	33	45	30	34	24	45	52	34	37	32	47	--	445
	Not stated..	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	4
		68	70	82	65	65	67	100	110	78	71	63	89	--	928
Middlesex	Male.....	37	37	34	34	42	20	31	55	32	23	26	31	--	402
	Female.....	45	22	35	34	25	28	29	44	29	30	21	25	--	367
	Not stated..	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1
		82	59	69	68	67	49	60	99	61	53	47	56	--	770
Tolland	Male.....	23	13	24	20	15	24	14	31	15	15	11	19	--	224
	Female.....	15	25	21	20	19	11	22	24	16	21	13	16	--	223
	Not stated..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---
		38	38	45	40	34	35	36	55	31	36	24	35	--	447
Totals	Male.....	595	585	632	696	630	629	867	882	636	557	528	583	1	7,821
	Female.....	534	527	660	594	597	489	775	790	588	572	487	575	--	7,188
	Not stated..	---	2	1	2	3	3	---	3	1	---	---	1	--	16
Grand Total	-----	1129	1114	1293	1292	1230	1121	1642	1675	1225	1129	1015	1169	1	15,025





[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.		Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Weathersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																																
Starvation	5																															1
Intemperance	24	6																	1				1									7
Chronic Alcoholism	27	5																														1
Delirium Tremens	1																															
Other Dietetic Diseases	4																									1						
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																																
Rheumatism	107	4					3	1								2	2	2								1	1					17
Gout	3	1																														2
Rickets	6	2																														2
Cancer not located	128	39			3	1			1									4	2	1		2	1					1	1			54
Cancer of Breast.	43																															6
Cancer of Stomach	90																															14
Cancer of Womb	49																															2
Cancer of other Organs.	148																															19
Tabes Mesenterica	119	6																														11
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	96	11																														21
Phthisis	1227	111	1	3		7	4	4					5	7	3	4	2	8	38		2	2	2	2	9		1		7	6		7231

Other forms of Tuberculosis	181	9	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	22
Scrofula	18									
Pott's Disease	2	1								1
Hip-Joint Disease	3	1								1
Purpura	2				1					1
Anæmia	40	3	1		1			3	1	10
Diabetes	86	7		1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other Constitutional Diseases	6									19

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	350	22	1	1	3	2	3	12	1	2	3	1	2	2	55
Atelectasis	17	3													3
Cyanosis	20	5					1								6
Spina Bifida	14							1				1			2
Imperforate Anus	2														
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip	1														
Other Congenital Malformations	25	3										1			4
Umbilical Hemorrhage	7	1													1
Old Age	504	49	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	2	5	1	2	1	1

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

#### ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	356	47	1	2	1	4		1	12	1	1	2	4	81
Apoplexy	683	54	1	4	1	1	1	4	8	1	1	3	2	131
Softening of Brain	97		2	1	1	2		3	1	1	1	1	1	12
Hydrocephalus, not acute	19	4	1							1				6
Hemiplegia	32	5										1		6
Paralysis Agitans	42									1	1	1	1	9





Angina Pectoris	53	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	10
Syncope	9												
Aneurism	8												
Senile Gangrene	24	1			1						1		3
Thrombosis, Embolism	36	1			2		1				2		8
Phlebitis	4												
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	221	58			1		1	2			1	1	66

## ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	42									1		3	1	5
Catarrhal Croup	2													
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	4													1
Emphysema, Asthma	35	3			1									7
Bronchitis	525	28	2	1	1	2	4	2	5	2				3
Pneumonia	1361	117	1	4	5	9	1	6	1	8	7	15	1	93
Pleurisy	42	3												2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	70	4								2	1		1	65

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis	9	1												1	2
Dentition	29													1	2
Quincy	17														
Dyspepsia	48		1												5
Hæmatemesis	7														
Disease of Stomach	167	13		2	4	1					1	1			29
Ulcer of Stomach	24														5
Enteritis	138	12			1		1	3	1					1	26
Appendicitis	43														5
Ulceration of Intestines	8														1
Obstruction of Intestines	34	8										1	1		12

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	HARTFORD COUNTY.																												Total.
	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.
Strangulation of Intestines .....	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Intussusception of Intestines .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia .....	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fistula .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis (not puerperal) .....	118	10	—	3	3	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26
Ascites .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gallstones .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	77	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	20
Hepatitis .....	36	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
Other Diseases of Liver .....	71	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
Other Diseases of Digestive System .....	32	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																													
Addison's Disease .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Disease of Spleen .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchocele .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																													
Nephritis .....	245	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	33
Bright's Disease .....	363	43	1	4	1	1	—	1	8	2	6	1	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	5	100

[illegible]

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

Diseases of the Uterus -----  
 Metritis -----  
 Disease of Ovaries -----  
 Disorders of Menstruation -----  
 Pelvic Abscess -----  
 Perineal Abscess -----

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage  
Puerperal Convulsions  
Puerperal Hemorrhage  
Placenta Previa  
Other Accidents of Childbirth

### ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis -----  
Arthritis, Periostitis -----  
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion -----









### Class III. Orders.

## Dietetic Diseases.

## Class IV. Orders.

## Constitutional Diseases

## Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases

## Class VI. Orders.

## 1. Diseases of Nervous System . . .

## 2. Organs of Special Sense

### 3. Circulatory System . . . .

4. Respiratory System.....

5. Digestive System -----

6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ducts

7. Urinary System . . . . .

8. Generative System .....

9. Organs of Locomotion . . . . .

0. Integumentary system. -

## Class VII, Orders.

## 1. Accident or Negligence

## 2. Homicide

### 3. Suicide --

#### 4. Execution

## Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill-defined.

2. Cause not stated





TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	TOWN.																									STATE.	
	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Brantford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.		Woodbridge.
<b>Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.</b>																											
Starvation	5	1																									1
Intemperance	24																							2	1		4
Chronic Alcoholism	27	6										1	1		1			1									10
Delirium Tremens	1																										
Other Dietetic Diseases	4											1															
<b>Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																											
Rheumatism	107	7		1			1				1	6			2								2	5	2		27
Gout	3	1																								1	3
Rickets	6	3													1			1									16
Cancer not located	128	7	2		1							2						1					1				7
Cancer of Breast.	43	5			1													1									7
Cancer of Stomach	90	12					1					5	1					1					2	2			24
Cancer of Womb.	49	10																6								2	18
Cancer of other Organs	148	26			1		1					13	1	1	2	2	1	2				1	2	9			62
Tabes Mesenterica	119	2	5		4										1			1			3			5			21
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	96	9					1	1				3											1	4	2		21
Phthisis	1227	194	15		9	5	12	4	2	1	34			1	9	1		4	3		4	10	77	1	1		391



[illegible]

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth.....	350	62	1	---	3	---	8	---	6	2	2	---	1	---	7	21	---	113
Ateleclasts.....	17	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	7
Cyanosis.....	20	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Spina Bifida.....	14	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	4
Imperforate Anus.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other Congenital Malformations.....	25	4	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	11
Unbilical Hemorrhage.....	7	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Old Age.....	504	53	8	1	1	---	2	5	---	1	3	1	---	---	2	---	---	115

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	356	49	21	--	--	3	--	6	1	--	9	3	7	--	1	--	228
Apoplexy	683	78	1	--	2	1	210	3	5	4	10	7	4	1	3	1	830
Softening of Brain	97	11	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	3	--	--	--	2	1
Hydrocephalus, not acute	19	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	5	1
Hemiplegia	32	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	8	3
Paralysis Agitans	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.		LOCALITIES.																	Total.							
	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Prospect.		Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	
Insanity	76	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	11		
Chorea	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Epilepsy	41	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	13		
Convulsions	320	43	8	—	—	1	5	1	1	2	1	7	—	—	6	—	1	4	—	5	1	17	2	—	104		
Trismus Nascentium	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Tetanus	27	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	10		
Paraplegia	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Diseases of Spinal Cord.	31	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	7		
Myelitis	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Spinal Meningitis	42	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12		
Locomotor Ataxia	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8		
Other Diseases of Nervous System	217	17	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	3	8	—	49		
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																											
Otitis	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
Endocarditis	110	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	21		
Valvular Disease of Heart	251	41	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	16	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	79		
Disease of Heart.	504	63	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	2	6	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	8	25	—	126		
Pericarditis	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5		

[illegible]

#### ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	42	6	5	2	1	2	1	1	4	21
Catarrhal Croup	2						1	1		2
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	4							2		7
Empysema, Asthma	35	1			1	2			3	
Bronchitis	525	112	8	1	9	2	4	1	1	226
Pneumonia	1361	181	27	1	5	4	5	11	3	1
Pleurisy	42	10			1	1		3	1	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	70	2			1	1	1	3	1	22
								1	2	9

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis	9	1						4
Dentition	29							9
Quinsy	17	6	1				1	9
Dyspepsia	48	9	2					16
Hæmatemesis	7							1
Disease of Stomach	167	27	1	2	1	2		45
Ulcer of Stomach	24	1						8
Enteritis	138	9	3	2	1	1		30
Appendicitis	43	7	2			4	1	19
Ulceration of Intestines	8							2
Obstruction of Intestines	34	3						10



[illegible]

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

[illegible]

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage	16	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions	11	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Hemorrhage	11	1	1	1	1
Placenta Previa	5	2	1	1	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	66	25	1	1	1

### ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis .....	6	2	1	2
Arthritis, Periostritis .....	3	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion .....	2	1	1	1









Class III.—Orders.																											
Dietetic Diseases		61	6	1																							
Class IV.—Orders.																											
Constitutional Diseases		2354	295	22	1	18	6	18	1	5	8	2	76	1	3	23	4	2	15	4	9	5	21	121	1	5	666
Class V.—Orders.																											
Developmental Diseases		940	126	11	1	1	4	2	5		3	3	1	27	1	5	6	1	5	4	1	3	1	11	37		259
Class VI.—Orders.																											
1. Diseases of Nervous System		2030	239	37	2	7	5	25	4	8	8	8	43	1	10	20	1	3	14	2	3	6	3	17	102	2	570
2. Organs of Special Sense		9	2																							2	
3. Circulatory System		1242	145	13	2	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	3	35	2	1	6	2	3	4	2		5	5	14	44	1
4. Respiratory System		2081	312	41	1	17	6	19	4	6	9	2	76	13	22	2	5	1	1	10	2	22	140	1	7	725	
5. Digestive System		909	111	6		21	2	7	1	2	3	1	24	1	2	6	2	2	6	2		2	2	8	60	263	
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands		23	3										3													9	
7. Urinary System		779	114	14	1	9	3	2	3	2	4	25	1	3	7	2	8	2	4			3	17	3	2	229	
8. Generative System		150	35			1					1	6	2	1	1	2			1	1	2	8				63	
9. Organs of Locomotion		11	2										1		2											6	
10. Integumentary System		9																								1	
Class VII.—Orders.																											
1. Accident or Negligence		584	75	12	3	2	6		5	3	2	11	1	4	8			4		2	1	1	6	20		166	
2. Homicide		10	3																							3	
3. Suicide		89	9	2	1	1				1		5			1			1				1	1			23	
4. Execution		1																									
Class VIII.—Orders.																											
1. Ill-defined		858	103	45	4	1	6		1	3	2	11		3	12	2	3	4	1	2	4	2	10	24	1	244	
Cause not stated		20	1												6						1	1			1	10	







TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																						
STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
	5																					
Starvation																						
Intemperance	24																					
Chronic Alcoholism	27	1							1					2					1			4
Delirium Tremens	1													1								2
Other Dietetic Diseases	4																					
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																						
	107	1					1							3		1			4			10
Rheumatism																						
Gout	3																					
Rickets	6																					
Cancer not located	128	1	1			1		1	1					3	2			1				
Cancer of Breast	43	1															1					12
Cancer of Stomach	90																					4
Cancer of Womb	49							2	2					7		1			3			17
Cancer of other Organs	148										2	1	2									6
Tabes Mesenterica	119	9					4				1			5		1						12
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	96	1		1		1	2	1						4					1			18
Phthisis	1227	32	7	1	1	6	4	2		1		1	35			5	3		20	2	3	122

Other forms of Tuberculosis	181	2	4	1	1	2	1	4	7	1	1	1	24
Scrotula	18				4				3			1	8
Pott's Disease	2								1				I
Hip Joint Disease	3												
Purpura	2												
Anæmia	40				1	1			2				4
Diabetes	86	1		1					1	1			5
Other Constitutional Diseases	6		1						1				2

## Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	350	5				5	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	42
Atelectasis	17														3
Cyanosis	20						1					2			2
Spina Bifida	14						1					1			3
Imperforate Anus	2														
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip	1														
Other Congenital Malformations	25														
Umbilical Hemorrhage	7														
Old Age	504	18			2	4	3	1			3	2	9		54

## Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	356	4				2	6					1			24
Apoplexy	683	8	2			1	11	1	1	2	3	2	10	2	69
Softening of Brain	97	1	1	1	1	1							3		13
Hydrocephalus, not acute	19										1				1
Hemiplegia	32												1		2
Paralysis Agitans	42	1	2	1			1					2	2		10

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	New London.															STATE.	TOTAL.				
	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.		Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.
Insanity																					
Chorea																					
Epilepsy																					
Convulsions		2	1		1					1		2									
Trismus Nascentium		10			2																
Tetanus		8																			
Paraplegia		27		1																	
Diseases of Spinal Cord		11																			
Myelitis		31																			
Spinal Meningitis		8																			
Locomotor Ataxia		42	1	1																	
Other Diseases of Nervous System		18																			
		217	6	1		5	1						8					3		24	
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																					
Otitis																					
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose																					
													1							1	
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																					
Endocarditis																					
Valvular Disease of Heart		110	1	1	1																
Disease of Heart		251	8	1	1																
Pericarditis		504	31	4	2																
		22		1																	

[illegible]

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis	9	1	1	1	1	1
Deutition	29					
Quinsy	17	1		1		
Dyspepsia	48	1			7	1
Hæmatemesis	7				2	
Disease of Stomach	167	2	2	4	5	1
Ulcer of Stomach	24					
Enteritis	138	1	1		6	3
Appendicitis	43	1	2		1	5
Ulceration of Intestines	8				1	2
Obstruction of Intestines	34	1	1		1	3





	69	4	1	1	3	11
Uremia	69	4	1	1	3	11
Suppression of Urine	6					1
Calculus	1			1		1
Hematuria	4				1	1
Disease of Bladder	57			1	1	3
Prostatitis	17					1
Other Diseases of Urinary System	17			1	1	1

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

### A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

[illegible]

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage.....	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerperal Convulsions.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerperal Hemorrhage.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerperal Previa.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Placenta Previa.....	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Accidents of Childbirth.....	66	1	1	1	1	1	1

### ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis	6	1	1
Arthritis, Perioostitis	3	1	1
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	1	1



### ORDER 3. SUICIDE.

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.					
	15	2			
Gun-shot Wounds.....					
Cut, Stab .....	7	1			
Poisoned .....	31	1		1	
Drowning .....	17				
Hanging .....	16			1	
Otherwise .....	3				
					9
					2
					3
					3
					1

### ORDER 4. EXECUTION.

[illegible]

**Class VIII.—Unclassified.**

Tumor	50	1		1	1	1	--	1	--	1	4
Dropsy	62	1		1	1	1	--		--	2	6
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	284	15	1	3	2	1	--	1	9	--	36
Stroke	63						--	3	1	--	4
Sunstroke	74				1	1	--			--	1
Exhaustion							--			--	6
Hemorrhage	39	2		1	2	1	--			--	5
Abscess	38	2					--	1	2	--	---
Sudden Death	16						--			--	---
Other ill-defined causes	232	2			1	1	--	1	12	--	21
Cause not stated	20						--			--	---









## ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.

[illegible]

### ORDER 3. MALARIAL.

ORDER 3. MALARIAL.					
Intermittent Fever	18	3			5
Remittent Fever	21	1			4
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	11				39
Other Malarial Diseases	113	1	23		1
				3	7
				2	1
					1

## ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.

	.....	1
Hydrophobia	.....	1
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.		
	.....	1

## ORDER 5. VENEREAL.

ORDER 5. VENEREAL.	18	1
Syphilis	1	1

ORDER 6. SEPTIC.

[illegible]

## Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.	
1	Thrush
2	Other Parasitic Diseases

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.																							TOTAL.	
	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.		
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																									
Starvation	5	1					2	2										1							
Intemperance	24	2																	1						
Chronic Alcoholism	27	4	1											1											
Delirium Tremens	1	1																		1					
Other Dietetic Diseases	4																								
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
Rheumatism	107	17	1						2	2			1			1			3				1	1	29
Gout	3																								
Rickets	6																								
Cancer not located	128	12	1		1		1	2	2					2				1				4		26	
Cancer of Breast	43	2	4	1						1			1	1	1			2				1		13	
Cancer of Stomach	90	1	3	1	1					1	1			5				2				1		17	
Cancer of Womb	49	2	5		1						1			1	1	1		2						16	
Cancer of other Organs	148	7	9	1	1	1								4	2	1	1	2	1					30	
Tabes Mesenterica	119	3	23				2	7	1					1				10	1					48	
Tubercular Meningitis	96	3	8											1			1							17	
Acute Hydroceph.	1227	30	99	2	4	2	5	10	5	2	5		7	33	1	5	21	14	1	2	2			251	

Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	181	8	23	3	---	---	---	3	5	---	1	---	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	56
Scrofula.....	18	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Pott's Disease.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip-Joint Disease.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purpura.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anæmia.....	40	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	8
Diabetes.....	86	4	4	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	1	5	1	2	---	1	21
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth.....	350	8	22	4	1	2	1	6	1	5	2	3	---	---	8	---	1	1	1	---	73
Atelactasis.....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
Cyanosis.....	20	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	4	
Spina Bifida.....	14	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	4	
Imperforate Anus.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Other Congenital Malformations.....	25	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	---	8	
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	7	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	
Old Age.....	504	6	19	3	2	1	2	6	8	6	2	---	---	3	7	1	2	7	3	10	91

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

#### ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.....	356	8	27	3	1	---	---	1	2	2	2	---	---	---	6	---	13	---	---	65
Apoplexy.....	683	20	49	---	1	5	1	3	14	2	3	1	2	2	16	2	5	14	5	155
Softening of Brain.....	97	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	2	---	14
Hydrocephalus, not acute.....	19	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Hemiplegia.....	32	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	9
Paralysis Agitans.....	42	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1



TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.																								TOTAL.
	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	
Insanity	76					2									1			4					3		10
Chorea	2																								
Epilepsy	41				1	1							1					1							4
Convulsions	320	13	29	1		1	1	1	3			1		2	11	1		10					1		74
Trismus Nascentium	8																								
Tetanus	27								1						3	1		1							6
Paraplegia	11		2			1																			3
Diseases of Spinal Cord	31		5							1								2							8
Myelitis	8		3																						4
Spinal Meningitis	42	1	2					1	1			3												1	8
Locomotor Ataxia	18					1						1			1							1	1		5
Other Diseases of Nervous System	217	4	11	1			1	1							3		9						5	1	36
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																									
Otitis	6	1	1	1																					3
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	3								1																1
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																									
Endocarditis	110	3	14					1	1		1	1		1	4	2	2		2						32
Valvular Disease of Heart	251	7	11	2		4			3	2		2		1	2	2	2		3		2	1	3		45
Disease of Heart	504		38	2		4		8			1	4	2	5	12	1							4		84
Pericarditis	22	1	1												1		3		1						7

[illegible]

## ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	42	5	1						9
Catarrhal Croup	2	1							1
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	4	1							1
Empysema, Asthma	35	2	1						7
Bronchitis	525	9	48	5	1				96
Pneumonia	1361	28	108	4	5	2	10	9	277
Pleurisy	42	2	3		1	3	7	30	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	70	2	18	2	1	2	2	5	32

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dentition	29	1	7	1	1	1	1
Quinsy	17	1	1	1	2	2	4
Dyspepsia	48	4	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmatemesis	7	1	1	1	2	6	1
Disease of Stomach	167	18	1	1	3	1	40
Ulcer of Stomach	24	2	2	1	6	1	2
Enteritis	138	1	20	1	6	1	39
Appendicitis	43	2	4	1	2	1	10
Ulceration of Intestines	8	1	1	1	1	1	3
Obstruction of Intestines	24	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.																	TOTAL.						
	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.
Strangulation of Intestines	9														1									1
Intussusception of Intestines	4		1														1							1
Hernia	20		2																					3
Fistula	3																							
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	118	3	10	2					2						1	2				1				22
Ascites	10	2																						3
Gallstones	5	1						1																2
Cirrhosis of Liver	77	7				1			2					2	2				1				1	16
Hepatitis	36	4													3									7
Other Diseases of Liver	71	1		1				1	1	1				1	1				2				1	10
Other Diseases of Digestive System	32		1			1									1			1						4
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																								
Addison's Disease	6																							
Disease of Spleen	5																							
Bronchocele	6								2						1									3
Diseases of Lymphatic System	6		1	1								1												3
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																								
Nephritis	245	3	28						2	1		1			6	2			6	4			1	54
Bright's Disease	363	4	19	2		3		3	9			3			11	1		1	10	4			2	71

	69	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Uræmia	69	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Suppression of Urine	6									
Calculus	1									
Hæmaturia	4									
Disease of Bladder	57	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prostatitis	17									
Other Diseases of Urinary System	17		1	1	1	2				

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

### A. Diseases of Reproductive System.

Diseases of the Uterus	14					1	1
Metritis	3						
Disease of Ovaries	14	1					1
Disorders of Menstruation	1						
Pelvic Abscess	8					2	2
Perineal Abscess	1						

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage	16	1	1	1	3
Puerperal Convulsions	11	1	1	1	3
Puerperal Hemorrhage	11	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Hemorrhage	5	1	1	1	1
Placenta Previa	66	2	3	1	11
Other Accidents of Childbirth					

## ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis	6	1	1
Arthritis, Periostitis	3	1	1
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	2	1





### ORDER 3. SUICIDE.

[illegible]

## ORDER 4. EXECUTION.

[illegible]

**Class VIII.—Unclassified.**

Tumor	50	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	7
Dropsy	62	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	284	3	35	4	2	1	1	1	57
Sunstroke	63	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	7
Exhaustion	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Hemorrhage	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Abscess	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Sudden Death	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Other ill-defined causes	232	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	20
Cause not stated	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3



### Class III. Orders.

[illegible]

## Class VII. Orders.

Class VIII. Orders.																						
1. Accident or Negligence	584	13	50	2	1	4	2	1	12	3	1	3	1	13	1	2	26	1	1	4	2	143
2. Homicide	10																					
3. Suicide	89	1	8	1	1				1	1		1					3	1			19	
4. Execution	1																					
1. Ill-defined	858	13	47			7			3	3	3		2	3	9	2	8	29	2		133	
2. Cause not stated	20								1									2		3	3	

### Class VIII, Orders.

[illegible]









Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	181	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	7
Scrofula.....	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pott's Disease.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip-Joint Disease.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purpura.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anemia.....	40	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	3
Diabetes.....	86	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	6
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth.....	350	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	1	---	---	---	4	1	16
Atelectasis.....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyanosis.....	20	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
Spina Bifida.....	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Imperforate Anus.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital Malformations.....	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Old Age.....	504	---	2	1	---	1	2	---	3	2	2	13	3	---	29

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

#### ORDER I. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.....	356	2	---	---	---	2	6	---	3	---	5	6	2	26
Apoplexy.....	683	2	1	---	---	4	1	1	---	2	11	1	1	26
Softening of Brain.....	97	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	4	---	1	3	1	11
Hydrocephalus, not acute.....	19	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	3
Hemiplegia.....	32	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Paralysis Agitans.....	42	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	5



Angina Pectoris	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Syncope	9							1
Aneurism	8							1
Senile Gangrene	24							1
Thrombosis, Embolism	36							1
Phlebitis	4							1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	221							14

#### ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	42				1		1
Catarrhal Croup	2						
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	4						
Empysema, Asthma	35		2				4
Bronchitis	525	3			1	3	1
Pneumonia	1361	6	2	2	17	5	2
Pleurisy	42				4		5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	70				1		2
					1		1

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis	9	1	1	1	1
Dentition	29	1	1	1	1
Quinsy	17	1	1	1	1
Dyspepsia	48	2	1	1	1
Hæmatemesis	7	1	1	1	1
Disease of Stomach	167	2	1	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	24	1	1	1	1
Enteritis	138	1	1	2	10
Appendicitis	43	1	1	1	1
Ulceration of Intestines	8	1	1	1	2
Destruction of Intestines	34	1	1	1	2

TABLE VI--CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines	9																1
Intussusception of Intestines	4	1															1
Hernia	20								1								1
Fistula	3																1
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	118		1					1	2		1				2		7
Ascites	10																1
Gallstones	5																1
Cirrhosis of Liver	77								2	1					1		4
Hepatitis	36								1								1
Other Diseases of Liver	71				1			3			1			1		2	8
Other Diseases of Digestive System	32																1
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																	
Addison's Disease	6													1			1
Disease of Spleen	5																1
Bronchocele	6		1														1
Diseases of Lymphatic System	6																1
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																	
Nephritis	245	1				1		3			1				3	2	10
Bright's Disease	363	1				1		1		1	4			1	6		16



Uremia	69	1	1	2	1	2
Suppression of Urine	6	1	1	1	1	1
Calculus	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmaturia	4	1	1	1	1	1
Disease of Bladder	57	1	1	1	1	2
Prostatitis	17	1	1	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System	17	1	1	1	1	2

## ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

[illegible]

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage	16	---	---	---	1
Puerperal Convulsions	11	---	---	---	1
Puerperal Hemorrhage	11	---	---	---	1
Placenta Previa	5	---	---	---	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	66	---	---	---	4

## ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

6	Caries, Necrosis	6	
3	Arthritis, Perlostitis	3	
2	Other Diseases of Locomotion	2	













[illegible]



[illegible]

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]





Angina Pectoris	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aneurism	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senile Gangrene	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrombosis, Embolism	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phlebitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	221	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	-

#### ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	42	1	1	1	1	1	1
Catarrhal Croup	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Empysema, Asthma	35	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	525	1	1	2	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1361	3	4	2	6	2	3
Pleurisy	42	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	70	2	1	1	1	1	1

### ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	LITCHFIELD COUNTY.																												
	STATE.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.	
Strangulation of Intestines.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intussusception of Intestines.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hernia.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis (not puerperal).....	118	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Ascites.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gallstones.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	77	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hepatitis.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver.....	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System.....	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																													
Addison's Disease.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Spleen.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchocele.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																													
Nephritis.....	245	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Bright's Disease.....	363	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	2	1	5	—	—	29

[illegible]

## ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM,

### A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

Diseases of the Uterus	14	1	1
Metritis	3		1
Disease of Ovaries	14		1
Disorders of Menstruation	1		1
Pelvic Abscess	8		1
Perineal Abscess	1	1	1

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage.....	16	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions.....	11	1	1
Puerperal Hemorrhage.....	11	1	1
Placenta Previa.....	5	1	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth.....	66	3	1

### ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis	6
Arthritis, Perostitis	3
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2
	2
	6









### Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases.

### Class IV. Orders.

## Constitutional Diseases

## Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases:

## Class VI. Orders.

## 1. Diseases of Nervous System.

## 2. Organs of Special Sense.

### 3. Circulatory System ----

4. Respiratory System.....

## 5. Digestive System -----

## 6. Lymphatic Sys and Ductl

7. Urinary System -----

8. Generative System -----

## 9. Organs of Locomotion -

## 0. Integumentary System -

**Class VII. Orders.**

## 1. Accident or Negligence

## 2. Homicide

3. Suicide -----

#### 4. Execution . . . . .

## Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill-defined -

2. Cause not stated



## ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.

Cholera Infantum.....	680	9	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	5	---	---	22
Infantile Diarrhoea.....	250	5	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7
Cholera Morbus.....	32	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Dysentery.....	156	2	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	6
Diarrhoea.....	121	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	4

## ORDER 3. MALARIAL.

Intermittent Fever.....	18	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Remittent Fever.....	28	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Perniciou or Congestive Fever.....	11	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Other Malarial Diseases.....	113	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	3

## ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.

Hydrophobia.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## ORDER 5. VENEREAL.

Syphilis.....	18	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
---------------	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## ORDER 6. SEPTIC.

Phagedena.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Erysipelas.....	48	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	5
Pyæmia, Septicæmia.....	56	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Puerperal Fever.....	36	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1

## Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other Parasitic Diseases.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.															TOTAL.
	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																
Starvation	5															
Intemperance	24	2														
Chronic Alcoholism	27													1		1
Delirium Tremens	1															
Other Dietetic Diseases	4															
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																
Rheumatism	107	4					1	1	1	1						9
Gout	3															
Rickets	6															
Cancer not located	128	1						1								
Cancer of Breast	43	2					1	1								
Cancer of Stomach	90	2			2											
Cancer of Womb	49	2			1											
Cancer of other Organs	148	2					1	1								
Tabes Mesenterica	119	7										1		1		
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph	96															
Phthisis	1227	41	5	1		2		3	2			3		2		59



Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	181	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	5	---	16
Scrofula .....	18	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Pott's Disease .....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Hip-Joint Disease .....	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purpura .....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
g Anæmia .....	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Diabetes .....	86	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Other Constitutional Diseases .....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Class V.—Developmental Diseases.**

Premature Birth .....	350	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	---	2	5	1	18
Atelectasis .....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyanosis .....	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spina Bifida .....	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Imperforate Anus .....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip .....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital Malformations .....	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umbilical Hemorrhage .....	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Old Age .....	504	20	5	1	1	2	---	1	3	6	---	1	4	2	46

**Class VI.—Local Diseases.****ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes .....	356	12	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
Apoplexy .....	683	18	2	1	3	1	2	---	4	1	---	---	5	---	37
Softening of Brain .....	97	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	5
Hydrocephalus, not acute .....	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hemiplegia .....	32	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	3
Paralysis Agitans .....	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6	2	---	9





TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.													TOTAL.		
	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.
Strangulation of Intestines	9															
Intussusception of Intestines	4															
Hernia	20	1							1							
Fistula	3															
Pertinitis (not puerperal)	118	2								1						
Ascites	10															
Gallstones	5															
Cirrhosis of Liver	77	3		1		1										
Hepatitis	36															
Other Diseases of Liver	71	4	2						1							
Other Diseases of Digestive System	32															
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																
Addison's Disease	6															
Disease of Spleen	5															
Bronchocele	6															
Diseases of Lymphatic System	6															
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																
Nephritis	245	4					1	2	2	1	1	1	1		2	1
Bright's Disease	363	6	1					3	3	3		1	1	3		1

[illegible]

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

[illegible]

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage	16	1	2
Puerperal Convulsions	11		
Puerperal Hemorrhage	11	1	1
Placenta Previa	5		
Other Accidents of Childbirth	66		

### ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis	6
Arthritis, Periarthritis	3
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2







## RECAPITULATION OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.															TOTAL.	
	All Causes.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.		Westbrook.
	15025	352	40	25	19	25	40	16	46	42	7	15	25	72	25	21	770
Classes.																	
I. Zymotic Diseases	2862	47	5	3	4	3	7	2	4	6	1	2	3	9	2	4	102
II. Parasitic Diseases	3						1							2			3
III. Dietetic Diseases	61	2												1			3
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2354	69	7	2	4		5	3	6	7		2	5	7	3	3	123
V. Developmental Diseases	940	24	5	1	1	2	4	1	5	6			3	9	2	1	64
VI. Local Diseases	7243	195	20	16	10	13	18	9	25	17	5	11	9	29	14	11	402
VII. Violence	684	6	1	1		1	3	1	4	2			3	4	2	1	29
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	878	9	2	2		6	2		2	4	1		2	11	2	1	44
Class I. Orders.																	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1293	22		1	2	2	5		1	1		1	2	1	1	3	42
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	1239	18	4		1		2	2	1	2	1		1	8	1	1	41
3. Malarial Diseases	170			2	1				2	3					1		9
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1																
5. Venereal Diseases	18	1															1
6. Septic Diseases	141	6	1			2						1					9
Class II. Orders.																	
Parasitic Diseases	3						1							2			3

### Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases -

## Class IV. Orders.

## Constitutional Diseases

## Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases

## Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System .....
2. Organs of Special Sense .....
3. Circulatory System .....
4. Respiratory System .....
5. Digestive System .....
6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ductless Glands .....
7. Urinary System .....
8. Generative System .....
9. Organs of Locomotion .....
10. Integratory System .....

## Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence
2. Homicide
3. Suicide
4. Execution

## Class VIII. Orders.

1. Ill-defined -----
2. Cause not stated -----

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—Continued.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
<b>Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>															
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.															
Chicken Pox .....	1	1	2										1		3
Measles .....	259														4
Scarlet Fever .....	82										4				
Relapsing Fever .....	1														
Influenza .....	118			1		1						1	3		6
Typhoid Fever .....	207						1				2				3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	45							1							1
Continued Fever .....	7												1		1
Whooping Cough .....	53										1		2		3
Diphtheria .....	375										1		1		2
Membranous Croup .....	124										1				1
Other Miasmatic Diseases .....	21		1				1								2



ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL.					
Cholera Infantum . . . . .	680				19
Infantile Diarrhoea . . . . .	250	2			6
Cholera Morbus . . . . .	32				3
Dysentery . . . . .	156				4
Diarrhoea . . . . .	121				5
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.					
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	18				
Remittent Fever . . . . .	28				
Pernicious or Congestive Fever . . . . .	11				
Other Malarial Diseases . . . . .	113				
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.					
Hydrophobia . . . . .	1				
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.					
Syphilis . . . . .	18				1
ORDER 6. SEPTIC					
Phagedena . . . . .	1				
Erysipelas . . . . .	48				
Pyæmia, Septicæmia . . . . .	56				1
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	36				1
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.					
Thrush . . . . .	1				
Other Parasitic Diseases . . . . .	2				

## Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED, TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
<b>Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.</b>															
Starvation .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Intemperance .....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Alcoholism .....	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Dietetic Diseases .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>															
Rheumatism .....	107	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Gout .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer not located .....	128	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer of Breast .....	43	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cancer of Stomach .....	90	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of Womb .....	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of other Organs .....	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Tabes Mesenterica .....	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	96	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5
Phthisis .....	1227	—	1	—	4	6	2	2	1	3	2	—	10	1	32





[illegible]

## ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

[illegible]

## ORDER 5. O<sup>W</sup> DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]



TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	State.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	Total.
Strangulation of Intestines .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intussusception of Intestines .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia .....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fistula .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis (not puerperal) .....	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ascites .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallstones .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	77	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	5
Hepatitis .....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver .....	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System .....	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.															
Addison's Disease .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Spleen .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchocele .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.															
Nephritis .....	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bright's Disease .....	363	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	2	1	5	—	15







## RECAPITULATION OF TOLLAND COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	TOLLAND COUNTY.										
	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.
All Causes.....	15025	18	13	13	18	36	38	10	45	25	77
<b>Classes.</b>											
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	2862	---	3	3	---	4	4	1	5	5	15
II. Parasitic Diseases.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
III. Dietetic Diseases.....	61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IV. Constitutional Diseases.....	2354	2	1	1	5	10	5	2	5	3	7
V. Developmental Diseases.....	940	3	3	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	6
VI. Local Diseases.....	7243	8	4	8	10	19	17	4	22	14	46
VII. Violence.....	684	2	---	---	---	2	1	1	1	1	1
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated.....	878	3	2	---	---	---	6	1	6	1	2
<b>Class I.—Orders.</b>											
1. Miasmatic Diseases.....	1293	---	3	1	---	1	1	1	1	---	9
2. Diarrheal Diseases.....	1239	---	---	2	---	3	3	---	3	5	3
3. Malarial Diseases.....	170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
4. Zoogenous Diseases.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5. Venereal Diseases.....	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6. Septic Diseases.....	141	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
<b>Class II.—Orders.</b>											
Parasitic Diseases.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>TOTAL.</b>											
	447	19	7	128	19	447	19	447	19	447	19



### Class III.—Orders.

## Dietetic Diseases

## Class IV.—Orders.

## Constitutional Diseases

## Class V.—Orders.

## Developmental Diseases

## Class VI.—Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System .
2. Organs of Special Sense
3. Circulatory System . . .
4. Respiratory System . . .
5. Digestive System . . .
6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ducts
7. Urinary System . . .
8. Generative System . . .
9. Organs of Locomotion . .
10. Integumentary System . .

**Class VII.—Orders.**

1. Accident or Negligence -----
2. Homicide -----
3. Suicide -----
4. Execution -----

**Class VIII.—Orders.**

1. Ill-defined -----
2. Cause not stated

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE VI.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.		STATE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	Total 1895.
All Causes.....		15025	2987	4525	1438	3053	877	928	770	447	100.00	14546
<b>Classes.</b>												
I. Zymotic Diseases.....		2862	606	961	195	556	219	156	102	67	19.04	2743
II. Parasitic Diseases.....		3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	.01	3
III. Dietetic Diseases.....		61	15	16	6	16	2	2	3	---	.40	62
IV. Constitutional Diseases.....		2354	433	666	260	535	129	143	123	65	15.66	2435
V. Developmental Diseases.....		940	193	259	104	186	48	48	64	38	6.25	939
VI. Local Diseases.....		7243	1389	2177	724	1462	382	482	402	225	48.21	6947
VII. Violence.....		684	141	192	66	162	28	46	29	20	4.55	712
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated.....		878	210	254	83	136	69	51	44	31	5.84	705
<b>Class I.—Orders.</b>												
1. Miasmatic Diseases.....		1293	314	449	76	251	67	68	42	26	8.61	1219
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases.....		1239	254	389	92	220	137	69	41	37	8.25	1252
3. Malarial Diseases.....		170	17	73	11	48	5	6	9	1	1.13	116
4. Zoogenous Diseases.....		1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
5. Venereal Diseases.....		18	1	12	1	1	1	---	1	1	.11	24
6. Septic Diseases.....		141	20	38	15	35	9	13	9	2	.93	150
<b>Class II.—Orders.</b>												
Parasitic Diseases.....		3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	.01	3

**Class III.—Orders.**

Dietetic Diseases -----

61 15 16 6 16 2 2 3 1 .40 62

**Class IV.—Orders.**

Constitutional Diseases -----

2354 433 666 260 535 129 143 123 65 15.66 2435

**Class V.—Orders.**

Developmental Diseases -----

940 193 259 104 186 48 48 64 38 6.25 939

**Class VI.—Orders.**

1. Diseases of Nervous System -----

2030 398 570 195 405 106 150 143 63 13.51 1991

2. Organs of Special Sense -----

1242 247 309 168 243 66 87 77 45 .05 8

3. Circulatory System -----

2081 377 725 173 429 113 113 91 60 8.27 1221

4. Respiratory System -----

909 172 263 93 190 54 65 46 26 13.85 2064

5. Digestive System -----

23 3 9 2 6 2 2 1 13

6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands -----

779 159 229 77 162 32 56 40 24 5.18 696

7. Urinary System -----

150 29 63 8 22 7 10 5 6 .99 146

8. Generative System -----

11 11 6 4 1 2 1 10 .07 10

9. Organs of Locomotion -----

9 9 1 3 2 2 1 16 .05 16

10. Integumentary System -----

-----

**Class VII.—Orders.**

1. Accident or Negligence -----

584 129 166 45 143 25 37 21 18 3.88 597

2. Homicide -----

10 1 3 2 2 3 3 1 .06 8

3. Suicide -----

89 10 23 19 19 3 6 7 .59 107

4. Execution -----

1 1 -----

**Class VIII.—Orders.**

1. Ill-defined -----

858 206 244 83 133 68 49 44 31 5.71 683

2. Cause not stated -----

20 4 10 1 3 1 2 22

TABLE VII.

## NOSOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT BY COUNTIES, WITH COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FOR TEN YEARS.

NOTE.--Some of the blank spaces in the following table are due to different methods of tabulating diseases in the previous reports; for example, some reports call all cases of Diarrhoea in children Cholera Infantum, others call them Infantile Diarrhoea. Again, in some reports Cholera Morbus is included with Diarrhoea, in others they are separately counted.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1896, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.	
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																							
Small Pox	-----											1	13	3	4	1	12	—	—	4	4	42	4.2
Variceloid	-----											2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	.5	
Chicken Pox	-----					1				1		3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	12	1.2	
Measles	-----	97	85	4	35	8	16	11	3	259	1.72	26	30	69	49	115	18	62	41	95	764	76.4	
Scarlet Fever	-----	21	25	5	9	10	4	4	4	82	.54	65	64	217	280	149	67	81	140	117	1262	126.2	
Typhus Fever	-----													1	1	1	3	8	5	54	5.4		
Relapsing Fever	-----	1											1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	.8	
Induenza	-----	24	43	7	22	8			6	118	.78	275	214	252	564	366	185	4	9	4	1991	199.1	
Typhoid Fever	-----	45	61	21	32	18	17	10	3	207	1.37	259	250	275	309	301	312	281	292	195	2681	268.1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-----	9	17	3	7	3	3	2	1	45	.29	41	64	124	46	45	22	40	48	28	503	50.3	
Continued Fever	-----	1		1				1	3	1	.04	25	22	33	22	29	17	37	44	36	272	27.2	
Whooping Cough	-----	13	18	1	9	1	5	3	3	53	.35	127	130	122	64	79	137	92	76	70	950	95.0	
Diphtheria	-----	72	144	26	113	7	6	5	2	375	2.48	262	206	264	369	410	435	584	370	317	3592	359.2	
Membranous Croup	-----	25	48	8	22	11	5	4	1	124	.82	126	162	203	173	156	122	133	186	171	1556	155.6	
Mumps	-----														1	5	1	—	—	4	11	1.1	
Other Miasmatic Diseases	-----	6	8		2		3		2	21	.13	7	14	8	14	13	10	32	25	19	163	16.3	





TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.																			Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.			
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																					
Starvation	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	5	.03	4	4	3	2	1	2	---	3	---	24	2.4
Scurvy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.1
Intemperance	7	4	4	5	2	---	2	---	24	.15	10	13	18	12	13	14	25	18	10	157	15.7
Chronic Alcoholism	7	10	2	6	---	1	1	---	27	.17	41	32	47	55	60	56	23	16	31	388	38.8
Delirium Tremens	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	2	1	5	9	2	9	8	6	46	4.6
Other Dietetic Diseases	1	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	4	.02	4	2	4	4	3	---	---	---	1	22	2.2
Class IV.—Constitutional Dis.																					
Rheumatism	17	27	10	29	6	6	9	3	107	.71	91	94	121	124	107	109	103	99	76	1031	103.1
Gout	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	.01	2	4	1	1	1	---	2	1	1	16	1.6
Rickets	2	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	6	.03	9	2	4	2	4	---	5	5	1	38	3.8
Cancer not located	54	15	12	26	5	10	3	3	128	.85	97	92	77	84	95	---	---	---	---	573	57.3
Cancer of Breast	6	7	4	13	3	2	4	4	43	.28	62	57	26	52	59	45	38	34	38	454	45.4
Cancer of Stomach	14	24	17	17	5	6	6	1	90	.59	107	83	82	70	80	65	69	77	54	777	77.7
Cancer of Womb	2	18	6	16	1	3	3	---	49	.32	73	34	82	59	56	38	49	49	43	532	53.2
Cancer of Other Organs	19	62	12	30	3	12	6	4	148	.98	132	150	128	105	126	213	168	188	181	1539	153.9
Typhoid	11	21	18	48	3	7	10	1	119	.79	117	82	87	75	85	63	75	102	68	873	87.3
Tubercular Mening., Acute Hydro.	21	21	15	17	6	9	2	5	96	.63	84	106	121	94	100	92	81	75	88	937	93.7
Phthisis	231	391	122	251	80	61	59	32	1227	8.17	1358	1311	1405	1386	1420	1544	1455	1491	1428	14029	1402.9

Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	22	32	24	56	7	16	16	8	181	1,20	151	126	98	91	87	60	59	53	72	978
Scrofula.....	1	4	8	3	2	1	1	1	18	.11	11	10	16	31	25	31	25	36	25	228
Pott's Disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.01	8	6	6	9	2	3	3	3	3	44
Hip-Joint Disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.01	4	7	8	3	7	5	2	4	2	45
Purpura.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.01	6	5	5	3	7	10	3	4	6	51
Anemia.....	10	12	4	8	3	2	1	40	.26	49	40	35	32	42	31	23	23	26	346	34.6
Diabetes.....	19	22	5	21	6	7	2	4	86	.57	71	77	58	79	62	48	49	50	639	63.9
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	.03	3	2	5	1	2	5	8	4	36	3.6

**Class V.—Developmental Dis.**

Premature Birth.....	55	113	42	73	16	18	18	15	350	2,32	285	277	238	252	231	200	217	190	274	2514
Atelectasis.....	3	7	3	1	3	1	3	1	17	.11	23	14	12	17	14	11	19	12	48	187
Cyanosis.....	6	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	20	.13	25	23	18	11	17	20	23	26	10	193
Spina Bifida.....	2	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	14	.09	16	9	9	6	11	9	10	8	8	100
Imperforate Anus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.01	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	14	1.4
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	10	1.0
Other Congenital Malformations.....	4	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	25	.16	27	16	22	20	17	14	15	11	19	186
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	7	.04	11	10	11	5	10	4	9	6	8	81
Old Age.....	122	115	54	91	29	26	46	21	504	3.42	546	489	561	643	677	638	704	688	623	6073

**Class VI.—Local Diseases.****ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes.....	81	130	24	65	26	12	13	5	356	2,36	303	323	389	307	328	327	252	291	274	3150
Apoplexy.....	131	178	69	155	25	65	37	33	633	4.54	639	583	631	607	588	542	498	468	478	5767
Softening of Brain.....	12	22	13	14	11	15	5	5	97	.64	71	82	73	63	78	91	56	69	54	734
Hydrocephalus, not acute.....	6	5	1	3	3	1	1	1	19	.12	22	19	26	16	26	25	24	37	47	261
Hemiplegia.....	6	8	2	9	1	3	3	3	32	.21	49	29	37	25	28	31	32	25	28	316
Paralysis Agitans.....	9	3	10	1	5	5	9	3	42	.27	31	60	67	68	59	37	40	65	85	554
Insanity.....	24	11	1	10	2	2	24	3	76	.50	56	63	56	60	58	76	47	73	52	617

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.										New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1896, Total.	Total Mortality.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
	1	13	104	4	3	3	4	1	6	1	41	2	.01	3	2	1	---	6	4	4	---	3	25	25	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Chorea	7	13	51	1	3	3	4	1	6	1	320	2	.27	64	49	47	42	51	47	39	34	43	3	25	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Epilepsy	5	10	104	7	3	3	74	18	19	4	320	8	.05	10	6	11	13	7	14	9	13	6	97	97	290.2	45.7	25			
Convulsions	8	10	1	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	.17	23	11	24	16	14	17	17	27	22	198	198	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Trismus Nascensium	2	4	1	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	.07	5	5	4	4	8	10	10	7	6	70	70	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Tetanus	4	7	3	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	.20	17	26	14	21	21	16	23	17	11	197	197	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Paraplegia	2	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	.05	19	12	12	16	9	10	16	12	4	118	118	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Diseases of Spinal Cord	7	12	7	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	.27	48	37	38	66	44	33	30	36	32	406	406	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Myelitis	3	8	---	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.18	13	10	5	11	5	7	7	4	84	84	457	290.2	45.7	25			
Spinal Meningitis	45	49	24	36	12	21	24	6	217	1.44	241	201	237	220	197	271	218	221	199	2222	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	457	290.2	45.7	25		
Locomotor Ataxia																														
Other Diseases of Nervous System																														
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																														
Epistaxis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Otitis	1	1	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.03	4	4	5	5	6	3	2	3	2	5	5	40	21.30	4.0	5		
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.01	2	3	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																														
Endocarditis	13	21	8	32	7	11	6	110	.73	124	75	77	70	52	55	63	53	29	708	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	
Valvular Disease of Heart	50	79	39	45	12	9	8	251	1.67	254	278	297	172	211	177	176	168	136	2130	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0	
Disease of Heart	94	126	87	84	22	35	39	17	504	3.35	549	471	483	589	544	536	437	511	5135	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	513.5	
Pericarditis	3	5	3	7	1	2	1	22	.14	22	10	22	20	18	30	22	25	26	215	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	

Angina Pectoris	10	21	3	9	4	4	1	1	53	35	67	62	47	50	34	59	68	70	37	547	54.7
Syncope	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	.05	7	8	1	13	15	14	9	16	6	98	9.8
Aneurism	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	.05	8	9	9	11	13	12	5	8	11	94	9.4
Senile Gangrene	3	8	5	3	2	2	2	2	24	.15	34	24	18	22	26	15	28	17	15	223	22.3
Thrombosis, Embolism	8	4	3	7	6	6	4	4	36	.23	36	33	25	50	53	63	41	44	39	420	42.0
Phlebitis	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	.02	4	3	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	30	3.0
Other Diseases of Circulatory Syst.	66	35	16	54	14	21	9	6	221	1.47	116	136	112	124	58	126	77	68	64	1112	111.2
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																					
Laryngitis	5	21	2	9	1	1	3	---	42	.27	35	38	28	27	19	17	23	23	24	276	27.6
Catarrhal Group	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	2	.01	7	3	17	9	---	1	6	3	2	50	5.0
Other Dis. of Larynx or Trachea	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	---	4	.02	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	3	2	30	3.0
Emphysema, Asthma	7	7	4	7	4	1	2	3	35	.23	61	41	44	51	40	27	32	44	37	412	41.2
Bronchitis	93	226	42	96	27	13	18	10	525	3.49	539	446	521	546	481	455	324	365	229	4431	443.1
Pneumonia	255	437	117	277	76	90	67	42	1361	9.05	1289	1118	1465	1493	1442	1430	915	1167	963	12643	1264.3
Pleurisy	5	22	3	6	4	---	---	2	42	.27	44	34	38	38	31	31	38	27	28	351	35.1
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	11	9	5	32	1	8	1	3	70	.46	86	61	61	51	44	29	38	48	42	530	53.0
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																					
Stomatitis	2	4	1	1	1	1	---	---	9	.05	10	8	8	11	9	7	3	10	6	81	8.1
Dentition	2	9	11	1	3	1	2	---	29	.19	38	37	37	25	27	30	45	29	28	324	32.4
Quinsy	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	---	17	.11	10	10	14	11	10	10	5	7	4	98	9.8
Dyspepsia	5	16	10	10	4	1	2	---	48	.31	15	28	20	27	25	25	13	20	17	238	23.8
Hæmatemesis	1	2	1	1	2	1	---	---	7	.04	8	8	7	6	8	5	12	8	8	77	7.7
Disease of Stomach	29	45	16	40	3	15	14	5	167	1.11	134	115	140	136	144	136	86	100	84	1242	124.2
Ulcer of Stomach	5	8	2	4	5	5	---	---	24	.15	22	19	17	19	21	22	22	12	17	195	19.5
Enteritis	26	30	14	39	10	6	10	3	138	.91	103	111	138	139	119	131	112	91	98	1180	118.0
Appendicitis	5	19	5	10	1	---	1	2	43	.28	31	19	17	6	---	---	---	---	---	116	11.6
Ulceration of Intestines	1	2	2	2	2	1	---	---	8	.05	14	17	8	11	8	9	9	16	18	118	11.8
Obstruction of Intestines	12	10	3	3	2	3	---	1	34	.22	43	41	37	39	19	31	25	25	22	316	31.6
Strangulation of Intestines	5	1	---	1	1	1	---	---	9	.05	4	11	5	6	5	5	1	1	1	48	4.8

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.										Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1896, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1896, Total.	
Intussusception of Intestines	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	.02	6	77
Hernia	3	6	2	3	1	3	2	1	20	.13	29	25.9
Fistula	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.01	5	26
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	26	38	15	22	7	6	3	1	118	.78	129	128.8
Ascites	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	10	.06	7	86
Gallstones	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	.03	5	49
Cirrhosis of Liver	20	15	6	16	4	6	5	5	71	.51	82	65.3
Hepatitis	9	13	3	7	1	3	1	1	36	.23	29	41.8
Jaundice	13	21	6	10	8	2	7	4	2	---	2	18.7
Other Diseases of Liver	7	9	3	4	1	1	1	1	46	.47	36	35.1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	7	9	3	4	1	1	1	1	32	.21	24	27.3
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.												
Addison's Disease	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	.03	4	3.9
Disease of Spleen	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	.03	1	1.7
Bronchocoele	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	.03	1	1.3
Diseases of Lymphatic System	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	.03	7	3.6
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.												
Nephritis	33	96	22	54	10	14	14	2	245	1.63	231	142.2
Bright's Disease	100	76	37	71	16	29	19	15	363	2.41	306	306.9
									142		177	
									150		150	
									288		288	
									294		294	
									281		281	
									269		269	
									248		248	
									1422		1422	
									3069		3069	



Uræmia	9	21	11	20	2	3	1	2	69	.45	58	45	48	29	38	39	34	34	25	419	41.9
Suppression of Urine	1	1	1	---	---	---	2	1	6	.03	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	27	2.7
Calculus	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	5	1	---	3	5	4	3	2	2	26	2.6
Hæmaturia	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	4	.02	4	---	2	1	3	12	6	2	2	36	3.6
Disease of Bladder	8	24	3	7	2	7	4	2	57	.37	66	67	74	68	57	55	40	38	42	564	56.4
Prostatitis	4	7	---	3	---	2	---	1	17	.11	13	14	11	11	9	8	14	8	11	116	11.6
Other Diseases of Urinary System	4	4	1	4	2	1	---	1	17	.11	10	20	16	14	13	18	10	20	23	161	16.1
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYS.																					
A. Of the Reproductive Organs.																					
Diseases of the Uterus	4	8	---	1	---	1	---	---	14	.09	15	12	13	11	11	12	9	9	11	117	11.7
Metritis	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	3	.01	2	---	3	4	1	2	6	3	2	26	2.6
Disease of Ovaries	4	7	1	1	---	---	1	---	14	.09	17	10	7	21	11	12	17	15	9	133	13.3
Disorders of Menstruation	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	4	2	1	---	3	---	1	1	---	13	1.3
Menorrhagia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	.2
Pelvic Abscess	---	4	1	2	1	---	---	---	8	.05	2	1	3	4	3	1	---	8	1	31	3.1
Perineal Abscess	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	2	---	---	6	.6
Dis. of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	2	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	10	1.0
B. Of Parturition.																					
Abortion and Miscarriage	7	2	---	3	1	1	2	---	16	.10	26	16	20	9	17	6	7	5	15	137	13.7
Puerperal Mania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	2	---	5	2	2	5	19	1.9
Puerperal Convulsions	2	5	---	3	---	1	---	---	11	.07	12	13	14	9	8	10	16	9	15	117	11.7
Puerperal Hemorrhage	3	2	---	1	1	1	1	2	11	.07	9	9	5	8	2	5	7	6	1	63	6.3
Placenta Previa	---	3	1	---	---	1	---	---	5	.03	6	6	4	2	6	3	2	3	1	38	3.8
Other Accidents of Childbirth	8	32	4	11	4	4	---	3	66	.43	47	56	55	59	42	50	25	39	55	494	49.4
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMO.																					
Caries, Necrosis	---	5	---	1	---	---	---	---	6	.03	1	3	8	4	3	7	9	4	3	48	4.8
Arthritis, Periostitis	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	.01	9	7	7	9	19	3	4	4	6	71	7.1
Other Dis. of Organs of Locomotion	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01	---	---	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	12	1.2

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.												Average for Ten Years.								
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1896, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.		1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	Bedsores	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	8
	Carbuncles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	5	2	4	---	---	---	---	17
	Other Dis. of Integumentary Syst.	2	1	3	---	2	1	---	9	.05	15	12	7	13	11	10	14	14	9	114	
																					11.4
Class VII.—Violence.																					
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.	Fractures and Contusions	17	25	6	14	1	1	3	2	.69	.45	53	45	53	45	36	46	51	60	503	50.3
	Fractures and Contusions of Skull	1	10	2	8	---	5	1	1	.28	.18	24	30	46	38	29	20	30	13	286	28.6
	Railroad Injuries	28	41	11	45	7	7	6	7	152	1.01	147	132	150	154	158	146	134	104	1376	137.6
	Gun-shot Wounds	12	4	1	2	---	2	---	1	.22	.14	22	16	16	14	4	4	12	13	9	132
	Burns and Scalds	14	17	6	13	1	5	1	2	.59	.38	68	51	66	60	47	38	30	34	32	485
	Poisoned	12	15	1	7	1	1	1	1	.39	.25	12	26	27	21	16	15	13	16	14	196
	Drowning	18	18	8	18	6	11	4	2	.85	.55	97	104	88	109	96	71	89	87	84	910
	Suffocation	5	---	1	4	---	---	---	---	10	.07	26	16	19	24	20	14	17	12	15	173
	Other Accidents	17	21	4	17	6	3	4	1	.73	.48	90	81	85	68	56	82	52	49	704	70.4
	Falling	5	15	5	15	3	2	1	1	.47	.31	58	65	62	54	54	47	45	45	529	52.9
	ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																				
Murder	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	6	.03	2	3	4	2	9	5	2	9	9	51	5.1
Manslaughter	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	4	.02	6	5	2	3	2	1	5	1	2	31	3.1

## ORDER 3. SUICIDE.

Gun-shot Wounds	1	3	6	4	1	15	.09	31	26	26	19	28	17	13	10	18	203	20.3
Cut, Stab	2	2	2	1	---	7	.04	11	10	9	8	6	12	4	11	6	287	28.7
Poisoned	1	9	7	8	3	31	.20	29	19	22	13	16	8	17	20	16	191	19.1
By Opium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	6	4	7	7	6	8	8	8	59	5.9
Drowning	2	3	3	3	1	17	.11	14	24	24	17	18	27	20	19	28	208	20.8
Hanging	4	3	1	3	1	16	.10	13	22	21	24	24	16	16	23	14	189	18.9
Otherwise	---	3	---	---	---	3	.01	4	6	5	5	2	7	4	10	5	51	5.1

## ORDER 4. EXECUTION.

Hanging	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	2	1	---	1	1	---	7	.7
---------	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	-----	---	----

## Class VIII.—Unclassified.

Tumor	11	14	4	7	5	3	4	2	50	.33	39	44	35	31	24	31	19	37	24	334	33.4
Dropsy	10	7	6	14	10	10	3	2	62	.41	65	64	65	94	76	74	83	81	101	765	76.5
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	53	96	36	57	18	8	9	7	284	1.89	258	342	319	339	354	318	302	296	330	3142	314.2
Stroke	24	19	4	7	1	3	3	2	63	.41	7	12	8	27	3	12	3	8	29	182	18.2
Exhaustion	8	31	1	10	6	9	5	4	74	.48	57	48	74	56	77	41	89	87	71	674	67.4
Hemorrhage	10	8	6	11	1	---	2	1	39	.25	43	42	41	44	41	32	43	41	32	391	39.1
Abscess	7	15	5	4	3	3	1	---	38	.25	26	10	18	21	17	23	25	21	16	215	21.5
Sudden Death	3	1	---	3	---	5	2	2	16	.10	10	5	28	17	17	10	15	9	18	145	14.5
Other ill-defined causes	80	53	21	20	24	8	15	11	232	1.54	178	149	177	159	145	202	253	151	186	1832	183.2
Cause not stated	4	10	---	3	1	2	---	---	20	.13	22	32	30	56	38	33	56	90	197	574	57.4

**TABLE VIII.**  
DEATHS IN TOWNS, ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT, DISTINGUISHED BY AGE AND MONTH.

TOWNS.	AGES.													Under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Sex notated.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Andover	2	45	29	8	26	20	1	3	10	14	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[illegible]



TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	AGES.													January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. notated.	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.	Sex notated.	
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.																			Unknown.
Morris	52	9	5	11	15	20	9	11	10	8	5	---	---	7	14	13	10	10	8	22	28	1	13	9	13	8	155	77	6	8		
Naugatuck	118	65	16	14	35	22	33	39	46	37	12	6	---	36	27	39	29	42	5	54	52	29	28	3	36	23	443	430	1	8		
New Britain	9	2	1	3	1	4	4	6	4	4	1	---	1	5	6	6	9	4	4	1	6	3	1	3	3	17	50	17	50	741	1	
New Canaan	18	5	4	2	2	2	2	6	4	9	4	1	---	2	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	4	2	2	7	8	32	25	57	68	---	
New Fairfield	464	246	82	102	173	165	178	206	159	62	9	---	131	144	152	150	192	160	235	205	140	183	163	164	1044	975	2019	2033	---	---		
New Haven	2	2	8	12	19	20	19	23	34	23	29	6	---	2	22	26	23	18	21	31	34	21	25	29	13	7	4	11	20	20	11	
New London	66	30	8	12	19	20	19	23	34	23	29	6	---	20	22	26	23	18	21	31	34	21	25	29	13	7	4	11	20	20	11	
New Milford	15	4	---	---	1	4	6	8	5	6	11	1	---	3	5	6	3	6	6	9	7	8	9	2	9	45	24	69	113	113	---	
Newtown	16	---	---	---	2	4	6	8	5	6	11	1	---	3	5	6	3	6	6	9	7	8	9	2	9	45	24	69	113	113	---	
Norfolk	1	1	---	---	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	---	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	8	15	17	35	31	31	---	
North Branford	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	---	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	8	7	15	11	11	---	8	
North Canaan	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	---	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	8	7	15	11	11	---	8	
North Haven	9	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	---	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	8	7	15	11	11	---	8	
North Stonington	61	42	12	11	23	26	31	25	41	39	18	5	---	18	39	39	33	29	36	24	22	34	23	35	23	183	143	327	433	433	---	
Norwalk	86	29	16	14	49	12	34	44	55	48	34	6	---	35	38	42	34	45	44	29	50	34	24	37	217	219	436	506	506	---	1	
Old Lyme	6	1	---	---	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	---	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	7	9	16	28	28	---	
Old Saybrook	24	9	---	---	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	---	2	4	6	6	9	9	15	9	9	3	6	4	4	15	25	35	14	15	---
Orange	4	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	22	92	142	---	
Painfield	30	11	4	3	4	2	4	6	11	13	4	2	---	10	8	6	5	5	7	13	13	8	8	6	4	8	46	51	92	142	---	
Painville	3	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	46	51	92	142	---	
Plymouth	6	3	1	1	3	2	4	6	9	9	2	2	---	3	5	5	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	5	6	17	24	41	62	62	---	
Pomfret	17	4	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	36	38	73	100	---	
Portland	17	4	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	36	38	73	100	---	
Preston	15	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	6	10	9	2	---	4	6	6	7	6	2	3	5	3	4	4	7	30	30	77	47	56	---	
Prospect	37	13	---	---	11	9	1	7	7	8	10	3	---	1	1	2	8	8	3	15	24	16	10	5	11	53	62	115	189	189	---	
Putnam	4	---	---	---	2	2	2	2	7	7	8	4	---	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	63	115	189	189	---	
Redding	4	---	---	---	9	6	2	5	3	3	3	2	---	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	11	11	---	
Ridgfield	6	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	---	2	6	8	8	8	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	22	22	22	22	22	---	
Rocky Hill	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	---	
Roxbury	7	8	2	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	---	
Salem	7	8	2	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	---
Salisbury	4	3	---	---	7	3	2	6	13	4	5	1	---	2	9	9	2	6	6	7	6	9	7	2	8	33	33	64	68	62	---	
Saybrook	4	3	---	---	7	3	2	6	13	4	5	1	---	2	9	9	2	6	6	7	6	9	7	2	8	33	33	64	68	62	---	

[illegible]



## DEATHS AND BIRTHS—BY NATIONALITY.

135

Derby	64	14	2	23	2	3	3	78	33	8	119	85	40	3	13	1	1	2	10	1	10	15	8
Durham	12	1	1	1	2	2	2	13	3	13	16	2	2	1	13	2	7	13	2	7	3	7	15
Eastford	11	6						13	3	16	15				16			13				12	15
Eastham	10	2				3		11	1	16	12				11			12				12	44
East Granby	37	2	1	1	1	1	1	39	7	46	27	3			1			12				137	21
East Haddam	59	15	2	10				73	14	88	19				5			4				50	79
East Hartford	10	3						14	1	14	13	4	1		1			1				54	54
East Haven	10	3		1				30	2	32	12	1			1			10				1	1
East Lyme	23	5	1			5		33	15	48	41				5			1				3	3
East Windsor	28	5	1			5		30	15	38	24	6			2			13				1	1
Ellington	22	8				5		74	45	123	70	41	4	20	1			30				170	170
Enfield	61	13	9	2	4	2		42	3	42	32	13	7		7			10				1	1
Essex	35	5	1	13	1	1	1	56	13	75	43	20	1	3	1			8				76	61
Fairfield	51	3	3	11				32	15	47	32	20	1	3	1			1				76	61
Farmington	29	3	3					7		7	8							2				1	1
Franklin	6	1		2		1	1	35	9	1	45	36	10	2	3			9				2	2
Glastonbury	31	4	4					18	3	1	18							1				10	10
Goshen	14	3		5				15	2	1	15							9				12	12
Granby	12	3						13	1	17	13	13			5			9				16	16
Greenwich	89	42	3	19	1	6	4	131	40	171	130	30	3	30	2			9				258	258
Greenville	47	13		10	1			62	11	84	48	31	2	2	1			13				128	128
Groton	73	17	2	5				103	13	103	75	11	1	1	8			1				98	98
Guilford	25	4	1			1		39	5	1	39	28			2			2				42	42
Guildford	35			4	1			35	5	1	40	15	7	1	2			5				109	109
Haddam	35			3				35	5	1	59	45	16	1	1			15				13	13
Hamden	41	4		2		2		45	1	53	40				5			1				1654	1654
Hampton	11	1	1					10	2	13	10				12			84				72	72
Hartford	72	176	30	203	11	10	16	98	352	1828	503	319	17	230	1			1				67	67
Hartford	81	4						4	1	5					2			30				143	143
Hartland	4							31	2	1	34	7	3	1	1			6				3	3
Harwinton	28	3		1		1		8	12	1	10	8	7	1	1			1				1	1
Hebron	48	9	5	3	1	1	2	57	12	69	82	38	5	4	1			1				2	2
Huntington	18	4						27	22	1	27	22	1	1	1			1				1	1
Kent	18	4						22	23	2	141	69	44	2	10			63				1	1
Killingly	86	30	6	2	13	1	1	116	69	3	6				1			3				2	2
Killingworth	5	1	1					28	3	31	20	2	2	1	1			1				1	1
Lebanon	24	4	1	1				17	1	20	11	2	2	1	1			1				1	1
Ledyard	14	3						46	5	51	26	7	4	1	4			4				1	1
Lisbon	5	4	2	3				7	2	7	4	1	1	1	1			1				1	1
Litchfield	40	6	2	3				29	2	31	21	7			1			5				1	1
Lyme	5	2	1					7	2	1	10	12	7		1			1				1	1
Madison	24	5	1	1				27	2	31	21	7			1			5				1	1
Manchester	66	11	2	2				77	39	2	118	56	43	3	65			2				5	5
Manfield	28	4	4	2	2			32	9	4	45	30	4	1	1			3				1	1
Marblehead	3							1		3	4				1			3				1	1
Marlborough	243	43	14	64	5	14	30	1	7	436	234	152	12	48	2			37				27	49
Meriden	6	2	2					8	2	10	6	1	1		1			1				1	1
Middlebury	6	2	1					20	5	2	15	9	2		1			1				1	1
Middlefield	9	1						27	123	2	352	138	73	6	30			1				30	30
Middletown	183	44	9	84	4	4	9	1	2	58	37	8	1	1	1			1				27	27
Milford	39	9	1	5				48	8	2	48	8	3	1	1			1				1	1
Milford	21			1				21	1	22	19				1			1				1	1
Monroe																						1	1



TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

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[illegible]



NATIONALITY.

D'ths of those born in Conn.  
other States

Total for the United States	11,257	10,879	10,087	11,060	11,225	10,816	10,307	9,507	9,895	9,444	74.9	74.7	73.6	74.2	73.9	75.1	75.4	75.8	76.2	76.3
D'ts of those born in England	372	329	343	375	408	344	337	284	319	320	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
Ireland	1,839	1,815	1,757	1,990	2,020	1,879	1,822	1,675	1,696	1,613	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.2
Germany	237	269	251	250	275	245	204	180	192	165	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Canada	449	449	444	446	443	448	383	394	335	357	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8
Italy	106	95	101	93	67	68	49	25	55	28	.7	.6	.7	.6	.4	.4	.3	.1	.4	.2
Sweden	135	128	110	115	125	110	93	69	81	29	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5	.6	.2
other For. Countries	344	324	327	313	326	283	255	231	228	128	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2
Total of Foreign Births.	3,482	3,409	3,333	3,582	3,654	3,377	3,143	2,858	2,906	2,640	23.1	23.4	24.3	24.0	24.0	23.4	23.0	22.8	22.3	21.1
Nativity not stated	286	258	279	259	291	192	215	164	179	301	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.4
Grand Total	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	12,980	12,385	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEASONS.*																				
Deaths in Spring	3,815	3,785	3,142	3,997	3,648	3,628	3,248	3,128	3,390	2,957	25.3	26.0	22.9	26.8	24.0	25.2	23.7	24.9	26.1	23.9
Summer	4,438	3,694	3,812	3,870	3,876	3,631	3,599	3,525	3,491	2,877	29.5	25.3	27.8	26.0	25.5	25.2	26.3	28.1	26.9	31.2
Autumn	3,369	3,496	3,182	3,233	3,281	3,392	3,025	3,039	2,951	2,703	22.4	24.0	23.2	21.7	21.6	23.5	22.1	24.2	19.9	21.8
Winter	3,403	3,571	3,563	3,801	4,365	3,734	3,793	2,837	3,148	2,848	22.6	24.7	26.0	25.5	28.7	25.9	27.7	22.6	24.2	22.9
Total	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	12,980	12,385	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BIRTHS.																				
Births in Spring	5,324	4,980	5,331	5,013	4,997	4,565	4,354	4,213	4,010	4,163	24.9	24.8	26.1	24.6	25.3	24.5	25.0	24.4	23.7	25.0
Summer	5,460	5,031	5,186	5,307	5,037	4,838	4,412	4,577	4,511	4,193	25.6	25.2	25.4	26.1	25.5	26.0	25.3	26.6	26.6	25.3
Autumn	5,420	4,974	4,868	4,931	4,836	4,592	4,282	4,276	4,344	4,231	25.4	24.8	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.8	25.7	25.5
Winter	5,120	4,946	4,960	5,045	4,880	4,563	4,346	4,110	4,013	3,996	24.0	24.8	24.3	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.9	23.9	23.7	23.3
Total	21,324	19,931	20,345	20,296	19,750	18,558	17,394	17,156	16,878	16,583	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* A few not stated by seasons are distributed equally.

**TABLE XI.**  
CAUSES OF DEATHS BY MONTHS, AGE AND SEX, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	DISEASES.										Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
2	9	1	1	3	2	4	1	6	3	3	5	---	Abscess	3	1	1	1	9	5	4	3	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	18	---	37			
---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Lung	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1		
---	1	---	1	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	Pelvic	---	---	---	2	3	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	6	---	7			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Perineal	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
1	---	1	3	2	---	2	2	---	---	1	3	---	Abortion and Miscarriage	5	---	1	3	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	---	15				
4	4	5	4	4	5	8	3	6	4	6	1	---	Accidents	1	2	1	5	10	7	12	6	4	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	12	---	54				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	Crushed by Electric Cars	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Explosion	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Acetylene Gas	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	Run over by Electric Cars	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Strangulation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	Electric Shock	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
1	---	---	1	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	Lightning	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Addison's Disease	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
3	1	3	4	6	3	2	---	1	1	1	---	---	Albuminuria	---	---	---	4	7	4	7	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	2	---	27				
3	6	2	4	5	4	3	3	4	1	---	1	---	Alcoholism	---	---	1	4	3	1	2	6	5	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	24	---	36					
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Anæmia	9	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	Aneurism	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	of Aorta	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
5	8	5	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	3	7	---	Angina Pectoris.	---	---	---	1	3	3	10	19	11	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	18	---	53				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Aortic Stenosis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
55	48	69	63	64	41	47	64	48	58	36	72	---	Apoplexy	10	5	1	12	19	41	100	182	180	91	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	340	320	---	665				
2	3	1	5	6	10	6	1	2	3	2	2	---	Appendicitis	---	2	16	11	2	7	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Arthritis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
1	---	4	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	Ascites	---	---	1	---	1	2	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		



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1	24	26	1	24	25	24	31	28	33	41	26	1	22	16	24	Continued Fever	4	7	12	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	6
2	24	26	1	24	25	24	31	28	33	41	26	1	22	16	24	Convulsions	212	77	12	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	150
3	11	12	8	8	5	8	6	9	17	15	17	1	17	15	17	Group. Catarrhal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	11	12	8	8	5	8	6	9	17	15	17	1	17	15	17	Membranous	27	75	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	65
5	2	5	1	2	1	3	4	4	6	6	3	1	17	15	17	Cyanosis	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
6	11	12	8	8	5	8	6	9	17	15	17	1	17	15	17	Cystitis	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
7	14	20	15	18	15	32	39	25	37	23	25	22	206	10	206	Debility, Atrophy, Inanit.	206	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140
8	5	1	5	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	1	17	11	17	Delirium Tremens	17	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	7	6	8	8	6	4	3	12	6	10	8	1	4	1	4	Diabetes	4	1	3	8	9	10	10	23	14	1	13
10	3	3	5	6	5	2	6	28	39	19	4	1	49	15	2	Diarrhoea	49	15	2	3	4	3	9	8	16	11	54
11	2	3	2	1	9	19	75	80	31	14	11	3	200	48	1	Diarrhoea. Infantile.	200	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	126
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dietetic Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	22	26	31	19	30	26	40	17	28	49	38	49	11	2	1	Digestive System, Dis. of	11	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	18
14	22	26	31	19	30	26	40	17	28	49	38	49	30	170	119	Diphtheria	30	170	119	43	2	2	5	1	4	1	180
15	4	7	2	8	4	6	5	8	7	6	5	1	2	1	2	Dropsy	2	1	4	2	1	4	7	8	13	20	6
16	1	1	4	6	4	11	8	15	16	6	4	4	3	5	20	Drowning	3	5	20	24	15	8	6	2	2	2	80
17	1	5	2	3	3	12	47	50	22	6	4	1	28	23	9	Dysentery	28	23	9	7	7	4	5	14	15	23	14
18	5	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	5	21	4	1	Dyspepsia	21	4	1	1	1	2	2	7	8	3	68
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Eczema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Embolism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
21	11	14	5	12	16	8	8	10	10	9	5	6	1	4	2	Empyema	1	4	2	4	7	7	5	15	24	29	14
22	6	1	7	3	12	8	28	29	18	9	6	9	50	12	5	Endocarditis	1	4	2	4	7	7	5	15	24	29	14



	1	2	3	3	2	8	5	3	1	2	2	Hemiplegia	12	2	---	---	1	2	4	11	7	6	1	---	14	18	32	
	5	1	4	2	2	1	6	4	1	3	4	Hepatitis	---	---	---	---	2	3	3	2	5	6	1	---	25	11	36	
	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	---	1	2	1	Hernia	6	---	---	---	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	---	11	9	20	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	Herpes Zoster	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	Hip Joint Disease	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	
	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	---	2	---	Hydrocephalus, not acute	11	5	2	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	12	7	19	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	Hydrophobia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	Imperforate Anus	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	
	14	12	20	22	4	7	5	---	1	9	10	Influenza	15	6	4	8	13	10	13	20	19	7	2	1	51	67	118	
	5	12	4	7	6	3	4	6	9	5	6	Insanity	---	---	2	5	10	14	13	12	10	9	---	---	34	41	75	
	1	---	---	---	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	Integumentary Sys., Dis. of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	4	5
	---	1	1	---	---	4	2	3	3	2	3	Intemperance	---	---	---	4	8	7	2	---	---	---	---	---	20	2	22	
	1	---	---	---	---	2	4	1	1	4	2	Intermittent Fever	2	5	1	---	---	2	2	2	4	---	---	---	6	13	19	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Intestines, Intussusception	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	3	1	4
	7	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	4	1	5	Obstruction of	4	2	1	5	1	3	4	8	5	1	---	---	14	20	34	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	1	2	Strangulation of	1	1	---	---	2	1	2	2	1	1	---	---	5	4	9	
	2	1	1	---	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	Ulceration of	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	4	4	8
	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	Jaundice	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	
	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	Kidney Disease	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	2	1	3	
	2	4	2	5	3	2	4	9	3	2	---	Laryngitis	6	15	11	---	1	3	---	2	2	2	---	---	22	20	42	
	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	Larynx, Trachea, Dis. of	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	4	
	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Leucocythemia	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	2	3	5	
	10	2	9	9	4	3	11	2	4	8	5	Liver, Disease of	17	---	1	1	5	5	9	16	12	3	---	---	31	38	70	
	---	1	3	3	---	5	1	1	1	2	1	Locomotor Ataxia	---	---	---	1	1	3	3	6	4	---	---	---	14	4	18	
	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	Locomotion, Dis. of, Org. of	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	
	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	Lupus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	
	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	Lymphatic Syst., Dis. of	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	4	
	7	3	---	4	10	15	20	15	11	15	6	Malarial Diseases	15	17	5	10	15	10	8	10	3	1	---	---	58	54	112	
	---	2	1	3	1	---	3	2	2	1	7	Malformation, Congenital	23	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	11	2	
	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Manslaughter	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	
	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	4	1	1	2	Marasmus	11	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	
	3	6	36	53	52	47	33	12	4	5	4	Measles	76	135	24	11	5	2	3	1	1	---	---	---	1	134	125	259
	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	Melancholia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	1	3	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	Meningitis	7	5	2	6	---	1	---	---	3	1	---	---	13	14	27	

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	DISEASES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.		
1	1					1		4		1	1	1	Metritis.....						1	1				1				4	3		3		
						1				1	1	1	Miasmatic Diseases.....			1	1	3	1	1												7	
													Menstruation, Disorders of.....			1														1		1	
	1												Murder.....	1				1	3										2	4		6	
1	1												Myelitis.....	1	1			1	1										4	4		8	
1	1												Necrosis.....			1		2											4	1		5	
16	19	15	25	21	20	19	21	19	27	16	24		Nephritis.....	8	4	10	9	17	27	31	37	46	32	20	1			123	119		242		
													Nervous Prostration.....					1		1										1	2		3
7	10	11	11	8	10	11	18	9	4	6	8		System, Diseases of.....	4	6		1	3	9	11	8	28	15					63	50		113		
	1												Neuralgia.....					1	1											1	2		3
													Neurasthenia.....	1			1	1	1										2	5		7	
													Oedema of Lungs.....					1	1	1									1	2		3	
40	48	60	47	40	29	34	40	43	44	36	43		Old Age.....																	200	303	1	504
1		3		1			1			1			Otitis.....	2	1	1					1	17	109	250	117	10			5	1			6
2		2	1										Ovaries, Diseases of.....						3		3	1	1							8		8	
													Ovarian Tumor.....				1	1	1											4		4	
													Cyst.....							1											2		2
													Paraplegia.....						1	3	3	1	2	1					7	4		11	
8	6	9	4	8	9	9	14	5	4	5	8		Paralysis.....	2		1			4	6	9	18	31	18					38	51		89	
4	3	1	2	7	4	8	2	3	3	3	1		Agitans.....						1	3	3	9	18	7					18	23		41	
													Parasitic Diseases.....	2																1	1		2



[illegible]



2	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	Suicide, Gunshot	---	---	---	1	4	3	---	1	2	3	---	14
1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	Hanging	---	---	---	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	14
---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	Morphine	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Opium	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	3
---	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	Paris Green	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
2	2	---	3	1	1	3	2	Poison	---	---	---	1	2	4	2	4	5	---	---	11
---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	Gas	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
1	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	Starvation	4	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
---	---	---	---	2	58	1	---	Stroke	4	1	---	1	7	16	11	13	4	5	---	47
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Surgical Operation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	15
1	1	2	---	---	---	---	9	Syncope	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	3	1	---
1	1	1	1	1	3	---	5	Syphilis	7	2	---	1	---	2	2	---	1	---	---	4
5	4	10	8	6	17	24	7	Tabes Mesenterica	86	10	---	1	4	4	2	3	4	2	1	2
2	1	---	2	2	4	4	3	Tetanus	15	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	---	---	---	60
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Thrush	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	Thrombosis	2	---	1	2	1	3	1	3	5	3	---	22
4	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	Trismus Nascentium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	Tubercular Meningitis	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
11	10	9	7	9	10	13	6	Tuberculosis	28	34	8	8	9	5	2	1	---	---	---	4
14	16	18	17	13	20	21	12	Tumor	16	15	3	20	58	25	25	6	8	4	---	49
5	2	1	5	4	6	6	5	Abdominal	2	---	---	1	2	3	8	15	11	5	1	83
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Uterus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	98
13	9	13	5	9	23	29	36	Typhoid Fever	2	2	6	46	78	41	8	13	7	4	---	16
1	---	1	2	---	3	5	---	Typho-Malarial Fever	1	---	---	2	3	1	1	2	4	---	---	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Typhitis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
2	---	1	3	1	3	4	1	Ulcer of Stomach	---	---	---	2	3	1	2	6	4	4	2	13
2	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	Unilateral Hemorrhage	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11
12	5	7	8	6	3	9	5	Uremia	4	1	1	7	9	9	12	8	10	6	3	5
---	---	1	3	2	---	1	3	Urinary System, Dis. of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Urine, Suppression of	---	---	---	---	1	4	2	2	1	---	---	37
3	6	2	3	9	9	7	4	Uterus, Disease of	1	---	---	---	1	1	2	3	3	1	---	7
3	1	2	2	2	3	1	---	Whooping Cough	31	21	2	1	---	1	2	3	3	1	---	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Wounds, Gunshot	---	---	---	5	2	6	3	3	---	---	---	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21

**TABLE XII.**  
**OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.**

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.
Actors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	19	11	13	18	1	14	4	3	5	
Agents	1	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	11	13	18	6	14	4	3	5		
Architects	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Army Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Artists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Auctioneers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Authoresses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Baggage Masters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bakers	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	9	7	8	15	16	9	8	4	8	4	
Bankers	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	13	11	12	5	2	8	6	7	1	9	
Barbers	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	20	12	13	13	13	14	10	19	17	
Bar Tenders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	8	12	7	6	10	1	15	10	
Blacksmiths	1	4	7	5	11	10	11	9	1	1	59	55	75	57	54	41	54	46	37	54	
Boiler Makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Book Binders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Book-keepers	1	9	5	5	6	10	5	3	1	1	44	27	25	33	16	24	16	24	32	14	
Bottlers	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	
Box-makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	4	3	3	2	2	10	1	
Brakemen	1	7	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	16	23	33	32	25	27	22	14	18	
Brass Finishers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	19	1	
Moulders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	3	
Turners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Workers	3	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	14	4	13	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	
Brewers	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	
Brick-layers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	4	8	5	3	3	2	
Makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	6	3	3	3	1	
Bridge Builders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Brokers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	5	2	7	4	1	5	
Buffers	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	7	3	6	3	7	5	8	6	
Builders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	6	4	5	4	6	3	16	4	
Burnishers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	7	4	7	1	12	5	
Butchers	3	3	7	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	22	13	19	33	20	16	25	26	25	17	
Cabinet Makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	7	12	8	5	10	11	4	
Cartridge Makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Caterers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carpenters	3	17	11	19	23	34	40	21	1	1	169	121	106	151	131	120	126	126	94	79	
Carriage Makers	1	1	1	3	6	6	5	1	1	1	21	13	15	15	15	25	8	5	11	14	
Charcoal Burners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chemists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cigar Makers	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	12	13	13	9	10	14	16	10	
Civil Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clergymen	1	1	2	4	4	6	5	2	1	1	23	29	16	20	23	29	17	27	26	27	
Clerks	11	34	24	12	14	4	4	1	1	1	104	92	53	101	94	78	79	50	76	44	
Clock Makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	8	6	10	3	5	10	4	
Coachmen	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	11	8	5	7	5	11	9	6	10	
College Presidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Conductors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	3	6	7	2	1	2	5	1	
Confectioners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	7	2	1	1	2	
Contractors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	10	8	10	2	11	5	13	5	
Cooks	1	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	23	20	11	18	19	7	18	7	19	6	
Coopers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	5	5	3	5	2	6	7	4	
Corset Makers	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	2	2	11	2	4	8	9	3	
Custom Ho. Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cutlers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	5	4	3	3	6	8	

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.
Dairymen			1									1	1	3	1						
Dentists				1		1	1	1	1			5	6	5	2	7	5	5	3	2	2
Designers													2	4							
Detectives															1						
Deputy Sheriffs													1		1	1					
Diesinkers					1							1	1	3	1						
Domestics	10	35	21	13	10	21	10	9	1			130	55	56	91	131	118	108	102	73	48
Draughtsmen		1										1	1	1							
Dress Makers	2	5	3	1	3	2	1					17	28	18	25	17	12	17	15	29	20
Drivers	1	12	13	6	5	4	3	1				45	18	25	10	21	7	11	4	1	
Druggists		3		1	1		2	1				8	7	11	14	13	6	9	10	14	6
Dyers						1	1	1	1			3	6	3	5	9	6	8	4	3	2
Editors			1		1							2	1	2	3	3	4				
Electricians		2		1								3	2	3	2						
Electrotypers																1	2				
Engineers		2	5	4	7	6	6					30	31	37	33	30	29	15	23	21	19
Engravers				1								1	1	5	8	2	3	2		1	1
Expressmen			2		1		1	3				7	5	1	5	2	6	4	7	5	2
Factory Hands	14	21	13	12	7	8	5	2				82	52	43	17	40	61	74	86	6	20
Farmers	10	37	38	51	82	158	249	175	24	1	1	826	839	895	839	929	841	846	831	770	772
Firemen		2		3	1							6	7	8	5	6	7	3	1	3	2
Fishermen		2		1		1	2					6	5	3	14	13					
Florists				1								1	3		2						
Foremen	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	2				22	10	12	6	1	3	7		7	
Forgers													2		1	1	3				
Furriers				1								1		2		3					
Gardeners		2		3	3	5	3	2	2			20	25	23	24	23	22	17	14	13	20
Gate Tenders			1			1	1					3	2		2						
Glass Blowers													1								
Glass Cutters				1								1	1		1						
Grinders			1			1						2	10	9	9	7	7	14	17	7	11
Grocers		2	2		6	2		1				13	9	10	2	11	11	2	7	12	4
Gilders													1								
Gunsmiths		1		1	1	1	1					5	3	2	7	4	6	4	3	4	3
Hackmen							1					1	1		3	1	3	1			3
Harness Makers			3		1	3	1	4				12	11	8	12	15	14	8	6	15	8
Hatters	2	12	9	6	8	7	4	3				51	47	40	75	66	69	29	48	53	43
Hat Trimmers		4	1									5	3	7	6	5	7	6	2	3	2
Hostlers		7	8	3	4	2	3					27	10	15	18	16	20	15	18	16	5
Hotel Clerks			1									1	3		1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Hotel Keepers		3	1	3	2	5	4	1				19	7	12	16	11	2	12	6	12	7
Housewives	14	213	270	280	334	420	406	200	47	2		2186	2074	1978	1968	2170	2007	1971	1699	1676	1523
Inspectors													1	3	1	5					
Insurance Agents			1		1							2	10	9	8	4	10	4	3	13	1
Iron Moulders			1									1	8	5	7	2	3	5			
Inventors					1							1									
Jailors															1						
Janitors				4	2	1		1				8	10	6	2	13	10	10	4	6	5
Jewelers					1	1						2	3	5	6	6	5				
Journalists				2								2	2	1	1	2					
Jockeys													1			1					
Laborers	21	128	106	130	102	131	78	36	5			737	727	682	761	747	651	636	594	692	561
Lathers			2									2				1					
Laundrymen													3	1	1						
Laundresses													4	5		6	6	5	6	3	2
Lawyers			6	3	5	3	5					22	21	17	9	22	17	10	14	21	21
Linemen		2	1									3	6	6	3	2	1				



TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.
Liquor Dealers	2	11	2	10	1	2						28			3	3	1	5	1	4	
Liverymen					2	4	2	2				10	7	8	4	13	2	6	8	9	12
Locksmiths	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					7	3	13	6	10	2	8	4	8	4
Lumbermen				1	2							3	1		1	2					
Machinists	24	12	12	19	12	8	8	2				89	78	64	81	76	71	73	54	61	48
Mail Carriers						1	1					2	1	2	2	1					
Mail Clerks														1		2					
Manufacturers	4	4	4	7	9	16	7	3				54	36	35	49	50	44	37	33	31	44
Marble Cutters				1	1							2			1						
Masons	1		3	2	3	17	10	5				41	43	50	44	42	25	38	36	43	41
Mechanics	7	33	22	19	31	33	16	6	1			168	151	137	160	154	177	117	133	158	138
Merchants		6	11	21	25	27	18	17	1			126	137	140	130	134	141	130	91	117	111
Messengers			1									1		4	2						
Millers					1	1						2	7	10	5	6	11	7	5	5	6
Mill Hands	28	28	16	13	22	14	10	6	1			138	115	134	134	139	104	104	67	110	88
Milliners	1			1								2	5	4	8	4	5	1	4	4	2
Millwrights													3		1						
Miners				1								1	2	2		3					
Missionaries													1								
Motorneer		1										1	1	1							
Moulders	11	14	11	10	6	1						53	38	25	43	39	41	56	40	45	40
Musicians		4	2	2	3	1						12	10	6	6	5	11	5	8	5	4
Nurses	3	3	5	3	4	5	3	2				28	26	25	15	18	21	13	17	13	8
Opticians	1											1		1	1						
Organ Makers																1	2	2	1		
Overseers				1								1	6	4	7						
Oystermen			1	2		2						5	7	9	5	13	6	2	2	5	6
Painters	13	10	25	13	13	6	3					83	62	79	70	72	70	49	49	30	52
Paper Hanger				1								1									
Paper Makers			2		1							3	5	9	5	12	5				
Pattern Makers				1	1	4						6	4	9	5						
Peddlers	2	1	1		1	2	1					8	4	15	12	12	16	10	10	10	10
Photographers	1			1	1	1						4	3	3	1	2	1	4	3	5	3
Physicians		4	2	6	5	6	3	1				27	26	22	31	31	34	25	20	23	22
Piano Makers													3		2	1	1	1	3		4
Piano Tuner		1										1	2								
Pilots													1	4							
Plasterers															1						
Platers	1		1		1	1						4	5	2	5	6					
Plumbers	8	4	4	3		1						20	16	13	9	15	9	9	9	12	3
Policemen		1	2	2	1							6	1	11	4	7	5	5	2	2	
Polishers	2		1	2	2							7	8	9	9	12	10	12	15	7	8
Pork Packers															1						
Porters				1	1							2	5	3	1	3	1				
Post Masters					2							2	4	5	2	2	6				
Printers	1	3	2	2		4	1					13	6	17	9	18	17	18	13	22	14
Publishers														2							
Quarrymen		2						1				3	4	8	20	8	10	4	8	13	14
Railroad Builders															1						
Railroad Employes	1	12	15	8	10	6	5					57	16	17	7	28	22	14	8	9	16
Real Estate Agents					1							1	7	2	5	9	3	7	1	4	4
Reporters			1									1	1		2	1	3				
Roofers													1	1	1						
Rubber Workers	2	4	7	2	5	4	1					25	16	26	23	12	34	28	10	15	9
Sail Makers														2		2	1	1	1	2	
Salesmen													3	21	8	10	7	18	6	4	6
Saloon Keepers					2							2	19	17	13	17	27	15	20	23	15

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.
Sawyers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Captains	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	8	11	6	12	6	4	8	9
Seamen	—	5	8	6	7	13	7	4	—	—	—	50	36	28	42	37	34	20	—	16	29
Seamstresses	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	9	9	5	10	6	5	5	7	7
Secretaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sextons	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	—	—
Ship Builders	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	4	4	3	2	1	1
Ship Carpenters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	4	1	10	2	4	2	4
Shoe Makers	—	2	4	7	3	10	13	6	1	—	—	46	30	63	54	69	54	50	50	47	40
Shop Workers	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silversmiths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaters	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soldiers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	6	4
Spoon Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	7	3	2	2	1	—
Station Agents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stenographers	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stevedores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewards	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Cutters	1	—	2	8	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	24	41	19	32	17	33	25	19	22	19
Students	39	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	21	25	20	26	7	27	25	11	18
Superintendents	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors, Tailoresses	1	2	2	2	9	6	5	3	2	—	—	32	37	28	33	38	27	26	16	32	20
Tanners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	11	1	5	3	2	2	5	—
Tax Collectors	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxidermists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers	3	12	5	6	6	8	3	1	—	—	—	44	35	24	34	36	31	16	28	17	30
Teamsters	—	—	3	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	12	41	28	37	50	26	46	19	31	22
Teleg. Operators	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Tinsmiths	—	2	1	3	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	14	3	13	5	11	10	9	7	8	4
Tobacco Sorters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tool Makers	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	12	3	3	3	6	3	1
Town Clerks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trav. Salesmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	4	6	3	—	9
Turners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Undertakers	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	1	5	4	2	6	—	3
Upholsterers	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	2
Varnishers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	1	3	—
Veterinary Surg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wagonsmiths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	7	3	2	8	10	7	7
Watchmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watchmen	—	2	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	14	7	13	7	16	6	9	13
Weavers	1	8	3	1	1	3	6	3	—	—	—	26	30	23	28	21	29	15	19	18	16
Well Diggers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheel Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheel Wrights	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	6	1	3	6	3	5
Wire Drawers	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	2	6	3	3	3	4	2
Wood Carvers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Choppers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Turners	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool Cutters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool Sorters	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	2	3	2	1	1	—	—

**TABLE XIII.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION BY COUNTIES.**

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.																MARRIAGES.																DEATHS.															
	BIRTHS.																MARRIAGES.																DEATHS.															
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total 1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total 1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total 1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Average.
Hartford	37	33	1	71	75	55	67	57	76	48	68	60	61	63.8	40	31	29	28	38	24	29	24	29	24	26	29.8	34	41	1	76	48	73	75	59	60	56	66	51	55	61.9								
New Haven	67	52	1	120	126	118	105	114	114	63	115	104	80	105.9	48	41	38	12	62	59	41	38	41	24	24	40.4	53	67	---	120	129	123	125	104	96	133	114	111	80	113.5								
New London	25	18	---	43	34	37	44	32	32	37	32	33	35	35.9	13	19	11	13	19	23	23	14	12	13	16.0	23	14	1	38	34	38	48	31	35	34	36	35	29	35.8									
Fairfield	39	31	70	66	63	62	63	50	50	58	50	43	57.5	42	36	40	27	31	39	23	16	26	26	26	30.6	39	40	---	79	76	61	76	69	55	62	66	56	74	67.4									
Windham	4	3	---	7	12	13	14	17	6	11	12	11	13	11.6	5	1	2	3	6	1	9	4	3	3.9	6	3	---	9	11	14	20	16	17	8	12	12	9	12.8										
Litchfield	7	5	---	12	15	16	18	16	14	10	23	9	21	15.4	11	9	6	7	8	5	10	7	5	5	7.3	7	9	---	16	17	22	19	27	26	29	16	20	28	22.0									
Middlesex	7	---	1	8	8	10	14	7	4	4	10	8	9	8.2	---	1	1	2	4	6	2	3	4	1	2.4	6	1	1	8	12	7	7	5	7	14	4	15	11	9.0									
Tolland	---	4	---	4	3	7	6	4	3	2	4	8	2	4.3	2	---	2	2	3	1	2	---	---	2	1.4	1	2	---	3	3	4	5	3	5	7	1	6	---	3.7									
Total	186	146	3	835	839	819	830	810	299	225	322	283	204	302.6	161	142	128	93	158	178	126	116	116	100	131.8	169	177	3	849	830	842	875	814	801	843	815	806	286	326.1									

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were mixed marriages: 8 in 1886; 13 in 1885; 10 in 1894; 4 in 1893; 6 in 1892; 7 in 1891; 8 in 1890; 6 in 1889; 8 in 1888; 3 in 1887.

















TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population by Counties.	1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		Typhoid Fever				
		Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Middletown	20,000	5	2	1	4	5	1	21	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	6	3	2	2	5	6	2	1
Haddam	2,000	---	2	---	3	1	---	---	2	1	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	6	1	---	---
Chatham	2,000	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	1	2
Chester	1,230	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Clinton	1,384	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cromwell	2,000	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Durham	930	---	2	---	3	2	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
East Haddam	2,600	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Essex	2,000	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Killingworth	650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Middlefield	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Old Saybrook	1,450	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portland	4,587	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saybrook	1,400	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Westbrook	860	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---





BIRTHS, 1896.

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There were registered during the year 1896, in the State of Connecticut, 21,324 births, of which 20,447 were born alive and 877 were still-born.

As compared with the year before there were 1,341 more living births and 52 more still-births reported.

Of the whole number of births of which the sex was certified, 11,080 were males, 10,152 were females, while in regard to 92 the sex was not stated, 44 less than in the year before.

The birth-rate was the same as in 1894, being 24.9 in 1,000 of the population, last year being 24.4.

The counties maintain a similar relation to each other as in 1895—New Haven County having the highest birth-rate and Middlesex the lowest.

Of the total births in the State only 41.2 per cent were of native parents; of the remainder 58.0 were born of parents of whom one or both were foreigners, and of 140 births, or 0.6 per cent., the nationality was not stated.

New Haven County had the largest birth-rate, viz : 27.7 per cent., and foreign-born parents, to wit, 47.2 per cent.

Middlesex County had the lowest birth-rate, 18.3.

Of Hartford County, 46.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of New London County, 33.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Fairfield County, 39.3 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Windham County, 45.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Litchfield County, 31.7 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Middlesex County, 38.8 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Tolland County, 36.1 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of the State, 42.5 per cent. were registered as both of foreign-born parents, and 41.2 per cent. of native parents; there were 15.5 per cent. of one native and one foreign-born parent, while 0.6 per cent. of the nationality of parents was not stated.

Of the sexes registered, the proportion of boys to girls was 109.1 to 100 girls, against 107.1 the previous year.

The proportion of births to the whole estimated population of the State (viz. 855,040) was 1 to 40.0 of the population or 24.9 per 1,000.

The town having the highest birth-rate is in Hartford County, namely, Windsor Locks, 40.7.

The greatest number of births in any one month occurred in July, 1,889. The smallest number in February, 1,649.

The largest number of males was born in September, 982. The largest number of females in August, 926.

In the first quarter of the year the birth-rate was 24.3.

In the second quarter of the year the birth-rate was 24.4.

In the third quarter of the year the birth-rate was 26.2.

In the fourth quarter of the year the birth-rate was 24.6.

In Hartford County the town having the highest birth-rate was Windsor Locks, 40.7. Hartland had the lowest birth-rate, 8.7.

In New Haven County Ansonia had the highest birth-rate, 35.5. Cheshire had the lowest birth-rate, 11.5.

In New London County the highest birth-rate was in Griswold, 35.0. The lowest in North Stonington, 6.0.

In Fairfield County Bridgeport exceeded the other towns with a birth-rate of 32.6, and Monroe had the smallest, 13.6.

In Windham County Brooklyn took the honors, birth-rate 29.1 ; the lowest was in Eastford, 10.0.

Litchfield County's highest was New Milford, 28.2, and the lowest was Barkhamsted, 7.2.

In Middlesex County Cromwell took the lead, birth-rate 33.0, and Durham was lowest, 3.2.

In Tolland County, Ellington 32.7, and Columbia 12.0.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY COUNTIES, 1896.

COUNTIES.	PARENTS.				Nativity of Parents not Stated.	Total.
	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Father For., Mother Am.	Father Am., Mother For.		
Hartford .....	1,622	1,948	336	309	----	4,215
New Haven .....	2,621	3,334	586	508	14	7,063
New London .....	909	614	164	155	2	1,844
Fairfield .....	1,940	1,761	342	317	113	4,473
Windham .....	405	526	102	123	6	1,162
Litchfield .....	681	385	72	76	----	1,214
Middlesex .....	374	315	50	72	----	811
Tolland .....	237	196	52	52	5	542
Total .....	8,789	9,079	1,704	1,612	140	21,324

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PARENTAGE AND PERCENTAGE.

Years.	American Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign American.	Per cent.	Not Stated.	Per cent.	Total Births.
1896.....	8,789	41.2	9,079	42.5	3,316	15.5	140	0.6	21,324
1895.....	8,268	41.4	8,258	41.4	3,154	15.8	251	1.2	19,931
1894.....	8,510	43.2	8,380	41.1	3,196	15.7	259	1.3	20,345
1893.....	8,487	41.8	8,298	40.8	3,169	15.6	342	1.6	20,296
1892.....	8,346	42.2	7,907	40.0	3,120	15.7	377	1.9	19,750
1891.....	8,074	43.5	7,268	39.1	2,881	15.5	335	1.8	18,558
1890.....	7,596	43.6	6,528	37.5	2,770	15.9	500	2.8	17,394
1889.....	7,831	45.5	6,361	37.0	2,621	15.2	363	2.1	17,176
1888.....	7,640	45.2	6,039	35.7	2,615	15.4	584	3.4	16,878
1887.....	7,551	45.5	5,735	34.5	2,541	15.3	756	4.5	16,583

From the foregoing tables it appears that of the children born in Connecticut in 1896, the nativity of whose parentage is registered, 41.2 per cent. were of American parentage, and in 42.5

per cent. both parents were of foreign birth. In 15.5 per cent. one parent was American and the other of foreign birth. In 0.6 per cent. of the births the nativity of the parentage is not registered.

TABLE XVII.—ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1896.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males.....	9	9	14	14	12	8	11	6	10	8	5	5	---	111
Females.....	17	3	5	8	9	7	11	11	5	3	6	10	---	95
Sex not stated .....	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2
Total .....	26	12	19	22	22	15	22	17	16	11	11	15	---	208

The table of illegitimate births can only be considered an approximation to the real facts. The many reasons for avoiding the record, or suppressing the facts of illegitimacy, much impair its value for accuracy.

TABLE XVIII.—TWIN-BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1896.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males.....	23	12	14	22	17	13	21	24	21	15	26	24	---	232
Females.....	17	8	26	20	25	15	26	30	21	7	24	14	---	233
Sex not stated .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	40	20	40	42	42	28	47	54	42	22	50	38	---	465



. TABLE XIX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1896. BY TOWNS.

(Included in Tables I, II, III.)

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford .....	Males .....	2	2	2	4	2	1	6	3	1	..	2	1	26
	Females .....	2	..	4	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	18
Berlin .....	Males .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Females .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Canton .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Hartford .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females .....	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8
East Windsor .....	Males .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enfield .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Females .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Glastonbury .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
	Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females .....	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
New Britain .....	Males .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
	Females .....	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	9
Plainville .....	Males .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Windsor .....	Males .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Hartford .....	Males .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windsor Locks .....	Males .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	.....	16	6	10	8	8	2	17	10	10	4	6	2	99

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New Haven -----	Males -----	1	3	7	3	1	3	7	5	2	9	3		44
	Females -----	3	3	3	3	1	5	3	3		3	3		30
Ansonia -----	Males -----	1	1						1			4		6
	Females -----	1								1				2
Branford -----	Males -----	1												1
	Females -----	1												1
Derby -----	Males -----		1		1									2
	Females -----		1		1									2
Meriden -----	Males -----		1	2	1						1	2		8
	Females -----		1	2	1	3		2	2	2	3	2		18
Naugatuck -----	Males -----		1			1					1			3
	Females -----	2	1			1					1			5
Orange -----	Males -----													
	Females -----			2										2
Seymour -----	Males -----													
	Females -----	2												2
Wallingford -----	Males -----				1	1					1			3
	Females -----				1	3		2			3			9
Waterbury -----	Males -----	1			2					1	2			6
	Females -----	1							4	1	2	2		10
Total -----		10	6	14	14	16	8	10	14	16	4	26	16	154

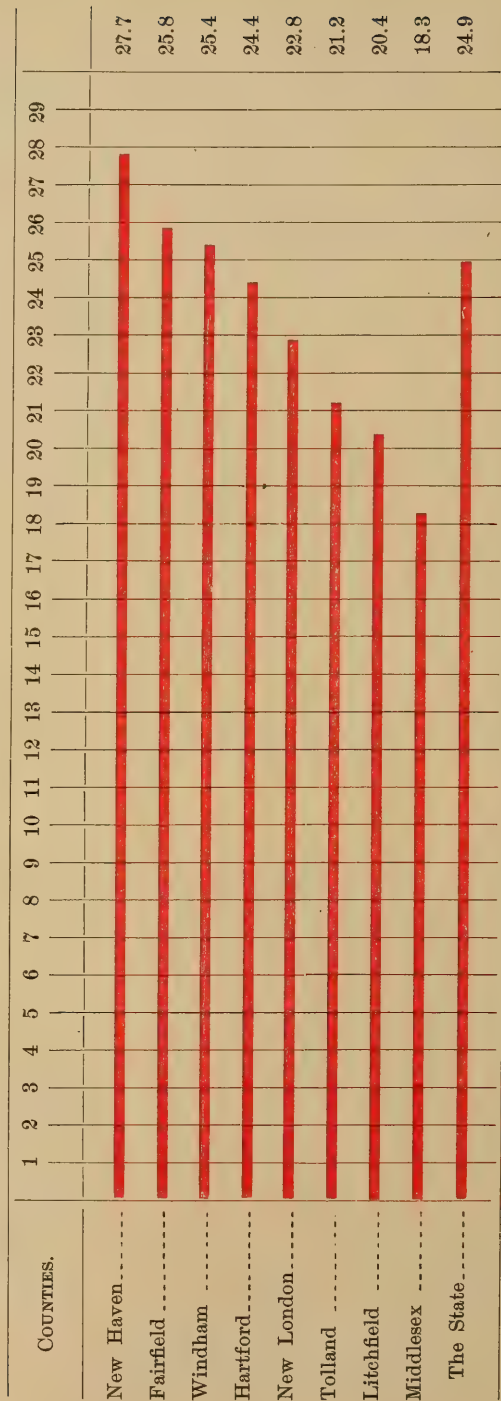
## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London	Males	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4
	Females	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	14
Colchester	Males	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Griswold	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Groton	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lisbon	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Norwich	Males	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	8
	Females	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Sprague	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stonington	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total		4	6	6	10	6	6	4	2	44



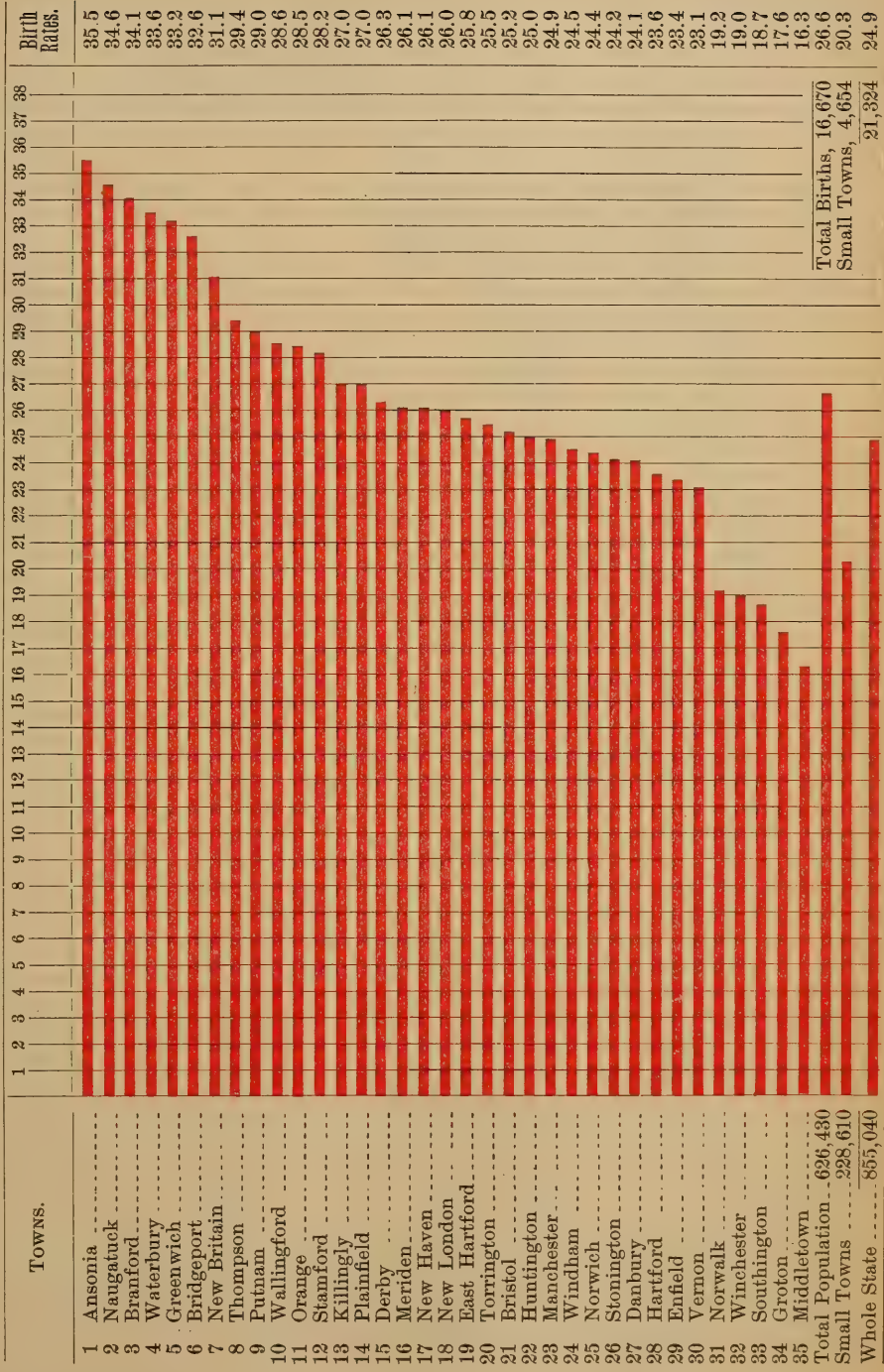
# BIRTH RATE, 1896.

DIAGRAM A, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.



BIRTH RATE, 1896.

DIAGRAM B, SHOWING THE RATE OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.





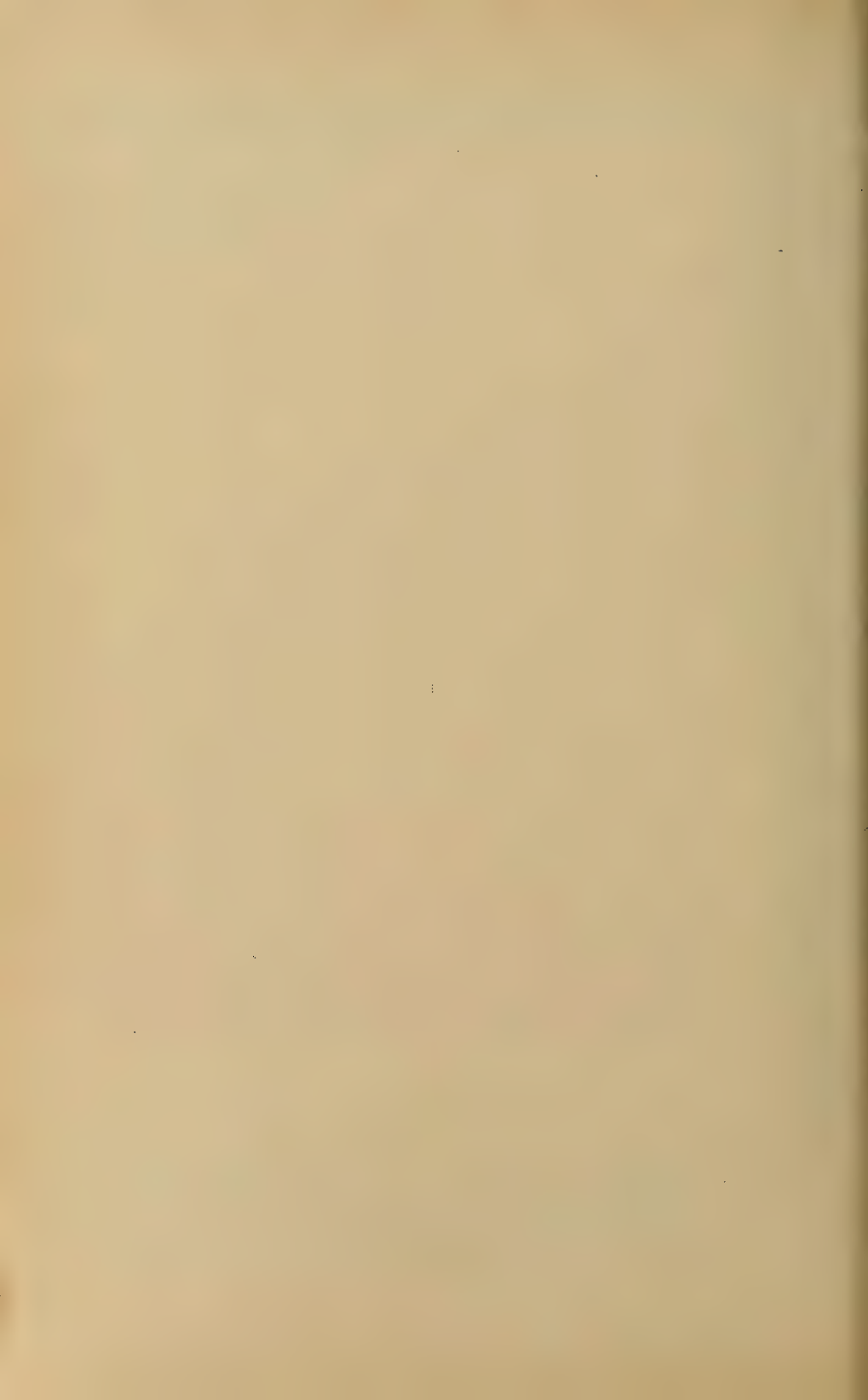


TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Danbury -----	Males -----			2	2						1		2	7
	Females -----			2	2	2		2		1				9
Bridgeport -----	Males -----	3	3		1	3		5	6	2	3	6		32
	Females -----	1	1		2	1	1	3	2	2	3	4		20
Bethel -----	Males -----										2			2
	Females -----													
Fairfield -----	Males -----					2								2
	Females -----											2		2
Greenwich -----	Males -----													
	Females -----				2									2
Huntington -----	Males -----			1					3					4
	Females -----			1		2		1						4
New Fairfield -----	Males -----										2			2
	Females -----													
Newtown -----	Males -----											1		1
	Females -----											1		1
Norwalk -----	Males -----									1				1
	Females -----			2					3					5
Stamford -----	Males -----							1						1
	Females -----			2				1	2					5
Stratford -----	Males -----							1						1
	Females -----							3						3
Total -----		4	4	10	8	8	4	2	18	14	10	10	12	104

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn -----	Males -----							2						2
	Females -----													
Killingly -----	Males -----											2		2
	Females -----							2						2
Plainfield -----	Males -----							1						1
	Females -----							3						3
Putnam -----	Males -----	2							1					3
	Females -----								1					1
Thompson -----	Males -----							2					1	3
	Females -----							2					1	3
Woodstock -----	Males -----								1					1
	Females -----								1					1
Total -----		2						12	4			2	2	22

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bridgewater	Males		2											2
	Females													
Kent	Males			1										1
	Females			1										1
Roxbury	Males		1											1
	Females		1											1
Thomaston	Males					2								2
	Females													
Torrington	Males			3					1					4
	Females			1					1					2
Warren	Males											1		1
	Females											1		1
Total			2	2	6	2				2		2		16

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown	Males	4	1				1			1				7
	Females		1				1		2		1			5
Clinton	Males	1												1
	Females	1								2				1
Cromwell	Males										2			2
	Females					2								2
Essex	Males	2												2
	Females													
Portland	Males												2	2
	Females													
Total		8	2				4		2		4		2	22

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland	Males											2		2
	Females													
Vernon	Males					1								1
	Females					1								1
Total						2						2		4

TABLE XX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1896. BY COUNTIES.

(Included in Tables I, II, III, IV.)

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford -----	Males.....	9	3	3	5	4	1	11	4	7	2	3	1	53
	Females.....	7	3	7	3	4	1	6	6	3	2	3	1	46
	Total .....	16	6	10	8	8	2	17	10	10	4	6	2	99
New Haven -----	Males.....	2	3	7	8	8	3	3	7	6	3	14	9	73
	Females.....	8	3	7	6	8	5	7	7	10	1	12	7	81
	Total .....	10	6	14	14	16	8	10	14	16	4	26	16	154
New London -----	Males.....	--	--	3	1	5	2	1	--	--	1	2	--	15
	Females.....	--	--	4	3	5	5	4	5	--	3	--	--	29
	Total .....	--	--	4	6	6	10	6	6	--	4	2	--	44
Fairfield -----	Males.....	3	3	3	2	3	3	--	10	7	7	4	8	53
	Females.....	1	1	7	6	5	1	2	8	7	3	6	4	51
	Total .....	4	4	10	8	8	4	2	18	14	10	10	12	104
Windham -----	Males.....	2	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	--	2	1	--	12
	Females.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	2	--	--	1	--	10
	Total .....	2	--	--	--	--	--	12	4	--	2	2	--	22
Litchfield -----	Males.....	--	2	1	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	9
	Females.....	--	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	7
	Total .....	--	2	2	6	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	16
Middlesex -----	Males.....	7	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	2	--	14
	Females.....	1	1	--	--	--	3	--	2	--	1	--	--	8
	Total .....	8	2	--	--	--	4	--	2	--	4	--	2	22
Tolland -----	Males.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	3
	Females.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Total .....	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	4
Grand Total .....		40	20	40	42	42	28	47	54	42	22	50	38	465

TABLE XXI.—TWINS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, WITH SEXES FOR 1896.

COUNTIES.	1896.										1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS.		AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS.
	TWINS.					ILLEGIT.																									
	Males.		Females.		Sex not stat'd.	Total.		Males.		Females.		Sex not stat'd.	Total.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		
Hartford .....	53	46	--	--	*99	27	20	--	47	64	36	41	*73	44	78	40	*81	39	*51	49	64	43	*76	34	74	27	718	400	71.8	40.0	
New Haven .....	73	81	--	--	154	43	33	1	77	132	64	184	48	84	53	114	61	492	67	110	42	108	57	72	59	94	52	1144	580	114.4	58.0
New London .....	15	29	--	--	44	15	14	--	29	40	19	32	19	*49	24	34	16	32	17	30	14	24	20	32	20	30	28	347	206	34.7	20.6
Fairfield .....	53	51	--	--	†104	10	11	--	21	76	27	60	27	72	49	*93	43	58	30	*63	27	62	23	*53	29	50	25	691	301	69.1	30.1
Windham .....	12	10	--	--	22	3	3	--	6	16	7	24	13	4	10	18	8	4	5	6	12	18	11	4	7	10	8	126	87	12.6	8.7
Litchfield .....	9	7	--	--	16	5	7	1	13	*15	6	32	10	12	15	24	5	30	14	16	8	24	19	12	6	22	9	203	105	20.3	10.5
Middlesex .....	14	8	--	--	22	7	2	--	9	13	7	18	5	28	8	22	10	12	7	14	7	*27	13	*29	6	14	7	199	79	19.9	7.9
Tolland .....	3	1	--	--	4	1	5	--	6	10	6	18	3	10	5	18	13	10	6	10	6	8	3	12	7	10	8	110	63	11.0	6.3
Total .....	232	233	--	--	465	111	95	2	208	366	172	426	166	332	208	401	196	319	185	300	165	335	189	290	188	304	184	3538	1821	353.8	182.1

\* Includes one set of triplets.

† Includes two sets of triplets.

‡ Includes one set of quadruplets.



The following table exhibits the rate of illegitimate births to every 1,000 by counties :

Hartford County,	11.1 to 1,000 births.		
New Haven	" 10.9	"	"
New London	" 15.7	"	"
Fairfield	" 4.6	"	"
Windham	" 5.1	"	"
Litchfield	" 10.7	"	"
Middlesex	" 11.0	"	"
Tolland	" 11.0	"	"
The State,	9.7	"	"

TABLE XXII.—STILL-BIRTHS, 1896.

WHITE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males.....	50	53	33	38	37	33	42	40	42	39	54	33	--	494
Females.....	22	30	30	32	32	27	26	28	26	23	37	25	1	339
Sex not stated.....	3	3	--	2	1	5	4	--	1	1	--	--	--	20
COLORED.														
Males.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	--	1	--	--	16
Females.....	--	1	1	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	7
Sex not stated.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Grand Total.....	76	88	65	73	73	69	74	72	72	63	93	58	1	877

The number of still-births registered in the State was 877, which is one to every 23.3 of living births.

There were 510 males, 346 females and 21 sex not stated, of which 16 males, 7 females and 1 sex not stated were colored.

The proportion of still-births among whites is about two-thirds what it is among negroes.

Of course the registration of still-births is far from complete.

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING A NATIONALITY OF PARENTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	American.	Irish.	English.	German.	Canadian.	Scotch.	Welsh.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Swiss.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Hungarian.	Prussian.	Bohemian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Polish.	Norwegian.	Finland.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Newfoundland.	American and Foreign.	Mixed Foreign.	Other Foreign Countries.	Not stated.	Total.	
Hartford	1622	447	86	237	121	21	---	6	---	163	5	31	---	3	1	---	39	291	67	2	---	207	---	7	645	147	67	---	4215	
New Haven	2621	863	122	471	216	36	4	5	---	516	8	39	---	20	---	1	28	227	46	3	3	437	2	---	1094	229	58	14	7063	
New London	911	170	34	94	128	12	---	3	---	19	1	---	---	2	---	---	3	12	2	---	1	49	22	---	317	58	4	2	1844	
Fairfield	1940	432	116	199	19	19	---	2	---	152	2	8	---	20	---	---	11	125	---	1	1	105	---	---	659	171	378	113	4473	
Windham	405	42	18	13	389	3	---	1	---	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	38	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	225	13	1	6	1162
Litchfield	681	84	25	53	38	1	---	15	---	13	6	10	1	8	---	---	1	43	4	1	---	41	---	---	148	40	3	---	1214	
Middlesex	374	45	11	33	6	---	---	2	---	13	2	2	2	1	---	4	3	123	4	---	---	43	---	---	122	19	4	---	811	
Tolland	237	28	17	72	30	---	---	---	---	4	5	2	1	---	---	---	1	1	10	---	---	5	---	---	104	16	4	5	542	
Total, 1896	8791	2111	429	1172	947	92	4	34	---	882	29	93	2	54	1	5	86	860	133	7	5	890	24	7	3314	693	519	140	21324	
1895	8268	2031	393	1131	853	118	5	48	---	755	19	59	1	61	4	6	73	728	93	8	16	795	24	2	3157	848	184	251	19931	
1894	8510	2131	439	1166	939	127	5	42	1	704	23	280	2	56	5	1	74	744	80	10	8	657	24	9	3196	685	168	259	20345	
1893	8487	2162	453	1216	994	136	7	48	2	643	17	286	---	34	3	3	89	729	61	6	9	654	22	---	3169	625	129	342	20296	
1892	8372	2158	169	1208	1005	123	9	49	---	590	20	142	---	99	8	11	79	649	57	10	14	532	19	---	3120	615	67	324	19750	
1891	8074	2161	424	1140	862	97	9	39	---	458	24	175	2	70	---	10	34	540	63	12	12	377	18	5	2881	638	98	335	18557	
1890	7596	2021	410	1093	846	131	11	20	1	322	20	112	---	53	6	13	66	504	45	7	6	249	11	3	2770	545	33	500	17394	
1889	7831	2034	384	1133	820	89	7	18	---	267	27	59	4	37	1	4	53	467	29	9	4	220	21	---	2619	535	115	363	17176	
1888	7640	2181	369	1044	818	103	6	25	---	200	13	25	---	32	1	4	41	388	23	7	8	136	8	---	2615	501	105	584	16878	
1887	7541	2157	344	1063	817	76	8	20	---	158	28	6	1	38	4	3	29	320	7	15	1	83	14	---	2541	437	116	756	16583	

TABLE XXIV.—BIRTH-RATE BY COUNTIES FOR 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	YEAR.									
	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Hartford .....	24.4	24.1	24.1	25.4	23.9	23.7	21.8	22.4	22.5	22.8
New Haven .....	27.7	28.4	28.6	29.5	28.7	28.6	26.7	27.7	26.3	26.3
New London .....	22.8	21.6	22.0	22.5	21.9	21.7	20.4	20.1	20.4	19.9
Fairfield .....	25.8	23.2	24.9	25.6	25.4	25.8	24.6	23.0	22.0	23.1
Windham .....	25.4	21.8	25.9	22.1	23.6	21.8	21.9	21.8	18.9	20.6
Litchfield .....	20.4	20.2	21.0	19.5	19.1	20.2	19.1	18.8	16.3	18.3
Middlesex .....	18.3	21.2	20.3	21.4	20.0	22.7	20.1	20.7	18.6	20.1
Tolland .....	21.2	20.4	20.2	22.6	22.1	21.8	20.6	22.1	18.3	19.6
State of Connecticut .....	24.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	24.7	24.8	23.3	23.4	22.2	22.8

## MARRIAGES.

There were 6,714 marriages during the year 1896, this being only 91 more than in 1895. This is one marriage to every 128.8 of the living population, or a marriage rate of 7.8 per 1,000, or 15.6 persons to a 1,000.

TABLE XXV.—MARRIAGES.

BRIDES.	12-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80-90.	Age not stated.	Total.
First Marriage	1	946	4,445	493	74	15	1			20	5,995
Second "		10	217	261	133	44	14	1			680
Third "			3	6	12	11	6				38
Fourth "						1					1
Total, 1896	1	956	4,665	760	219	71	21	1		20	6,714
1895	1	1,034	4,467	766	242	84	24	3	1		6,623
1894	2	862	3,983	671	213	75	22	2			5,830
1893	1	993	4,418	742	202	73	22	4		4	6,459
1892	1	1,014	4,517	761	206	47	45	4		1	6,596
1891	1	998	4,460	749	190	71	22	3			6,494
1890	1	939	4,325	735	188	72	18	4		2	6,284
1889		835	3,955	654	205	69	18	8			5,744
1888	1	897	4,144	627	191	82	25			2	5,969
1887	2	876	3,977	642	209	56	19	1		6	5,788
GROOMS.											
First Marriage		110	4,518	1,050	111	25	4				5,818
Second "			113	302	232	115	52	11			825
Third "				12	22	15	15	4	1		69
Fourth "							2				2
Total, 1896		110	4,631	1,364	365	155	73	15	1		6,714
1895		123	4,558	1,211	375	163	72	20	1		6,623
1894		110	3,922	1,194	362	150	71	17	2	2	5,830
1893		127	4,447	1,240	386	153	85	15	2	4	6,459
1892		119	4,594	1,270	356	159	73	24	1		6,596
1891		115	4,525	1,257	374	139	60	22	1	1	6,494
1890		147	4,240	1,252	379	144	94	18	3	7	6,284
1889		101	3,865	1,175	346	152	84	18	3		5,744
1888		115	4,129	1,142	311	163	73	14	3	19	5,969
1887		108	3,979	1,090	320	150	79	16	1	45	5,788

The number of persons who were married in each County in 1896 were to every 1,000 of the population as follows :

Hartford County,	17.9	Windham County,	17.6
New Haven County,	16.1	Litchfield County,	13.9
New London County,	15.7	Middlesex County,	12.5
Fairfield County,	14.2	Tolland County,	11.4

It will be observed that Hartford County shows the highest marriage-rate and Tolland County the lowest.

The number of persons who were married in 1895 in each County were to every 1,000 of the population as follows :

Hartford County, 18.2 ; New Haven County, 17.2 ; New London County, 15.4 ; Fairfield County, 14.7 ; Windham County, 16.5 ; Litchfield County, 13.0 ; Middlesex County, 13.7 ; Tolland County, 16.6.

*First Marriages and Re-marriages.*—The marriages of bachelors and spinsters constituted 87.9 per cent. of the total ; those of widows and widowers 12.0 per cent.

Of the males married in the year 1.6 per cent. were boys under 20 years old.

Of the females under 20 there were 14.2 per cent., and of those 10 were already widows.

Table XXV exhibits more in detail the foregoing facts.



TABLE XXVI.—COMPARATIVE AGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS.

NO. OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF—	AMERICAN MOTHERS.										FOREIGN MOTHERS.										TOTAL FOR TEN YEARS	Age not stated.	Nationality and age
	TOTALS.										TOTALS.												
	Under 15.	15-18.	18-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Age not stated.	1896.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	American.	Foreign.					
1st child.....	1	149	376	2257	371	16	2	2	3172	2912	3111	3142	3150	3034	2862	2817	2835	2747	29841	19404			
2d ".....	17	97	1581	497	20	2	2	2	2214	2251	2318	2287	2227	2197	2052	2137	2003	1923	21609	16569			
3d ".....	2	19	1042	594	35	1	1	1	1694	1586	1616	1600	1562	1559	1375	1429	1387	1433	15241	13348			
4th ".....			533	530	34				1098	1112	1052	1070	1057	985	1042	971	918	972	10277	10491			
5th ".....			2	251	473	59			786	731	717	717	720	690	636	673	648	630	6948	7690			
6th ".....			1	97	377	42			518	484	503	486	485	434	454	473	381	400	536	4618			
7th ".....			2	37	291	39			368	309	347	366	335	306	259	278	282	257	437	3926			
8th ".....			13	192	53				258	234	224	208	172	189	176	169	168	156	3107	4142			
9th ".....			6	114	39				159	133	127	133	144	123	123	118	97	117	1054	2907			
10th ".....			3	59	24				87	84	85	79	77	68	58	68	55	55	170	1264			
11th ".....			1	29	19				49	55	41	36	41	40	37	42	34	37	442	1355			
12th ".....			7	13					20	23	23	26	23	22	22	26	18	15	74	108			
13th ".....			1	7					15	10	10	16	17	12	13	13	8	9	218	619			
14th ".....			4	1					5	7	7	3	5	4	4	1	3	5	123	362			
15th ".....			1						1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	205			
16th ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	128			
17th ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	54			
18th ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	18			
19th ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11			
20th ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
21st ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
22d ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
23d ".....			1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Between 10th and 20th			1	16	6				25	18	13	23	9	1	3	1	6	5	102	365			
No. not stated.....			2	8					27	63	38	44	36	35	33	16	107	101	560	549			
Total.....	1	168	495	5824	3565	410	1	30	10494	10009	10237	10239	10079	9710	9153	9252	9077	8868	97118	87161			

TABLE XXVII.—DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BY THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING 1896.

CAUSES.	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.
Adultery .....	11	44	8	23	4	3	2	4	99
Adultery and Cruelty .....									
Adultery and Desertion .....		1		1					2
Adultery and Intemperance .....		1							1
Bigamy .....	2			3					5
Cruelty .....	6	14	7	6	4	8	2	1	48
Cruelty and Desertion .....				2					2
Cruelty and Intemperance .....	3	5	1	3	1				13
Desertion .....	25	63	22	36	11	20	4	8	189
Desertion and Intemperance .....				1					1
Intemperance .....	15	33	6	19	3	3	8	1	88
State's Prison Sentence .....				1					1
Total .....	62	161	44	95	23	34	16	14	449

TABLE XXVIII.—DIVORCES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Hartford .....	62	75	93	62	76	104	76	93	81	69
New Haven .....	161	127	69	110	128	122	166	150	136	107
New London .....	44	54	33	46	59	43	54	62	61	45
Fairfield .....	95	105	88	107	132	98	94	146	65	71
Windham .....	23	10	27	10	27	24	39	21	17	33
Litchfield .....	34	24	32	26	37	43	23	29	33	22
Middlesex .....	16	14	13	15	19	22	9	12	16	12
Tolland .....	14	8	12	14	23	19	16	23	21	28
Total .....	449	417	367	390	501	475	477	536	430	387

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIVORCED PERSONS WHO HAVE RE-MARRIED IN 1896. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Women.	Men.	
Hartford .....	26	21	During the year 1896 there were 449 divorces granted, or 898 individuals divorced, and during the year there were 305 divorced persons who were married again.
New Haven .....	57	50	
New London .....	22	18	
Fairfield .....	33	28	
Windham .....	10	11	
Litchfield .....	16	9	
Middlesex .....	5	3	
Tolland .....	4	2	
Total .....	173	132	

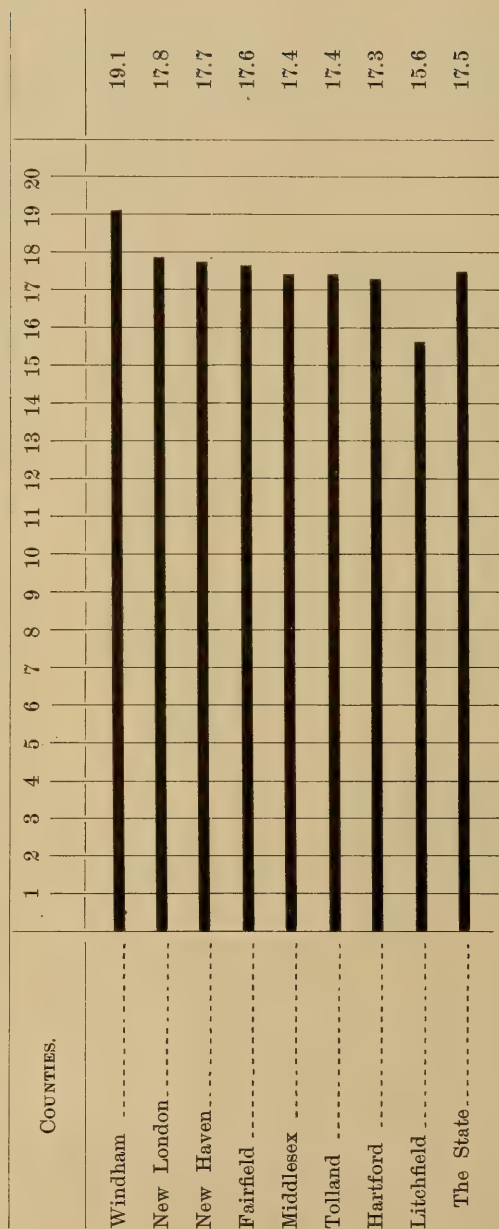
TABLE XXX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS WHO HAVE RE-MARRIED IN 1896. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Widows.	Widowers.	
Hartford .....	116	159	There were 231 more widowers who were re-married than widows last year. But among divorced persons there were 41 more women than men who were not intimidated by experience from repeating the matrimonial venture.
New Haven .....	161	215	
New London .....	55	83	
Fairfield .....	103	125	
Windham .....	25	65	
Litchfield .....	28	50	
Middlesex .....	22	36	
Tolland .....	9	17	
Total .....	519	750	



# DEATH RATE, 1896.

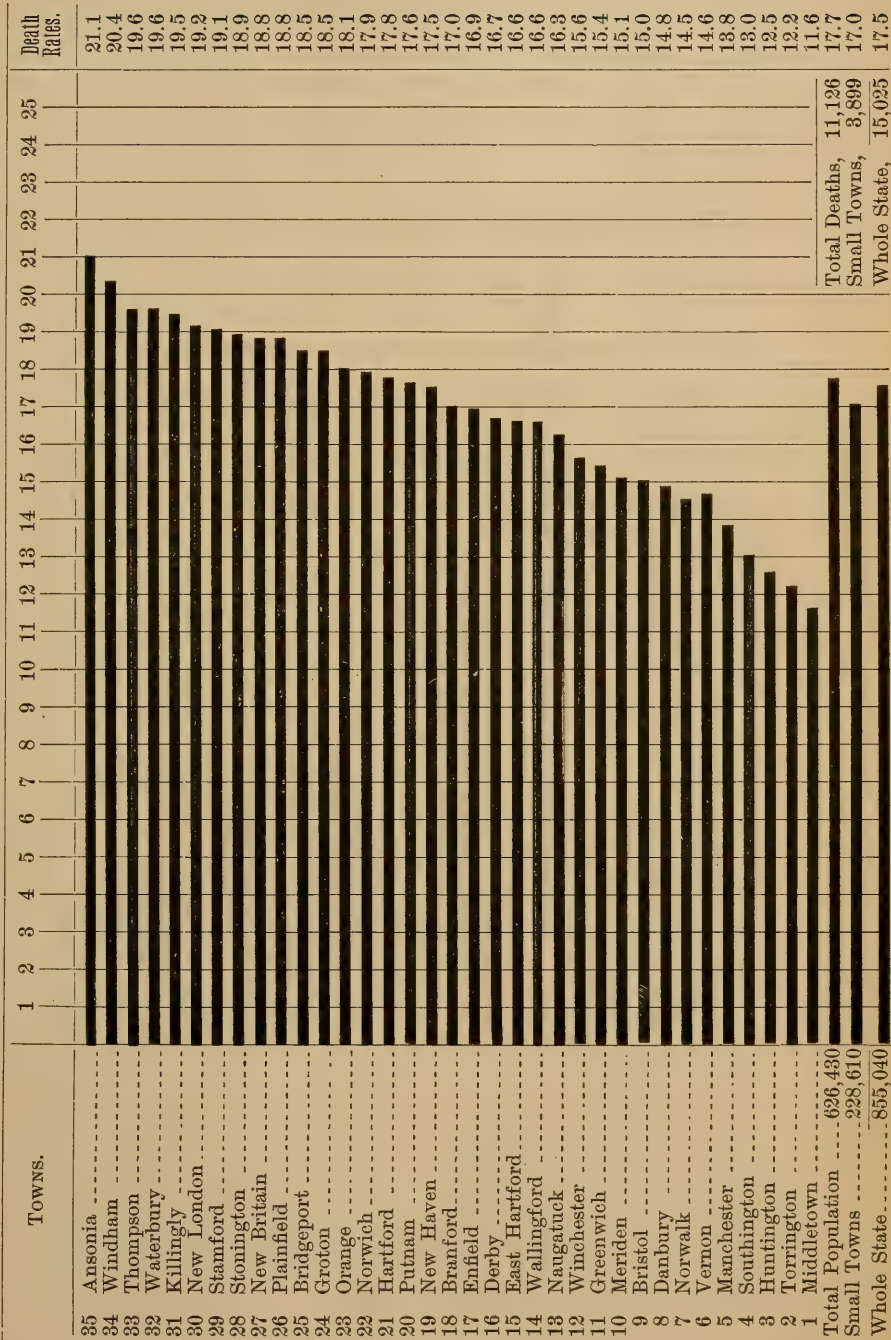
DIAGRAM C, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.





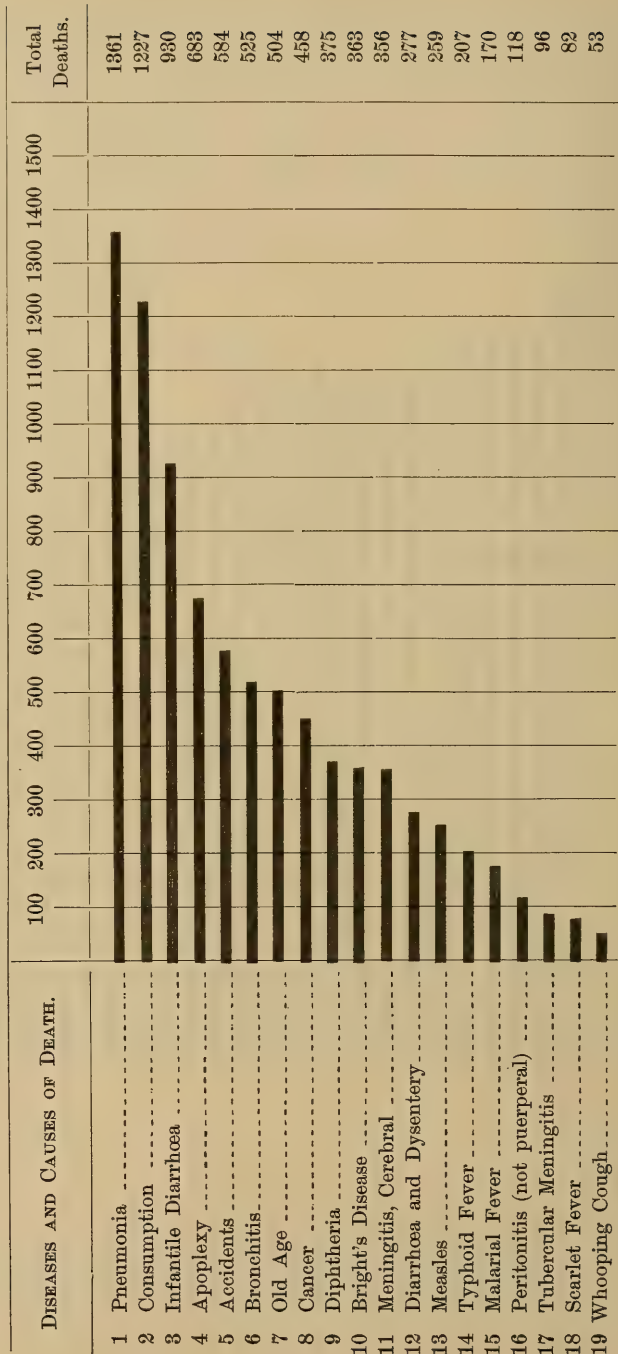
# DEATH RATE, 1896.

DIAGRAM D, SHOWING THE DEATH RATE TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION, IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



# DEATH RATE, 1896.

DIAGRAM E, EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY, BY ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, FROM NINETEEN OF THE MOST PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH IN CONNECTICUT IN 1896.



## DEATHS.

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The registered mortality in 1896, exclusive of still-births, numbered 15,025, which was 479 more than in the preceding year. Upon the estimated population of 855,040, the death-rate was 17.5 per 1,000 living population.

The deaths of males on record numbered 7,821 ; of females 7,188 ; of 16 decedents the sex is not recorded.

The greatest mortality was registered in August and reached 1,675.

The smallest mortality was in November, amounting to 1,015.

The annual rates represented by the deaths registered in each quarter were as follows :

					Total Deaths.
First quarter,	23.5	per 1,000	of living	population,	3,536
Second    "	17.0	"	"	"	3,643
Third     "	21.2	"	"	"	4,543
Fourth    "	15.4	"	"	"	3,303
					15,025

The annual death-rate was 17.8.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The number of deaths registered, of which no cause was given, in 1896, was 20 out of a total of 15,025, being 0.13 of total mortality.

The result is in strong contrast with the registration of former years, when the omitted causes of death numbered annually five or six hundred.

Among so many thousand deaths there will inevitably occur a small percentage respecting which the causes cannot be ascertained.

The following table shows the steady improvement in regard to this item of registration :

DEATHS FROM UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED CAUSES OF  
DEATHS AND PERCENTAGES, 1878-1896 (19 YEARS).

Year.	Total.	Deaths from causes not stated.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
1878	9,352	624	6.6
1879	9,394	545	5.8
1880	10,408	536	5.1
1881	10,907	502	4.6
1882	11,662	390	3.3
1883	11,926	369	3.1
1884	11,351	377	3.4
1885	12,033	437	3.6
1886	11,616	305	2.6
1887	12,385	215	1.7
1888	12,980	99	.8
1889	12,529	71	.5
1890	13,665	33	.2
1891	14,385	38	.2
1892	15,170	26	.3
1893	14,901	30	.2
1894	13,699	32	.2
1895	14,546	22	.1
1896	15,025	20	.1

CAUSES OF DEATH CONSIDERED BY CLASSES.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths from zymotic diseases registered in 1896 amounted to 2,862, or 19.04 per cent. of the total mortality. The deaths from this class of diseases were 119 more than in the year before.

From the causes of death as registered under the different classes, the percentage of each was as follows :

	Deaths.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
From the Zymotic .....	2,862	19.04
“ Parasitic .....	3	.01
“ Dietetic .....	61	.40
“ Constitutional .....	2,354	15.66
“ Developmental .....	940	6.25
“ Local .....	7,243	48.21
“ Violence .....	684	4.55
“ Unclassified or not stated .....	878	5.84
	<hr/> 15,025	<hr/> 100.00

The following table gives the percentage by classes for 19 years, 1878-1896 :

Years.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.
1878	22.61	----	.37	20.39	10.72	31.83	4.50
1879	18.72	----	.41	19.49	11.52	37.34	4.34
1880	22.82	.06	.45	19.12	10.36	37.85	3.95
1881	23.03	----	.57	20.27	11.79	36.03	3.53
1882	24.70	.02	.48	18.92	11.42	36.76	4.25
1883	23.69	.02	.38	18.43	11.78	35.47	4.20
1884	21.27	.02	.41	19.43	12.73	35.69	3.72
1885	19.36	.01	.41	18.40	12.34	38.71	4.11
1886	19.31	.01	.55	17.80	12.69	37.80	4.10
1887	21.40	.01	.38	17.45	7.99	40.45	4.24
1888	21.40	.09	.34	17.73	7.25	42.55	4.25
1889	20.07	.01	.45	17.72	7.98	41.44	4.63
1890	19.45	----	.54	17.38	6.56	46.22	4.09
1891	21.55	.01	.59	16.57	6.81	44.42	4.51
1892	22.74	.03	.51	15.02	6.31	45.26	4.52
1893	20.84	----	.48	15.94	5.85	46.68	4.89
1894	19.69	----	.39	16.70	6.13	46.57	5.02
1895	18.85	----	.42	16.74	6.45	47.76	4.89
1896	19.04	.01	.40	15.66	6.25	48.21	4.55

A brief reference to some of the special diseases of the zymotic class may be of interest.

*Measles*.—This disease caused 259 deaths, against 26 in the previous year.

There were fatal cases in every county in the State.

In eleven towns in Hartford County with 97 deaths. In nine towns in New Haven County with 85 deaths. In three towns in New London County with 4 deaths. In seven towns in Fairfield County with 35 deaths. In two towns in Windham County with 8 deaths. In five towns in Litchfield County with 16 deaths. In four towns in Middlesex County with 11 deaths. In two towns in Tolland County with 3 deaths.

*Scarlet Fever* was fatal in 82 instances during the year, which was 17 more than in the year before. The disease occurred in every county in the State.

The fatal prevalence of scarlet fever in the counties was as follows :



Hartford County, 21 deaths in 6 towns.

New Haven	"	25	"	8	"
New London	"	5	"	3	"
Fairfield	"	9	"	5	"
Windham	"	10	"	3	"
Litchfield	"	4	"	4	"
Middlesex	"	4	"	4	"
Tolland	"	4	"	1	"
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
State,		82		34	

*Diphtheria and Croup* are considered together because, if they are distinct diseases, the diagnosis cannot be made clinically in every instance.

Hence the urgent need that in every town, provision should be made for the gratuitous bacteriological examination of every suspicious case of throat inflammation.

This is not exclusively in the interest of the patient, but more in the direction of public safety.

It will prove a guide in the treatment of the patient, and especially a guide in the use of disinfectants, and in restricting the liberty of the patient.

There were attributed to these diseases 499 deaths in 1896, against 388 in 1895 and 368 in 1894.

The mortality from these diseases has occurred in counties as follows :

Hartford County, 97 deaths in 17 towns.

New Haven	"	192	"	13	"
New London	"	34	"	8	"
Fairfield	"	135	"	10	"
Windham	"	18	"	7	"
Litchfield	"	11	"	7	"
Middlesex	"	9	"	6	"
Tolland	"	3	"	2	"
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
State,		499		70	

The death-rate from these diseases in the whole State was .58 per 1,000 of the living population, as against .47 in the previous year.

*Whooping Cough* killed 53 in 1896, as against a death list of 127 in 1895.

*Typhoid Fever* was fatal in 207 instances during the year, which was 52 less than in the year before.

## DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES.

FOR 42 YEARS.—1855-1896.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.	Per cent. to known causes.
1855	58	62	32	15	25	28	27	20	273	5.50
1856	47	62	31	16	29	36	20	15	256	4.62
1857	61	58	28	15	27	35	29	14	267	4.55
1858	68	68	25	35	25	34	16	24	285	4.89
1859	78	55	25	48	26	36	17	22	307	5.30
1860	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	5.60
1861	92	74	32	34	42	32	23	31	360	5.25
1862	99	83	45	46	24	36	24	24	381	5.10
1863	112	96	61	39	19	45	28	27	427	5.71
1864	97	117	52	43	18	54	29	32	442	5.44
1865	129	97	80	50	60	57	42	27	548	7.79
1866	77	79	49	37	36	20	15	19	332	4.95
1867	117	105	38	38	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
1868	81	104	32	33	31	30	30	25	366	5.54
1869	84	130	35	59	38	48	38	30	458	5.63
1870	87	124	31	54	37	44	35	25	427	5.49
1871	64	111	25	53	31	34	29	5	352	4.93
1872	134	134	37	67	39	39	32	24	506	5.76
1873	114	117	37	43	33	41	24	21	430	5.00
1874	69	109	40	31	32	32	28	21	370	4.68
1875	103	119	38	45	40	44	32	28	449	5.11
1876	76	79	42	42	25	32	12	20	328	3.58
1877	80	80	33	40	25	26	17	28	329	3.32
1878	39	55	30	28	27	27	25	15	346	2.70
1879	30	24	34	26	14	15	5	11	169	1.77
1880	40	47	32	31	34	21	19	18	242	2.51
1881	52	68	23	32	30	18	19	15	257	2.45
1882	64	76	35	35	37	28	24	25	325	3.10
1883	49	118	26	29	28	18	14	20	292	2.14
1884	61	93	29	30	25	11	16	16	281	2.47
1885	66	56	22	31	18	19	8	7	227	1.09
1886	50	70	19	30	29	21	13	12	244	2.15
1887	33	51	15	37	19	14	12	14	195	1.16
1888	75	95	16	31	28	21	15	11	292	2.21
1889	62	62	26	68	20	21	6	16	281	2.25
1890	64	103	24	42	17	21	31	10	312	3.28
1891	76	77	23	49	26	15	24	11	301	2.09
1892	93	85	35	45	14	10	18	9	309	2.03
1893	72	76	21	42	17	24	16	7	275	1.84
1894	83	66	23	21	18	18	13	8	250	1.82
1895	61	72	8	75	13	20	6	4	259	1.78
1896	45	61	21	32	18	17	10	3	207	1.37

## MORTALITY FROM PROMINENT ZYMOTIC DISEASES—10 YEARS.

Years.	DISEASES.								
	Small Pox & Varioloid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Infantile Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.
1887	4	95	117	195	70	317	171	900	286
1888	4	41	140	292	76	370	186	953	168
1889	-----	62	81	281	92	584	133	763	146
1890	12	18	67	312	137	435	122	879	98
1891	1	115	149	301	79	410	156	967	101
1892	4	49	280	309	64	369	173	968	105
1893	3	69	217	275	122	264	203	972	119
1894	16	30	64	250	130	206	162	943	185
1895	3	26	65	259	127	262	126	889	177
1896	-----	259	82	207	53	375	124	930	136
Average	4.	76.	126.	268.	97.	359.	155.	916.	154.
									2153.

The deaths from the above nine principal zymotic diseases registered in 1896 form 14.4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and are equal to 25.3 deaths in every 10,000 of the population.

## CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Although the diseases of this class are seldom fatal, they are by no means insignificant and are often the occasion of much suffering. Only 3 fatal events were attributed to them during the year.

## CLASS III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.

There were 61 deaths registered in this class, all but 9 of which were certified to be due to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

## CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths registered in this class as resulting from diseases termed constitutional numbered 2,354, that is 15.6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 81 less than were reported in this class last year.

Consumption and the other tubercular diseases constituted 1,623 of the whole class.

In the light of recent discoveries, tubercular diseases are infectious and should be included among the zymotic class,

but for the present are retained in Class IV, in accordance with long usage.

#### CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

In this class were registered 940.

Of these 504 were ascribed to old age, 350 to premature birth, 20 to cyanosis, 25 to congenital malformation, and 41 to other causes.

Still-births are not included in this class but are enumerated separately. See Table XXII.

Still-births are not enumerated as deaths in any part of this report.

#### CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The deaths of this class always exceed those of any other.

The registered number in 1896 was 7,243, or 48.2 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. This class of diseases is subdivided into orders, according to the different portions of the body in which the diseases are located.

*Diseases of the Nervous System* were registered as fatal in 2,030 instances, of which 683 were apoplexy, 356 by inflammation of the brain or its membranes; 320 by "convulsions," a term of very indefinite meaning; 97 by softening of the brain; 76 by insanity; and 498 by various other disorders of the nervous system.

*Diseases of Circulatory System* caused 1,242 deaths, of which 942 were recorded as from various diseases of the heart, which is a little more than 6.2 per cent. of the total mortality in the State.

*Diseases of Respiratory System* were the cause of death in 2,081 cases. Of these 1,361 were credited to pneumonia, 525 to bronchitis, and 42 to pleurisy.

*Diseases of Digestive System.*—This group contributed 909 to the total mortality of the year. They included 138 from enteritis, 118 from non-puerperal peritonitis, 43 from appendicitis, 194 from various diseases of the liver, 191 from diseases of stomach, etc.

*Diseases of the Urinary System* occasioned 779 deaths, of which Bright's disease and nephritis caused 608 deaths and 69 were ascribed to uræmia.

The remaining deaths from "Local Diseases" comprise 9 deaths from diseases of the eye, ear and nose, *Organs of Special Sense*;

23 of the *Lymphatic System*; of the *Reproductive System*, 41; of diseases and accidents incident to *Parturition*, 109; of the *Locomotory System*, 11; and of the *Integumentary System*, 9.

#### MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL LOCAL DISEASES—10 YEARS.—

Years.	DISEASES.									
	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Peritonitis.	Bright's Disease, Nephritis and Other Kidney Diseases.
1887	478	119	52	251	739	229	963	28	104	351
1888	468	97	73	267	827	365	1107	27	115	398
1889	498	82	47	287	764	324	915	38	122	403
1890	542	78	76	281	857	455	1430	31	120	422
1891	588	36	58	290	825	481	1442	31	136	482
1892	607	29	60	329	851	546	1493	38	163	514
1893	631	41	56	300	926	521	1465	38	128	591
1894	583	34	63	250	896	446	1118	34	153	520
1895	689	54	56	327	1016	539	1289	44	129	605
1896	683	43	76	320	942	525	1361	42	118	688
Average.	585.	61.	61.	261.	864.	444.	1258.	35.	128.	497.
										3742.

#### CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths caused by violence or negligence during the year, as registered, was 684, which was 28 less than the year before; which was 4.5 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. Accident and negligence caused 584; homicide and suicide 99; injuries on railroad resulted fatally in 152 cases; 85 were accidentally drowned.

Of the suicides 17 chose drowning and 16 hanging as a means of exit from life. The remaining 56 selected various modes.

#### CLASS VIII.—UNCLASSIFIED.

This class is an enumeration of deaths in which no cause is stated, or if stated, it is in terms so general as to prevent proper classification. There were 878 in the list, in 20 of which no cause of death was given. The remaining 858 were described as due to "Tumors," "Debility," and like terms, which were not creditable to the physicians who rendered the certificates.



## REGISTRATION REPORT.

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## STATEMENT OF BIRTHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford ...	Male .....	1,646	1,663	1,743	1,691	1,832	1,937	2,049	2,058	1,956	2,152	18,727
	Female ....	1,549	1,592	1,466	1,508	1,646	1,774	1,910	1,824	1,930	2,051	17,250
	Not stated	46	36	22	19	13	25	25	16	15	12	229
	Total....	3,241	3,291	3,231	3,218	3,491	3,736	3,984	3,898	3,901	4,215	36,206
New Haven.	Male .....	2,665	2,911	2,901	2,762	3,105	3,262	3,354	3,649	3,510	3,674	31,793
	Female ....	2,521	2,602	2,758	2,781	2,849	3,114	3,171	3,057	3,168	3,369	29,390
	Not stated	21	28	19	42	42	41	91	62	54	20	420
	Total....	5,207	5,541	5,678	5,585	5,996	6,417	6,616	6,768	6,732	7,063	61,603
New London	Male .....	826	840	778	811	872	908	915	923	887	1,001	8,761
	Female ....	790	809	749	753	792	837	884	838	838	843	8,133
	Not stated	16	6	8	3	4	4	3	----	3	----	47
	Total....	1,632	1,655	1,535	1,567	1,668	1,749	1,802	1,761	1,728	1,844	16,941
Fairfield ....	Male .....	1,737	1,729	1,766	1,871	1,954	2,106	2,227	2,089	2,045	2,323	19,847
	Female ....	1,497	1,564	1,610	1,794	1,902	2,076	1,973	2,016	1,882	2,104	18,418
	Not stated	50	43	16	27	29	36	40	61	51	46	399
	Total....	3,284	3,336	3,392	3,692	3,885	4,218	4,240	4,166	3,978	4,473	38,664
Windham....	Male .....	482	460	503	512	503	567	555	619	526	623	5,350
	Female ....	481	429	468	468	480	550	493	580	483	538	4,970
	Not stated	5	11	11	10	5	6	2	3	4	1	58
	Total....	968	900	982	990	988	1,123	1,050	1,202	1,013	1,162	10,378
Litchfield...	Male .....	525	467	534	545	537	558	566	580	581	602	5,495
	Female ....	465	442	462	474	536	520	542	604	584	604	5,233
	Not stated	8	5	7	7	10	7	2	3	6	8	63
	Total....	998	914	1,003	1,026	1,083	1,085	1,110	1,187	1,171	1,214	10,791
Middlesex ..	Male .....	385	378	400	404	446	446	455	439	452	426	4,231
	Female ....	358	351	396	393	451	399	451	397	427	384	4,007
	Not stated	4	3	4	----	2	2	2	3	----	1	21
	Total....	747	732	800	797	899	847	908	839	879	811	8,259
Tolland .....	Male .....	260	264	294	281	307	324	311	270	283	279	2,874
	Female ....	241	237	254	238	240	248	273	254	243	259	2,487
	Not stated	5	8	7	----	1	2	2	----	3	4	32
	Total....	506	509	555	519	548	575	586	524	529	542	5,393
Total for the State .....	Male .....	8,526	8,712	8,919	8,877	9,556	10,109	10,452	10,627	10,240	11,080	97,078
	Female ....	7,902	8,026	8,163	8,409	8,896	9,513	9,697	9,570	9,555	10,152	89,888
	Not stated	155	140	94	103	106	123	167	148	136	92	1,269
	Total....	16,583	16,878	17,176	17,394	18,558	19,750	20,296	20,345	19,931	21,324	188,235

## STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford ...	Male .....	1,269	1,382	1 310	1,411	1,490	1,622	1,522	1,339	1,437	1,570	14,352
	Female ....	1,125	1,312	1,245	1,335	1,445	1,482	1,524	1,221	1,390	1,411	13,490
	Not stated	1	2	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	6	14
	Total.....	2,395	2,696	2,557	2,746	2,936	3,105	3,047	2,560	2,827	2,987	27,856
New Haven.	Male .....	1,850	1,869	1,769	2,053	2,107	2,190	2,271	2,100	2,199	2,352	20,760
	Female ....	1,728	1,712	1,607	1,894	1,943	2,009	2,170	1,917	2,062	2,172	19,184
	Not stated	4	3	7	1	----	2	----	----	1	1	19
	Total.....	3,582	3,584	3,383	3,948	4,050	4,201	4,441	4,017	4,232	4,525	39,963
New London	Male .....	670	638	644	753	713	755	721	717	720	720	7,051
	Female ....	652	665	609	691	684	725	720	698	665	717	6,826
	Not stated	13	3	2	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	22
	Total.....	1,335	1,306	1,255	1,444	1,397	1,481	1,442	1,415	1,386	1,438	13,899
Fairfield ....	Male .....	1,211	1,364	1,354	1,356	1,566	1,642	1,607	1,472	1,543	1,636	14,751
	Female ....	1,197	1,271	1,225	1,268	1,393	1,444	1,424	1,339	1,516	1,414	13,494
	Not stated	4	1	1	2	3	3	7	6	10	3	40
	Total.....	2,412	2,636	2,583	2,626	2,962	3,089	3,038	2,817	3,069	3,053	28,285
Windham ...	Male .....	364	353	401	409	438	433	437	432	492	438	4,137
	Female ....	403	404	439	434	408	456	425	441	482	439	4,331
	Not stated	39	4	2	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	49
	Total.....	806	761	842	843	846	890	865	873	914	877	8,517
Litchfield ...	Male .....	381	446	398	426	438	501	473	490	480	479	4,512
	Female ....	384	412	371	433	450	499	396	409	462	445	4,261
	Not stated	----	1	5	3	4	1	----	----	2	4	20
	Total.....	765	859	774	862	892	1,001	869	899	944	923	8,793
Middlesex ...	Male .....	356	378	348	413	430	459	378	391	373	402	3,928
	Female ....	347	394	369	391	394	453	362	342	352	367	3,771
	Not stated	1	----	4	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	9
	Total.....	704	772	721	805	824	913	741	733	725	770	7,708
Tolland .....	Male .....	212	187	237	195	252	257	235	226	234	224	2,259
	Female ....	173	178	174	196	225	233	223	159	215	223	1,999
	Not stated	1	1	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	6
	Total.....	386	366	414	391	478	490	458	385	449	447	4,264
Total for the State .....	Male .....	6,313	6,617	6,461	7,016	7,434	7,859	7,644	7,167	7,418	7,821	71,750
	Female ....	6,009	6,348	6,042	6,642	7,301	7,801	7,244	6,526	7,114	7,188	67,356
	Not stated	63	15	26	7	9	10	13	6	14	16	179
Grand Total	.....	12,385	12,980	12,529	13,665	14,385	15,170	14,901	13,699	14,546	15,025	139,235

## REGISTRATION REPORT.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—PREPARED BY U. G. MYERS, OBSERVER, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.  
 Observations taken at U. S. Weather Office, in New Haven, Conn., during 1896.

1896. MONTH.	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.				TEMPERATURE.				HUMID- ITY.	PRECIPITATION.		WIND.		
	Monthly Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer during month.	Lowest Barometer during month.	Range of Pressure during month.	Monthly mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Range.		Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.	No. of days on which .01 inch Precipitation occurred.	Prevailing Direction.	Highest Velocity.	Total number of miles of movement.
January	30.17	30.52	29.68	.84	25.0	45	—8	53	74	1.82	8	N.	38	7,845
February	29.87	30.49	28.76	1.72	28.6	53	—11	64	73	5.65	13	N.	54	9,743
March	29.95	30.54	29.15	1.39	30.8	62	9	53	70	5.61	16	N. W.	50	10,351
April	30.12	30.52	29.64	.89	48.2	85	22	63	66	1.19	7	S.	45	6,663
May	30.02	30.40	29.68	.71	61.9	93	38	55	68	3.67	11	S.	32	6,220
June	29.98	30.34	29.51	.83	65.2	89	50	39	76	2.96	11	S. W.	35	5,520
July	30.01	30.40	29.65	.75	72.2	90	55	35	80	3.86	14	S. W.	31	5,542
August	30.02	30.31	29.74	.57	71.3	94	50	44	77	2.57	10	N.	25	5,019
September	30.04	30.36	29.63	.73	62.9	84	38	46	81	3.42	11	N.	39	7,235
October	30.04	30.58	29.56	1.01	49.8	75	31	44	81	2.91	13	N.	41	7,328
November	30.20	30.80	29.60	1.20	46.3	72	23	49	76	2.33	10	N.	41	6,825
December	30.16	30.92	29.51	1.41	29.4	53	—2	55	69	2.40	6	N.	42	7,527
For the year	Mean 30.05	Highest 30.92	Lowest 28.76	Mean Range 1.00	Mean 49.3	Highest 94	Lowest —11	Mean Range 53	Mean 74	Total 38.39	Total 130	Prevailing Direction N.	Highest 54	Total 85,818



#### ERRATA.

Hartford County, Table II, "Am. Father and For. Mother" should read 309 instead of 409, and "Both Foreign" 1801 instead of 1701. The same corrections in corresponding figures of Table III.

New London County, Table II, "Marriages," Total in Bozrah should read 2 instead of 4, making Total of County 634 instead of 636, and "Both Foreign" 125 instead of 127.

Recapitulation, Table III, same corrections and Grand Total 6714 instead of 6716, "Both Foreign" 1945 instead of 1947.



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State of Connecticut.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.



MERIDEN, CONN.:

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1897.





State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

HARTFORD, CONN., November 30, 1897.

*To His Excellency* LORRIN A. COOKE, *Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending September 30, 1897.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. L. McLEAN,

*Inspector of Factories.*



# State of Connecticut.

## REPORT OF THE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,  
HARTFORD, CONN., November 30, 1897.

*To His Excellency* LORRIN A. COOKE, *Governor.*

In accordance with the law under which this office is organized, the Inspector of Factories herewith submits his report of the conditions as respects safety to life and health of the employes in factories and workshops visited, together with a detailed statement of the inspections made and orders issued by this office during the year ending September 30, 1897.

In submitting the eleventh annual report of this department, it gives me pleasure to say that the orders given for improvements in ventilation, sanitary conditions, and guarding of dangerous machinery, have in most instances been promptly complied with and the Inspector pleasantly received. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1,426 factories and 254 bake-shops have been visited.

Number of factories inspected where no changes were ordered,	1,094
Number of factories inspected where changes were ordered, -	332
Number of changes ordered, - - - - -	463
Factories found with insufficient means of egress where the proper authorities to enforce the law were notified, -	22
Number of male employes in factories visited, -	92,603
Number of female employes in factories visited, -	39,097
Total number, - - - - -	131,700

## VENTILATION.

In many places where dust-creating machinery is used, as in the polishing and buffing of metals, orders have been given, and in most cases they have been complied with. In several instances, however, the factories were in the hands of receivers and running out stock. Under such conditions it did not seem right to cause a large outlay of money for improvements which are not likely to be used, and the Inspector has waited until such concerns should be put on a solid basis.

The erection of exhaust systems to remove dust often calls for an increase of power, and in places where the power is already taxed to its full capacity it sometimes means a new engine first and then a large outlay of money. Ventilating fans for changing the air and expelling unhealthy gases and steam have been placed in many shops, and have created a healthier atmosphere for the employes. There are some occupations, such as glass cutting and wet grinding in the cutlery shops, which are unhealthy, but are conducted with as much care as can be used for the health of the employes. The grinding of felspar and silox, which creates much dust and which is considered unhealthy, has been partly overcome by exhaust blowers properly connected with pipes and hoods to the chasers and bolters, thereby removing much of the dust. In the dip rooms of all large metal working factories exhaust blowers have been placed which do effective work in removing the heavy gases arising from the compound acid dips. Last year an order was given for a factory owner to introduce an exhaust system into his dip room. A good blower was provided and connected with galvanized pipes and hoods over dips. When the Inspector called soon after, all the piping was in place; the owner was told that in one year the acid gases would ruin a metal pipe, and that the pipes and hoods should be made of wood to last any length of time. This year they were found ruined, as the pipes and hoods were eaten through in many places and of no practical use. They have now been replaced by wooden pipes and hoods. Metal was used because it was thought to be cheaper, but has proved dearer in the end as was predicted. This shows the powerful action of the above gases, if they will in one year's time destroy metal pipes and in a few years wooden ones.

At one place visited a man was found who had worked eighteen years in the dip room, which had no means of ventilation

except natural means. When he was asked how he had lived so long in such a place, he said that the doors and windows were left open in the winter, and that he wore his rubber boots and overcoat. He said he had no cause to complain, as he was paid good wages by the company. It was noticed that he was very hoarse and that he could hardly speak a loud word, and he told the Inspector that it was due to the gases from the dip. Here was a man who was willing to risk his life for the sake of good wages and did not wish any changes made.

#### ELEVATORS.

A careful inspection has been given to all elevators during the past year. The cables have been examined, and if found cut or crystalized, orders have been given to provide new ones. Experience has taught many that as soon as a cable begins to crystalize and break it is economy to buy a new one and be on the safe side. Safety appliances have usually proved successful in the event of a cable breaking or slacking. The Inspector is often told that a short time ago the cable broke and the safety appliances worked so effectually that the car did not drop six inches. The speed of factory elevators is usually slow, and the safety appliances are more apt to work than on elevators which run at a high rate of speed. The importance of guarding elevator openings is realized by many manufacturers, and automatic hatches and gates are gradually taking the place of bars and chains, which are apt to be left out of place when most needed. That a careful man be placed in charge of an elevator is recommended, where they are used extensively. This course has been adopted by many and has undoubtedly proved beneficial. Where many persons have charge of the same elevator, appliances for locking the shipping cable, so that the elevator cannot be started from the floors above or beneath while the elevators are being loaded or unloaded, is recommended as a preventative of accidents.

#### FIRE ESCAPES.

Chapter CCLIV of the General Statutes of Connecticut, plainly states that all factory buildings shall be provided with sufficient means of egress in the case of fire. The enforcement of the law is placed in the hands of the building inspector of each city, the warden of each borough, and the selectmen of each town, not having a building inspector, whose duty it is to visit



them once each year at least, between April 1st and October 1st, and to see that such buildings are provided with sufficient means of egress. Since 1895 over sixty places not having proper egress have been reported to the local authorities by the factory inspector. In most places they did not know that it belonged to them to inspect them. When a factory is found in which there ought to be changes made, the owner is given a copy of the law and told that the building will be reported to the proper officer, who can determine whether a fire escape or an additional stairway is needed. Sometimes they will send for the proper officer themselves, saying that they do not wish to run any risk or have their employes. In other instances fire escapes have not been provided, it is found in the next year's inspection, though plainly a violation of the law, and the building is then reported again. In other States having a factory inspector the placing of fire escapes on the factories is left in the hands of the inspector. The law as it now stands is a source of much good, as the building inspectors and other officials whose duty it is to enforce the law usually issue orders at once for the needed changes.

The law in regard to fire escapes, found in the General Statutes, in Chapters CCLIV and CCCXLVI, of the Public Acts of 1895, reads as follows :

#### CHAPTER CCLIV.

##### An Act concerning Fire-Escapes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Every story above the first story of any building used or occupied as a schoolhouse, orphan asylum, insane asylum, reformatory of any kind, opera house, hall, rented or used for public assemblies of any kind, boarding-house accommodating more than twelve persons, or tenement house occupied by more than five families, shall be provided with more than one way of egress, by stairways on the inside or fire-escapes on the outside of such building. And said stairways and fire-escapes shall, at all times, be kept free from obstruction, and shall be accessible from each room in every story above the first story.

SEC. 2. If any of the above-named buildings, or any workshop, manufactory, hotel, boarding-house, tenement house, or

other building in whole or in part, for any of the purposes above specified, or in which more than twenty persons shall be employed above the first story, shall be more than two stories in height, it shall be provided with at least one fire-escape, of iron or other incombustible material, on the outside of said building; and if such building shall be more than one hundred and fifty feet in length, then it shall be provided with one such fire-escape for every one hundred and fifty feet, or fractional part thereof exceeding fifty feet in length of such building; and such fire-escapes shall be conveniently accessible from each story of said building.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the owner of every such building to provide such fire-escapes and means of egress, or cause the same to be provided, and if he shall neglect so to do, for a period of three months after the passage of this act, or for a period of three months after notice so to do from the building inspector or other proper authority, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the building inspector of each city, the warden of each borough, and the first selectman of each town not having a building inspector, either by himself, or by some proper person appointed by him, to inspect all of the above-named buildings at least once each year between April first and October first, and to see that the provisions of this act are complied with; and for such purpose he will have the right to enter any of said buildings in the daytime, between the hours of nine and five o'clock. And said city, borough, or town shall fix and pay the compensation for all services under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall not impair or effect the provisions of Chapter XXIV of the Public Acts of 1893 concerning fire-escapes in hotels.

SEC. 6. Sections 2645, 2646 and 2647 of the General Statutes, and Chapter CLIV of the Public Acts of 1889, and Chapter CV of the Public Acts of 1893, are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1895.

## CHAPTER CCCXLVI.

## An Act amending an Act concerning Fire-Escapes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

Section two of Chapter CCLIV of the acts of this assembly, approved June 29, 1895, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "building" where it occurs the second time in said section, the words, "unless it shall be made to appear to the building inspector or other proper authority, as provided in section four of this act, that said building is already supplied with a sufficient number of safe and proper means of egress."

Approved, July 9, 1895.

## UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

During the past year two unsafe factory buildings have been reported. One of them is to be replaced by a new fire-proof building, the other has been repaired and is now deemed safe. The cities of this State have in the past few years been giving close attention to the inspection of buildings within their limits and have employed practical men for their inspection. The inspection of factories, however, has been understood by many of them to belong to the factory inspector. In one instance within the past two years a factory was found in which three sixteen-inch floor beams were broken and the walls were bulged out on the side caused by the foundation settling. Its condition was reported to the local building inspector who said that he did not have anything to do with that part of the city, but that it belonged to the Fire committee. The mayor was visited and the condition of the building laid before him. A few weeks later the building was revisited and found to have been reinforced in parts that were weak, and to be in a safe condition. Here was a strange condition of affairs. A city having a regular building inspector who had power only to inspect part of the buildings.

## An Act concerning Unsafe Buildings.

Sections 2626 and 2627 of the Revised Statutes read :

SECTION 2626. The Court of Common Council of each city shall have power to make ordinances to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings therein, to provide for the examination of all plans and specifications of proposed buildings, to provide for the

inspection of all buildings in process of erection, to make general rules regarding the materials to be used in buildings, and the strength and manner of using the same, to prohibit the erection of any building not in conformity with such rules and the plans and specifications of which shall not have been examined and approved in accordance with such ordinance, and to provide for the appointment of an inspector of buildings.

SEC. 2627. The Selectmen of any town, the Court of Common Council of any city, and the Warden and Burgesses of any borough, may, and on the written application of any of its inhabitants, shall examine any building or proposed building therein with reference to its safety, after reasonable notice to the owner or builder and occupant, and may make such written order relative to its construction, maintenance, protection, repairs, or removal, as they may deem proper, a true and attested copy of which shall be left by some proper officer with or at the usual place of abode of such occupant, and such owner or builder if resident in this State.

#### GUARDING OF DANGEROUS PARTS OF MACHINERY.

During the past few years close attention has been given to the guarding of gears and dangerous parts of machinery by the makers. The manufacturers of steam mangles used for laundry work now provide a safety strip or other guard so that an operative feeding the machines cannot run the hand into the rolls and have the finger tips crushed and burned. Such improvements can be made more easily in the foundries and machine shops where they are built than at the places where they are operated. Foreign built machinery is often guarded in places which seem but little dangerous. One is told that such precautions are required on account of the strict factory laws.

#### PROJECTING SET SCREWS.

Projecting set screws in collars on shafting have proved a source of great danger, as many accidents have occurred by persons having their clothing caught either in oiling or throwing on belts and being wound around the shafting and killed. They are now generally recognized as exceedingly dangerous by most people. Safety collars in which the heads of set screws are sunk beneath the surface of collars are much used to overcome this danger.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Section 2267 of the General Statutes, provides that any person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling any other building in which five or more persons are employed, must provide suitable water closet accommodations. The enforcement of this law is met by many difficulties. Some places have no sewers, or if they have them, extend only over part of the place. Earth closets are often found situate quite a distance from the factory and in a filthy condition. When orders are given to have them cleaned out it is done, but at the next year's inspection they are sometimes found in precisely the same condition. The extension of the sewerage system in many large places will give a chance to do away with earth closets and replace them by good flush water closets which can be more easily kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Many manufacturers have provided dressing rooms for the use of the female operatives employed. This is required by law in most other States.

## IN CONCLUSION.

All factory inspectors of this State have recommended the passage of a law requiring that all serious accidents should be reported to the factory inspector. A bill to this effect was introduced in the General Assembly of 1897, and referred to the Committee on Labor who reported unfavorably. The following States have such a law: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, and Rhode Island.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. McLEAN.

*Inspector of Factories.*



# LAWS

RELATING TO

## Factories and Factory Inspectors.

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CONNECTICUT.

(General Statutes.)

CHAPTER CXLV.

SECTION 2264. The inspector of factories shall, as often as practicable, carefully examine all buildings and places where machinery shall be used, and shall have authority to enter such buildings and places at all proper times for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2265. All factories and buildings where machinery shall be used shall be well ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit. The belting, shafting, gearing, machinery, and drums of all factories and buildings where machinery shall be used, when so placed as, in the opinion of the inspector, to be dangerous to the persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall, as far as practicable, be securely guarded. No machinery other than steam engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running, after notice forbidding the same is given by the inspector to the owners or operators of the factory.

SEC. 2266. The inspector may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells, and wheel-holes, upon every floor of any factory or other building where machinery shall be used, to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches, or other safeguards, such as will insure the safety of the employes in such factory or other buildings where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to

keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

(Amended by Chap. CXVIII, Public Acts, 1893. See page 88).

SEC. 2267. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

SEC. 2268. It shall be the duty of the inspector to enforce the provisions of this chapter by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating, or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and also to make complaint to the state's attorneys in the several counties respectively of all violations of this chapter.

SEC. 2269. Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for the violation of any provisions of sections 2265, 2266, or 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employe for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this chapter, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation, either in behalf of any person or the state, until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, and not then, if, in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same, as though this chapter had not been enacted.

(Amended by Chapter CCXXV, Public Acts, 1889. See page 86).

SEC. 2270. The orders and notices given by the inspector under this chapter shall be written or printed, and signed by him officially, and may be served by himself or any proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the usual place of abode of the person upon whom service is to be made; and the notice, properly endorsed with the doings of

the persons or officer serving the same, shall be returned to the office of the town clerk of the town in which is located the factory, building, or business to which such notice appertains, where it shall be kept on file. Such notice, and copies thereof, duly certified by the town clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence that notice was given as therein appears. Notice to one member of a firm shall be notice to every member thereof, and notice to the president, secretary, or treasurer of a corporation shall be notice to such corporation. The fees for serving such orders and notices, unless served by the inspector, shall be the same as for the service of process in civil actions, and shall be included in the necessary expenses of the inspector and paid by the state.

SEC. 2271. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to provide suitable rooms in the capitol at Hartford for the use of the inspector, and to furnish him blank forms for the purpose of giving notices and orders required by this chapter, and for annual reports to be made to the governor. The inspector shall keep, in books provided by the comptroller for that purpose, copies of all notices and orders given by him, and a record of all inspections and examinations made, and upon the expiration of his term of office shall file his books of record with the secretary of state.

SEC. 2272. The inspector may from time to time employ special agents to assist him in his inspections and examinations, who shall receive compensation for the time actually employed in such service only. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the state upon proper vouchers by the special agents, which shall be signed by the inspector.

( Amended by Chapter CCVI, Public Acts, 1893. See page 89. )

( Public Acts of 1889. )

#### CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An Act concerning Printing of Reports of the Inspector of Factories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. The comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the state, five thousand copies of the report of the inspector of factories.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1889.

(Public Acts of 1889.)

## CHAPTER CCXXV.

### An Act relating to Factories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

Section 2269 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting between the words "sections" and the figures "2265" in the fifth line thereof, the figures "2264," so that the first sentence of said section as amended shall read as follows: Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, or lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provisions of sections 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employe for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation.

Approved, June 19, 1889.

(Amended by Chapter 206. See page 90.)

(Public Acts of 1893.)

## CHAPTER LIX.

### An Act concerning the Employment of Custodians of Elevators.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. No person, partnership, or corporation shall permit or employ any person under the age of sixteen years to have the care, custody, operation, or management of any elevator.

SEC. 2. Any person, partnership, or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

#### CHAPTER LXXVII.

An Act concerning Seats for Female Operatives.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. Every person, partnership, or corporation employing females, in any mercantile, mechanical, or manufacturing establishment in this state, shall furnish and provide suitable seats for the use of all females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by said females when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 2. Any person, partnership, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

#### CHAPTER CXVIII.

An Act concerning Elevators.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

Section 2266 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The inspector of factories may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells, and well-holes, upon every floor of every factory, mercantile establishment, or other building where machinery shall be used, to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches or other safeguards, such as will ensure the safety of the employes in such factory, mercantile establishment, or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical devices, if considered necessary by the said inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper-rope



or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause, and said mechanical device shall at all times be kept in good working order.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

#### CHAPTER CCIV.

An Act for the Preservation of the Health of Factory Employes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened :*

SECTION 1. Whenever the inspector of factories, on the complaint of any person, after due investigation, shall find it necessary for the preservation of the health of the employes in any manufacturing establishment, factory, or mill in which is carried on the business of buffing, polishing, or grinding metal, or any operations in which an excessive amount of dust is generated, that the excessive dust resulting from said operations should be removed from the atmosphere of the rooms or apartments used for that purpose, he shall, in writing, direct the person or persons or corporation owning or occupying said premises, or carrying on business in such premises, within three months from the date of said order, to introduce and operate such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove, so far as the nature of the business will permit, such excessive dust or foreign matter from the atmosphere of such mill, factory, or apartment used for the purposes aforesaid; provided such appliances or devices do not restrict or interfere with the aforesaid business or operations.

SEC. 2. Any violation of any proper order made or given by the inspector of factories, under the provision of the preceding section, shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2269 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

#### CHAPTER CCVI.

An Act relating to Duties of the Inspector of Factories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

Section 2272 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The inspector may from time to time employ special

agents to assist him in the performance of the duties of his office. Such special agents while so employed shall have the same power and authority as the inspector, subject to his approval. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of three thousand dollars, which shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses of other departments of the state government, upon proper vouchers by the special agents, signed by the inspector.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

(Substitute for House Bill No. 263.)

Public Acts of 1895.

#### CHAPTER CCVI.

##### An Act concerning Inspection of Factories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. Section 2269 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person, firm, or corporation, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for any violations of sections 2265, 2266, or 2267 of the general statutes, or for obstructing or hindering the inspector of factories in carrying out the duties of his office, forfeit to the use of the state not more than fifty dollars. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this chapter, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, and not then if, in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same, as though this chapter had not been enacted.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any order of an inspector of factories may appeal to the superior court in the county where the person, firm, or corporation owns, leases, or occupies the factory or building in relation to which

said order relates, within four weeks after notice of such order shall be given. Said appeal shall operate as a supersedeas, shall be made in writing, and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and reasons of appeal and a citation to the inspector of factories to appear before said court, and said court or any judge thereof may direct the time of appearance and the manner of service. Said court may review the doings of the factory inspector, may examine the questions in issue, and may confirm, change, or set aside the doings of the factory inspector, and may make such orders in the premises, including orders as to costs, as it may find to be proper and equitable.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 9, 1895.

(House Bill No. 269.)

#### CHAPTER CCXCIV.

##### An Act concerning Department Reports.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. All reports heretofore or hereafter required to be made by state departments, institutions, commissions, boards, or any recipients of state money shall, from and after the passage of this act, be made to the governor and by him transmitted to the general assembly.

SEC. 2. All reports above referred to shall be made to and including the thirtieth of September, 1895, and annually thereafter, and shall be published on or before the thirty-first day of December following ; provided, however, that the reports of the insurance commissioner and the state board of education may be made at times and for the periods now required by law, and the reports of the state board of agriculture and of the agricultural experiment stations may be made as heretofore.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 4, 1895.

RECORD OF INSPECTION  
OF  
FACTORIES.

# Inspection and Orders from September 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1	Cotton Webbing, Printing, Dyeing and Bleaching,	12	No orders.	Complied.
2		250	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to provide such ventilation as will remove the excessive steam generated in drying room. (2) Box belt in winding room as suggested (3) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
3	Fancy Cotton Goods,	200	Provide some suitable mechanical device for the one story elevator, whereby the elevator car will be securely held in event of accident to hoisting machinery or shipper rope.	Complied.
4	Cotton Cloth,	160	Provide separate water-closet accommodation for female operatives in wood mill. (2) Repair water-closets on first and second floors of brick mill, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
5	Insulation for Elec- tric Wires,	1	No orders.	Partially Complied.
6	Roller Cover,	5	No orders.	
7	Nickel & Brass Goods,	35	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing and buffing room. No orders.	
8	Gen'l Machine Work,	10	No orders.	



9	Hardware and General Repairs.	5	No orders.	Complied.
10	Special Machinery.	12	No orders.	
11	Firearms and Bicycle Chains.	12	No orders.	Complied.
12	Straps and Belting.	24	No orders.	
13	Firearms.	65	No orders.	
14	Bicycle Chains.	12	No orders.	
15	Belting.	24	Guard by secure iron railing, or by casing $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, fly wheel to engine.	
16	General Wood Work.	10	No orders.	Complied.
17	Bicycle Chains.	20	Guard projecting bolts in couplings near hangers on main shafting.	
18	Monuments.	6	No orders.	Complied.
19	Firearms & Bicycles.	140	No orders.	
20	Bicycle Sundries.	6	No orders.	
21	Laundry Work.	1	No orders.	
22	Castings and Machinery.	75	No orders.	
23	Cork Stopples.	35	No orders.	
24	Laundry Work.	4	No orders.	
25	Plumbers' Supplies.	10	No orders.	
26	Castings.	25	No orders.	
27	Heavy Paper.	46	Guard by boxing driving belt to beater south end of mill.	
28	Carpet Lining.	3	(2) Guard pulley and belt in passageway, lower floor, as suggested.	Complied.
29	Paper Boxes.	4	No orders.	
30	Knives and Forks.	85	Replace hoods to polishing and buffing lathes, where same have been removed. Repair exhaust pipes, and put entire exhaust system in proper working order.	
31	Laundry Work.	13	No orders.	Complied.
32	Wood Work Machinery.	35	No orders.	
33	Heaters, Ranges and Stoves.	150	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
34	Novelty Wheels,	15		No orders	
35	Silk Ribbons,	25	100	No orders. (Notified proper authorities of insufficient egress.)	
36	Cotton Yarn,	80		No orders.	
37	Cotton Cloth,	25	25	Provide separate water-closet accommodations for female operatives.	Complied.
38	Cotton Yarn,	25	25	Provide separate water-closet accommodations for female operatives.	Complied.
39	Cotton Yarn.	20	20	No orders.	
40	Electric Power,	34	1	No orders.	
41	Steam and Gas Pipes,	35	3	No orders.	
42	Paper Boxes,	60	60	Guard by providing a sufficient stop under folding doors to elevator.	Complied.
43	Printing.	14	1	No orders.	
44	Blank Books,	11	3	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied
45	Brass Goods,	350	15	Guard stairs in wash room by secure hand-rail.	Complied.
46	Clocks,	617	269	No orders.	
47	Piano and Organ	35	12	No orders.	
48	Hardware, Fancy Brass Goods and Buttons,	10	10	Repair flushing system to water-closet in engine room, so that bowls can be flushed properly.	Complied.
49	Shoe Buckles,	22	34	No orders.	
50	Machinery,	10		Repair and put in proper working order flushing system in water-closet, so that bowl can be flushed properly.	Complied.
51	Novelties,	50	75	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing room.	Complied.

52	Brass Goods,	250	No orders.	Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth closets, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
53	Machinery,	15			
54	Buttons,	200	No orders.		
55	Buckles,	150	No orders.		
56	Buttons,	15	No orders.	Guard fly wheel to upsetting machine in making room. (2) Provide new and enlarged hood over dipping jars.	Complied.
57	Brass Goods,	150	No orders.		
58	Meat Store House,	8	No orders.		
59	Brass & Brass Goods,	350			
60	Silverware,	150	50	No orders. Put elevator gate on first floor of east building in working order, and keep the same closed when elevator car is away.	Complied.
61	Mineral Waters,	5			
62	Chemicals,	12			
63	Sheet Metal,	819	460		
64	Clock Cases,	85	6	No orders. Guard by railing, at least three feet high, riveting machine in rivet room.	Complied.
65	Brass,	650	170		
66	Electric Power,	8		No orders. Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closets to carding room and lower floor, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
67	Cotton Cloth,	125	130		
68	Worsted Goods,	20	20	No orders. Guard by substantial iron or wood railing, passageways and pulleys in belt rooms where it is necessary to go when machinery is in motion.	Complied.
69	Fancy Cotton Goods,	500	950		
70	Paper,	50	20	No orders.	
71	Colored Cover Paper,	30	7		
72	Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing,	320	80	No orders	
73	Electric Power,	8		No orders	
74	Car and Engine Repairing,	56		No orders.	
75	Silk Ribbons,	10	50	No orders.	
76	Monuments,	9		No orders.	
77	Wood Work,	10		No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees, M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
78	Belting,	48	No orders.	Complied.
79	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	25	Provide guard to cutters of variety moulding machine.	
80	Shade and Picture Cords,	5	No orders.	Complied.
81	Files,	20	No orders.	
82	Cotton Cloth,	60	Provide separate water-closet accommodation for female operatives.	Complied.
83	Toilet Paper,	7	No orders.	
84	Woolen Goods,	76	No orders.	Complied.
85	Bed Quilts,	90	No orders.	
86	Woolen Goods,	20	No orders.	Complied.
87	Satinets,	50	No orders.	
88	Woolen Goods,	50	Provide better water-closet accommodations for male operatives on lower floor of brick mill.	Complied.
89	Woolen Goods,	20	No orders.	
90	Woolen Goods,	100	No orders.	Complied.
91	Woolen Goods,	15	No orders.	
92	Heavy Paper,	9	No orders.	Complied.
93	Paper Boxes,	12	No orders.	
94	Stone and Brick,	100	Provide new cable for elevator situated at south end of stone mill.	Complied.
95	Bed Quilts.	60	No orders.	
96	Heavy Paper,	16	No orders.	Complied.
97	Car Repairing,	27	No orders.	
98	Laundry Work,	5	No orders.	Complied.
99	Repairing,	8	No orders.	
100	Doors, Sash & Blinds.	9	No orders.	

101	Bicycles,	15	Provide better ventilation in japan room by placing air shafts over japan ovens. (2) Provide partition between japan ovens, as suggested. (3) Provide overhead ventilation for water-closets, as suggested. (Note) Fire marshal notified of insufficient egress.	Complied.
102	Electric Supplies,	50	No orders.	
103	Printing,	20	No orders.	
104	Printing,	176	No orders.	
105	Cotton Gins & Printing Presses,	160	No orders.	
106	Monuments,	8	No orders.	
107	Laundry Work,	5	No orders.	
108	Laundry Work,	6	Provide some system for ventilating washing room in basement	Complied.
109	Silver Plated Ware,	70	No orders.	
110	Carriages,	15	No orders.	
111	Water Supply,	7	No orders.	
112	Webbing,	40	No orders.	
113	Sewing Silk,	1	No orders.	
114	Copper,	80	No orders.	
115	Machinery.	5	No orders.	
116	Plushes and Yarns,	150	No orders.	
117	Stove Trimmings and Bicycle Sundries,	40	No orders.	
118	Chisels,	17	No orders.	
119	Augurs and Bits,	60	No orders.	
120	Sheet Brass,	225	Box main belt on second floor of tube shop in store room. (2) Thoroughly repair water-closet in main mill.	Complied.
121	Cables and Wires,	40	No orders.	
122	Horse Shoe Nails,	35	No orders.	
123	Hand Rubber Goods,	40	No orders.	
124	Paper,	6	No orders.	
125	Augurs and Bits,	30	Box belt running through floor in fitting room to a height of four feet.	Complied.
126	German Bits,	6	No orders.	



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
127	Woolen Goods,	65	25	Complied.
128	Candle Wicking,	19	1	
129	Dyes,	8	No orders.	
130	Fancy Cotton Goods,	65	100	Complied.
131	Shoes,	35	25	
132	Silk,	6	8	
133	Paper Boxes,	10	35	Gone out of busin's.
134	Sewing Silk and Dress Silk,	125	No orders.	
135	Silk,	50	300	Complied.
136	Bed Quilts,	100	85	
137	Wood Planing and Sawing,	20	50	
138	Chucks and Special Machinery,	63	No orders.	Complied.
139	Castings and Hot Water Heaters,	50	No orders.	
140	Marine Repairing,	60	No orders.	
141	Marine Repairing and Building,	8	No orders.	Complied.
142	Vices.	15	No orders.	
143	Bicycles.	15	No orders.	
144	Electric Power,	5	No orders.	Complied.
145	Printing,	14	No orders.	

146	Printing,	6	2	No orders.	Complied.
147	Monuments,	16		No orders.	
148	Heavy Paper,	8		No orders.	
149	Heavy Paper,	12		No orders.	
150	Heavy Paper,	8		No orders.	
151	Laundry Work,	5	3	Provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the female employees of the Steam Laundry.	Complied.
152	Crackers,	80	24	No orders.	
153	Thread and Yarn,	115	210	No orders.	
154	Printing Presses,	300		No orders.	
155	Machine Jobbing,	5		No orders.	
156	Fancy Cotton Goods,	200	150	No orders.	
157	Illuminating Gas and				
158	Electric Light, and	5		No orders.	
	Sash, Blinds and				
	Doors,	12		No orders.	
159	Castings,	5		No orders.	Complied.
160	Silk Machinery,	97		No orders.	
161	Repairing,	70		No orders.	
162	Spools & Braid Rolls,	18		No orders.	
163	Silox,	11		No orders.	
164	Silk Velvets,	64	26	No orders.	
165	Rope and Twine,	5		No orders.	
166	Rope and Twine,	6	5	No orders.	
167	Soap,	8	16	No orders.	
168	Globes and Erasures,	2	3	No orders.	
169	Paper Machinery,	30		No orders.	
170	Satinets,	70	30	Provide better water-closet accommodations for female employees.	
				(2) Repair floor in second story of main mill where suggested.	
171	Ships,	250		No orders.	
172	Cotton Cloth,	38	42	No orders.	
173	Cotton Yarn,	7	6	Put safety catches on elevator car in proper working order.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees, M.	No. of Employees, F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
174	Woolen Goods,	100	50	Provide secure hand rail to stairway in four story mill. (2) Provide some means for the better ventilation of dye house.	Complied.
175	Wood Work,	63		Repair and put in proper working order elevator hatch on first floor.	Complied.
176	Combs,	40	10	No orders.	
177	Pins,	12	15	No orders.	
178	Corsets,	23	100	No orders.	
179	Pianos,	60	1	No orders.	
180	Gas,	12		No orders.	
181	Carriage Bolts,	30		Box belt running through floor in snap room at least four feet high.	Complied.
182	Planes,	15		Repair water-closet on third floor so that it will flush freely.	Complied.
183	Combs and Hairpins,	10	1	No orders.	
184	Electric Power,	8		No orders.	
185	Corset Wire,	8	25	Box belt of grinding machine running through second floor at least three feet high.	Complied.
				(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
186	Corsets,	6	40	No orders.	
187	Silver Plated Ware,	200	6	No orders.	
188	Pianos and Organs,	175		No orders.	
189	Underwear and Hosiery,			No orders.	
190	Castings,	100	300	No orders.	
		135		Repair bar and keep same always in place in front of doorway and platform leading to storeroom of light department building.	Complied.
191	Type writing Machines,	90	15	Provide better ventilation in dip and plating room.	Complied.

192	Insulated Wire,	20	40	No orders.	Complied. Complied.
193	Machinery,	10	No orders.		
194	Brass Goods,	9	3	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
195	Clock Material,	25	6	Provide new cable for elevator.	Complied.
196	Suspenders,	50	250	No orders.	
197	Brass Goods,	100	15	No orders.	
198	Brass Goods,	20	60	No orders.	
199	Eyelets,	50	85	No orders.	
200	Corset Stays,	5	30	No orders.	
201	Cutlery,	40	3	Guard by secure railing fly wheel to engine.	
202	Cabinet Upholstery,	35	15	No orders.	Complied.
203	Hosiery,	20	125	No orders.	
204	Pins and Novelties,	200	125	No orders.	
205	Rolled Plate and Silver,	8	No orders.		
206	Shoe Lacing Hooks,	6	No orders.		
207	Laundry Work,	6	6	No orders.	
208	Electric Power,	3	No orders.	Complied.	
209	Iron and Brass Novelties,	28	13	No orders.	Complied.
210	Extension Tables,	7	No orders.		
211	Brass Goods,	150	50	Guard by substantial iron railing fly wheel to engine. (2) Guard opening in floor to condenser by railing (3) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
212	Brass Wire and Tubing,	800	No orders.	Complied.	
213	Woolen Goods,	50	30	Guard by good substantial railing fly wheel and main belt to engine extending said rail from partition to shaft. (2) Adjust doors to elevator openings so they cannot be opened from inside.	Complied.
214	Bicycle Parts and Machine Needles,	302	201	No orders.	Complied.
215	Horse Shoe Nails,	35	15	No orders.	
216	Bicycles,	200	200	Guard by substantial iron railing fly wheel to engine.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
217	Lathes,	235	Guard south side of fly wheel to engine as suggested by special agent.	Complied.
218	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	60	Box belt at both ends of sand paper machine.	Complied.
219	Skates and Wood work,	335	15 Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing and buffing rooms.	Partially Complied.
220	Printing,	9	(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	
221	Wagons,	25	No orders.	
222	Shears,	6	No orders.	
223	Pocket Cutlery,	74	No orders.	
224	Pocket Cutlery,	25	No orders.	
225	Pocket Cutlery,	9	No orders.	
226	Wood Turning,	6	No orders.	
227	Locks,	300	No orders.	
228	Pocket Cutlery,	6	No orders.	
229	Malleable Iron Castings,	75	No orders.	
230	Shears and Pocket Cutlery,	90	Guard fly wheel to engine as suggested by special agent. (2) Place cover over shafting in passageway in grinding room. (3) Replace hoods and put blower in proper working order in new cutlery building.	Complied.
231	Novelties,	5	No orders.	



232	Silk Thread,	25	150	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
233	Silk Thread,	10	37	Guard by substantial iron railing driving rod and crank of engine.	Complied.
234	Woolen Goods,	25	5	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
235	Umbrella Fixtures,	60	1	(2) Provide better and suitable water-closet accommodation for male operatives.	
236	Hairpins,	2	8	Guard by substantial iron railing driving rod and crank to engine.	Complied.
237	Hardware,	15		No orders.	
238	Watch Tools,	8		No orders.	
239	Special Machinery,	20		No orders.	
240	Pins and Safety Pins,	40	40	Provide gates to openings of new elevator in upper mill.	Complied.
241	Pins and Safety Pins,	20	60	Adjust gates to elevator, and keep them closed when elevator is away from same.	Complied.
242	Clocks,	75	50	Provide new cable to elevator in tower.	Complied.
243	Clocks,	100		(2) Replace spring to elevator in dip and plating room, so that the safety catches will work properly.	
244	Marine Clocks and Watches,	180		(3) Repair safety catches to elevator car and supply shop, so that they will work properly.	Complied.
245	Clock Bells,	5	110	No orders.	
246	Rolled & Cast Brass,	225		No orders.	
247	Hatters' Fur,	40	15	No orders.	
248	Forming Hats,	25		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars and on main shafting.	Complied.
249	Doors, Sash, Blinds and Moulding,	12		No orders.	
250	Corsets,	50	675	No orders.	
251	Hats,	75	50	No orders.	
252	Gas & Air Compress,	125		No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M.	No. of Employees. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
253	Hardware,	250	16	Guard fly wheel to engine where suggested (2) True up the sides to elevator in old assorting room, so that the safety catches on elevator car will work properly. (3) Put safety catches in proper working order to bronze room elevator. (4) Put in good working order the blower and exhaust pipes on the left side of polishing room on second floor. (5) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. No orders. Box driving belt to buffing wheel at least three feet high. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. Guard band saw on second floor of main building. No orders. Box belt of sand-papering machine on first floor, at least four feet high. (2) Box belt of augur machine on first floor, at least four feet high. (3) Extend platform to large elevator, so that open space may be filled. (4) Provide new cables to large elevator. (5) Box two belts running through floor on second floor in key department, at least four feet high.	Complied.
254	Paint,	8			Complied.
255	Piano Brackets,	5			Complied.
256	Turned Mouldings,	45	2		Complied.
257	Augurs and Bits,	25			Complied.
258	Piano Keys,	15			Complied.
259	Piano Keys,	300	50		Complied.
260	Novelties,	8	2		
261	Piano Keys,	175	5		
262	Augurs and Bits,	60	1		

263	Wood Turning,	15	Box belt running counter shaft for emory wheel in machine room, at least three feet high.	Complied.
264	Wire Goods,	30	Replace new bar for broken one to elevator door on first floor.	Complied.
265	Cut Glass,	10	No orders.	
266	Organ Stop Knobs,	6	No orders.	
267	Piano Keys and Ivory Combs,	20	No orders.	
268	Augurs and Bits,	12	No orders.	
269	Augurs and Bits,	17	No orders.	
270	Brushes,	5	No orders.	
271	Shelf Hardware,	6	Box main belt in tumbler room, at least four feet high.	Complied.
272	Bone Goods,	7	No orders.	
273	Wood Turning,	6	No orders.	
274	Augurs and Bits,	9	Repair plank on bridge leading from main building to small shop.	Complied.
275	Wire Goods,	15	No orders.	
276	Paper,	8	No orders.	
277	Straw Hats,	50	No orders.	
278	Shirts & Underwear,	25	Guard by secure railing fly wheel crank and driving rod to engine.	Complied.
279	Shoes,	150	Provide new cable for elevator.	
280	Laundry Work,	5	No orders.	
281	Electro Plating,	5	No orders.	
282	Paper Boxes.	20	No orders.	
283	Shoddy,	85	No orders.	
284	Wool Scouring,	6	No orders.	
285	Wool Scouring,	8	No orders.	
286	Denims, Shirting and Fancy Goods,	225	No orders.	
287	Candle Wicking and Cord,	8	No orders.	
288	Denims and Ticking,	150	No orders.	
289	German Silver Ware,	10	No orders.	
290	Silver Plated Ware,	11	No orders.	
291	Witch Hazel,	12	No orders.	
292	Cotton Yarn,	28	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
293	Twine,	8	7 No orders.	
294	Twine,	12	10 No orders.	
295	Twine and Yarn,	4	8 No orders.	
296	Twine,	11	7 No orders.	
297	Machinery,	5	5 No orders.	
298	Cotton Ducks,	8	5 No orders.	
299	Twine,	14	8 No orders.	
300	Twine and Nets,	17	22 No orders.	
301	Improved Planters' Hoes	16	No orders.	
302	Cotton Goods,	30	35 No orders.	
303	Improved Planters' Hoes,	23	No orders	
304	Agricultural Implementments,	65	No orders.	
305	Improved Planters' Hoes,	20	No orders.	
306	Improved Planters' Hoes,	45	No orders.	
307	Silver Plated Ware,	140	1 Repair steps leading to engine room. (2) Repair and put in proper working order the safety catches on elevator.	Complied.
308	Marine and Awning Hardware,	100	2 Guard by boxing six-inch belt running through floor at least four feet high.	Complied.
309	Machinery,	8	No orders.	
310	Bicycles,	95	1 Guard both elevator openings on second and third floors, by placing railing around same.	Complied.
311	Rubber Goods,	119	50 No orders.	Complied.

312	Silk,	30	100	Box machine room driving belt, at least three feet high, in spinning room.	Complied.
313	Webbing,	175	350	Box six-inch belt running through top floor of building. (2) Box main belt on top floor of building, before starting up new machinery.	Complied.
314	Saddlery Hardware,	35	3	No orders.	
315	Card, Clothing, and Handcards,	10		No orders.	
316	Fur Hats,	65	30	No orders.	
317	Fur Hats,	120	68	No orders.	
318	Fur Hats,	165	75	No orders.	
319	Special Machinery,	10		No orders.	
320	Ladies' Hats,	100	25	Guard fly wheel to engine by substantial iron or wood railing.	Complied.
321	Wood Work,	8		No orders.	
322	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	16		No orders.	
323	Hat Boxes and Cases,	10	5	No orders.	
324	Fur Hats,	65	40	Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closet for males in dye and plank rooms, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
325	Soft Hats,	130	70	Provide some means to remove the excessive dust in pouncing room, either by enlarging present system of exhaust, or a new one.	Complied.
326	Hatters' Fur,	40	6	(Notified proper authorities of insufficient egress.) Guard the portion of the fly wheel to engine where belt passes under wheel. (2) Repair and put in proper working order blower to wash room, or make such changes in same so as to remove the excessive steam. (3) Clean water-closets used by the male operatives, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
327	Fur Hats,	130	65	No orders.	
328	Fur Hats,	200		No orders.	
329	Fur Hats,	300	75	Cover flange coupling in forming room.	Complied.
330	Fur Hats,	45	15	Guard by boxing driving belt in engine room.	Complied.
331	Hat Finishing,	8	5	(Notified proper authorities of insufficient egress.) No orders.	



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
332	Fur Hats,	125	50	Removed from factory.
			Guard by substantial iron railing fly wheel to engine. (2) Cover exposed end of shaft to fly wheel next to passageway. (3) Set back post near end of shaft for fly wheel, so as to give more room for passageway. (4) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. (5) Provide better water-closet accommodation for the male employees of Tenant. No orders.	
333	Electric Power,	4		Complied.
334	Fur Hats,	190	60	Complied.
335	Fur Hats,	70	60	Complied.
			Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. (2) Provide better ventilation in dye house. (Notified building inspector of insufficient egress.)	
336	Novelties and Silver Plated Ware,	110	40	Complied.
			Provide automatic hatches or gates to elevator openings. (Notified building inspector of insufficient egress.)	
337	Fur Hats,	50	15	
338	Twist Drills,	60		
			No orders. Put safety catches to elevator car in proper working order by spreading clevice at the top.	
339	Fur Hats,	140	70	Complied.
			Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	
340	Flour and Cereals,	6		
341	Hardware Specialties	30		
342	Pumps,	165	5	
343	Printing and Blank Books,		2	
		8		
344	Toys,	7		
			2	
			No orders.	

345	Cut Glass,	5	2	No orders.	Complied.
346	Printing,	7	4	No orders.	
347	Locks,	65	20	No orders.	
348	Bone Goods,	50	25	Put gates to small elevator in proper working order, and keep them closed when elevator car is away from elevator opening.	
				(2) Sink flush or cover large set screws in collar on shaft of crusher machine.	
349	Dress Shields,	80	35	No orders.	Complied.
350	Soap,	20		No orders.	
351	Mouldings,	8		No orders.	
352	Wood Work,	8		No orders.	
353	Electric Power,	7		No orders.	
354	Hammocks,	100	70	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in dye house.	Complied.
355	Pistols,	15		No orders.	
356	Bone & Ivory Goods,	20	10	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collar on main shaft, first floor.	
357	Cotton Yarn,	15	30	No orders.	
358	Bells,	20	1	Guard main belt in turning room by a trough underneath.	
359	Bells,	45	5	No orders.	Complied.
360	Silk and Thread,	25	55	No orders.	
361	Bells,	80	10	No orders.	
362	Gongs and Bells,	10		Guard main belt by boxing at least four feet high in buffing room.	
363	Bicycle Sundries,	8		No orders.	
364	Gongs and Bells,	25	4	No orders.	Complied.
365	Bolt Cutters,	8		No orders.	
366	Wood Work,	5		No orders.	
367	Bells,	80	9	No orders.	
368	Gun Lights,	17	4	No orders.	
369	Hatters' Furs,	50	10	No orders.	
370	Builders' Hardware,	150		Put safety catches in proper working order to elevator situated in wood building.	
				(2) Guard crank and driving rod to engine, or provide more space for passageway past same.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees, M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
371	Straw Hats, Castings & Machinery	25	Guard driving rod and crank to engine.	Complied.
372		50		
373	General Wood Work, Fur Hats,	5	No orders.	Complied.
374		90	No orders.	
375	Hats, Fur Hats,	75	No orders.	
376		75	No orders.	
377	Boxes, Castings & Machinery	7	No orders.	
378		6	No orders.	
379	Fur Hats in the Rough,	60	No orders.	Complied.
380		29	No orders.	
381	Cigars, Electric Power, Fur Hats in the	5	No orders.	
382			No orders.	
383	Rough, Fur Hats,	60	No orders.	Complied.
384		25	No orders.	
385	Machine Repairing, Cigars,	10	No orders.	
386		20	No orders.	
387	Baby Carriages, Steam Stone Cutting,	8	No orders.	
388		30	No orders.	
389	ernors, Quarrying Stone,	60	No orders.	Complied.
390		50	No orders.	
391	Quarrying Stone, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware	125	No orders.	
392		320	Cover or sink flush projecting set screw in collar on main shaft in turning room.	
393	Hammers, Quarrying Stone,	5	No orders.	Complied.
394		30	No orders.	
	Hammers,	10	No orders.	

395	Iron Toys and Hardware,	75	6	Provide better ventilation in dip room.	Complied.
396	Quarrying Stone,	50		No orders.	Complied.
397	Cutlery,	275	60	Provide new cable for elevator in handle finishing room.	Complied.
398	Hardware,	175	20	Provide hood over acid jars in dip room. Connect said hood by piping to chimney, or by air shaft through roof.	Complied.
399	House Trimmings,	10		No orders.	Complied.
400	Fur Hats,	125	65	Repair and put in proper working order the blower in pounding room, so as to remove the excessive dust.	
			(2)	Provide better ventilation in plank and dye rooms.	
			(3)	Guard by covering coupling on shafting in blocking room.	
			(4)	Repair and put in proper working order the blower in stiffening room.	
			(5)	Thoroughly clean and disinfect outside water-closets used by male operatives, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	
401	Fur Hats in the Rough,	30		Provide better ventilation in plank and dye rooms, by placing an exhaust fan in end of building.	Complied.
402	Fur Hats,	40	25	Thoroughly clean and disinfect outside water-closets used by male operatives, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
403	Fur Hat Finishing,	75	25	No orders.	
404	Fur Hats,	110	40	(Notified proper authority of insufficient egress.) Guard by covering flange coupling on shafting in plank room where suggested.	Complied.
			(2)	Cover or sink flush projecting set screw in collar on end of shaft to fly wheel.	
			(3)	Repair and put in proper working order the blower in stiffening room.	
405	Fur Hats,	75	36	Guard by substantial railing fly wheel to engine.	Complied.
406	Sweat Bands,	2	3	No orders.	Complied.
407	Fur Hats,	125	60	Guard couplings on shafting to upright lathes, by covering same or by boxing them.	
			(2)	Provide better ventilation in stiffening room by the use of an exhaust fan.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
408	Fur Hats,	75	No orders.	Complied.
409	Fur Hats,	50	Repair and put in proper working order fan pipes or receiving box, so as to remove the excessive dust in pouncing room.	
410	Fur Hats,	75	No orders.	
411	Hat Forming,	25	No orders.	Complied.
412	Wood Work,	5	No orders.	
413	Hatters' Goods,	40	Provide new cable for elevator. (Notified proper authority of insufficient egress.)	
414	Paper and Wood Hat Boxes,	3	No orders.	Complied.
415	Paper and Wood Hat Boxes,	5	No orders.	
416	Fur Hat Forming,	9	No orders.	
417	Fur Hat Finishing,	4	(Notified proper authority of insufficient egress.) No orders. Guard shafting at the head of stairs, second floor, women's room.	Complied.
418	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	10	No orders	
419	Fur Hat Finishing,	18	Cover or guard couplings on shafting to upright lathes.	
420	Hatters' Machinery,	15	No orders.	Complied.
421	Electric Lights,	7	No orders.	
422	Fur Hats Finishing,	8	No orders.	
423	Fur Hats,	100	Guard fly wheel to engine by substantial railing. (2) Guard couplings on shafting to upright lathes. (3) Keep bars or doors closed to elevator openings when car is away from same.	Complied.
424	Hardware and Manilla Paper,	12	No orders.	
425	Fur Hats,	120	No orders.	



426	Fur Hats,	70	No orders.	Complied.
427	Paper and Wood Hat Boxes,	80	Put in spreader to clevice on main elevator.	Shut down.
428	Fur Hats,	30	No orders.	
429	Fur Hats,	125	Cover couplings on shafting to upright lathes. (2) Put in spreader to clevice on main elevator, if the same is used.	
430	Fur Hats,	25	No orders.	Complied.
431	Hatters' Blocks and Tools,	6	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
432	Silk Hat Bands,	5	Guard overhead shafting in basement where necessary to pass under same. (2) Cover or sink flush two projecting set screws to spinning frames near the floor.	
433	Castings and Hat Machinery,	42	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (2) Cover flange couplings where near to hangers. (Notified proper authority of insufficient egress.)	Complied.
434	Soft Hats,	100	No orders.	Complied.
435	Hatters' Furs,	18	No orders.	
436	Hatters' Furs,	87	No orders.	
437	Printing,	20	No orders.	
438	Fur Hat Finishing,	5	Guard by secure railing fly wheel to engine. (2) Guard by covering coupling to upright lathes.	
439	Fur Hats,	150	No orders.	Complied.
440	Furniture,	20	No orders.	
441	Paper Boxes,	4	No orders.	
442	Castings and General Jobbing,	6	No orders.	
443	Hardware,	75	No orders.	
444	Chucks,	30	No orders.	Complied.
445	Saddlery Hardware,	100	Put safety catches on shipping room elevator in proper working order.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
446	Suspender Trim-	125	Put safety catches on elevator in proper working order.	Complied.
447	mings,	175	No orders.	
448	Hardware, Pumps &c.	27	No orders.	
449	Machinery,	50	No orders.	
450	Knit Goods,	40	No orders.	
451	Carpenters' Tools,	9	Guard fly wheel and driving belt to engine.	Complied.
	Cereal Grinding,		(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
452	Brass Goods,	16	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collar on shafting.	Complied.
453	Hardware,	1000	Guard driving belt to blower for buffing room No. 8 A 6.	Complied.
			(2) Provide suitable guard to large belt on south side in room 54, B 1.	
454	Iron Castings,	75	(3) Provide new cable to elevator in west end of screw shop.	Complied.
455	Cotton Cloth,	300	(4) Provide larger hood over acid jars in room 5 B 4.	
456	Razors and Strops,	5	(5) Provide better ventilation in room 5 C 2.	
457	Silver Plated Knives,	83	Put safety catches to elevator car in proper working order.	Complied.
			No orders.	
458	Mosquito Netting,	90	Repair and keep in proper working order safety catches on elevator.	Complied.
			Put in proper working order automatic hatches to elevator in No. 2 mill.	Complied.
459	Snap,	6	(2) Provide new cable for same.	
460	Carriage Bolts,	30	No orders.	
461	Combs,	5	No orders.	

462	Carriage Bolts and Tacks,	60	10	Repair and put in working order safety catches on elevator in bolt shops, and put in spreader on device.	Complied.
463	Planes,	15		No orders.	
464	Corsets,	20	180	No orders.	
465	Castings,	38		No orders.	
466	Brass Goods,	15		Repair and keep in proper working order exhaust system in polishing room.	Complied.
				(2) Put in proper working order fan for hoods in dip and plating room.	
467	Pins & Hooks & Eyes,	25	100	No orders.	
468	Reclaimed Rubber,	75		No orders.	
469	Special Paper,	80	5	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collar on shafting.	Complied.
470	Paper Boxes,	65	60	No orders.	
471	Silver Plated Ware,	250		No orders.	
472	Sheet Brass & Tubing	160	50	Provide new cable for elevator in south mill.	Complied.
				(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on line shafts.	
				(3) Guard all couplings on shafting where they come near hangers and the set screws project.	
473	Gent's Hosiery and Underwear,	45	100	No orders.	Complied.
474	Printing Presses,	70		Provide new cable for elevator.	
				(2) Put in working order safety catch on same, and put in spreader to device.	
475	Metallic Bedsteads,	100	35	No orders.	Complied.
476	Drop Forgings,	50		Provide new cable for shipping room elevator.	
				(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	
477	Horn Buttons,	25	40	No orders.	
478	Pianos,	60		Put in proper working order gates to elevator opening on second and fourth floors.	Complied.
479	Hosiery & Underwear,	125	35	No orders.	
480	General Wood Work,	23		No orders.	Complied.

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
481	Paper Boxes,	20	Guard by casing or railing fly wheel or belt of engine in basement.	Complied.
482	Newspapers & Printing,	20	No orders.	
483	Pocket Cutlery and Hardware,	80	Box large belt in cutlery room on second floor, at least four feet high. (2) Put safety catches on elevator car in proper working order.	Complied.
484	Printing,	12	No orders.	
485	Hardware,	1300	No orders.	
486	Electric Power,	18	No orders.	
487	Butts and Hinges,	600	No orders.	
488	Malleable Iron Castings.	125	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in boiler room.	Complied.
489	Knitting Needles and Hardware Specialties,	8	Box driving belt in main room at least three feet high.	Complied.
490	Woolen Goods,	100	No orders.	
491	Feltings,	60	Cover couplings on main shafting lower floor. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (3) Guard the portion of fly wheel of engine next to crank.	Complied.
492	Stoves,	28	No orders.	
493	Elastic Webbing,	20	No orders.	
494	Typewriters' Supplies,	18	No orders.	
495	Stoves and Heaters,	20	No orders.	

496	Steam Granite Work,	20	No orders.		
497	Toilet Paper,	6	No orders.		
498	Locks and Special Hardware, Ma-	750	No orders.		
499	Typewriting Ma-				
	chines,	125			
500	General Wood Work,	120	Guard fly wheel to engine as planned.		
501	Fire Brick,	14	Provide guard for variety moulders.		
502	Electric Power,	5	No orders.		
503	Electric Power,	8	No orders.		
504	Ladies' Shoes,	50	No orders.		
			Provide better means for flushing closets either by more flush of water or a storage system.		Complied.
505	Electric Power,	6	No orders.		
506	Thread,	5	No orders.		
507	Wall Paper,	25	No orders.		
508	Piano Hardware,	155	Repair and put in proper working order exhaust fan and pipes to polishing room.		Complied.
509	Stoves and Heaters,	40	No orders.		
510	Paris White,	30	No orders.		
511	Buttons,	25	Cover flange couplings on shafting next to hangers.		Complied.
			(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.		
512	Shoe Machinery,	6	No orders.		
513	Mattresses,	5	No orders.		
514	Starch,	16	No orders.		
515	Binders' Paper,	25	No orders.		
516	R. R. Supplies,	8	No orders.		
517	Electrical Supplies,	15	No orders.		
518	Woolen Goods,	130	Provide new cable to elevator.		
519	Pianos,	20	No orders.		
520	Bolts,	270	No orders.		
521	Plush Robes and Blankets,	60	No orders.		
522	Cocoa and Medicines,	17	No orders.		
523	Wood Work,	8	No orders.		
524	Saddlery Hardware,	25	No orders.		
					Complied.



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. -- CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees, M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
525	Paper Boxes & Paste,	8	45	Complied.
526	Shirts,	9	Guard driving belt to elevator or at least four feet high.	
527	Grinding Cereals,	5	(2) Keep chains of elevator openings in place.	Complied.
528	Brass & Copper Goods	325	No orders.	
529	Brass & Copper Goods	250	No orders.	Complied.
530	Machinery,	550	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
531	Castings,	15	Guard by secure iron railing belt to engine in pattern room.	Complied.
532	Copper Refining,	35	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting on first floor in new building.	
533	Carriages,	7	No orders.	Complied.
534	Carriages,	5	No orders.	
535	Woolen Goods,	30	Provide better water-closet for males employed.	Complied.
536	Shoddy and Flocks,	12	No orders.	
537	Woolen Goods,	55	No orders.	Complied.
538	Woolen Goods,	60	No orders.	
539	Woolen Goods,	50	Thoroughly clean and disinfect the water-closet used by male employees and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
540	Woolen Goods,	72	No orders.	
541	Shoddy,	12	No orders.	Complied.
542	Woolen Goods,	30	Provide better water-closet accommodations for both male and female employees.	
543	Shoddy,	20	No orders.	Complied.
544	Dress Goods and Suitings,	60	Guard fly wheel of engine by railing at least three feet in height.	
			(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collar on shafting.	Complied.

545	Woolen Goods,	70	40	No orders.	Complied.
546	Thread,	50	60	No orders.	
547	Shoddy,	15		No orders.	
548	Woolen Goods,	110	40	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
549	Silk,		5	No orders.	Complied.
550	Silk.	2	14	No orders.	
551	Paper Boxes,	7	5	No orders.	
552	Wheels, Picker Sticks and Spokes,	5		No orders.	
553	Woolen Goods,	30	8	Provide better water-closet accommodations for male employes.	Complied.
554	Cotton Cloth,	50	50	No orders.	
555	Lathe Chucks,	40		No orders.	
556	Machinery,	9		No orders.	
557	Paper,	40	8	No orders.	Complied.
558	Cotton Yarns,	90	110	Box belt running through floor of upper warp room at least three feet high.	
559	Knit Goods,	60	100	No orders.	
560	Paper,	50	10	Guard belt and fly wheel of engine running No. 1 machine.	
561	Tissue Paper,	20	4	2) True up side posts to elevator shaft in finishing room so that the safety catches on elevator car will work properly.	Complied.
562	Sewing Silk,	12	45	(3) Provide larger overhead pulley to elevator shaft.	
563	Paper,	125	75	No orders.	
564	Novelty Yarns,	40	40	Guard elevator openings by keeping gates and bars closed when elevator cars are away from saune.	
565	Trucks,	16		No orders.	Complied.
566	Edge Tools,	600		No orders.	
567	Pork Packing,	20		Provide automatic hatches or gates for elevator openings.	
568	Wire Goods,	5		No orders.	
569	Nuts and Machinery,	7		No orders.	Complied.
570	Paper,	25	1	No orders.	
571	Fur Hats,	3	3	Cover or guard couplings on upright lathes.	
572	Job Printing,	3	3	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
573	Bolts and Nuts,	87	No orders.	Complied.
574	Cotton Batting and Hostlery Yarn,	19	Guard main belt in mattress room by casing at least three feet in height.	
575	Pies and Pastry,	6	No orders.	
576	Paper and Hardware,	12	No orders.	Complied.
577	Paper,	30	No orders.	
578	Cutlery, etc ,	7	Guard doorway by cross bar leading from box room to store room or provide flooring in front of same.	
579	Hardware, etc ,	5	No orders.	Complied.
580	Paper Boxes & Hardware,	3	No orders.	
581	Table Cutlery,	100	No orders.	
582	Bar Steel,	35	No orders.	Complied.
583	Curled Hair,	7	No orders.	
584	Soap,	13	No orders.	
585	Wire Goods,	140	No orders.	Complied.
586	Wire,	21	No orders.	
587	Fur Hats,	8	Repair and put in good sanitary condition water-closet used by male operatives employed by tenants.	
588	Hat Wires,	5	(2) Provide separate water-closet accommodation for the female operatives employed by tenants.	Complied.
589	Bicycles,	20	No orders.	
590	Hat Wires,	4	No orders.	
591	Wood & Paper Boxes,	8	No orders.	Complied.
592	Corsets,	5	Provide separate water-closet accommodation for female employes.	
		30	No orders.	

593	Silox,	17	Replace hoods to bolting mill and repair pipes so that the exhaust system to bolters will work properly.	Complied.
594	Planes & Edge Tools,	8	No orders	
595	General Woodwork,	8	No orders	
596	Acids,	30	No orders.	
597	Rubber Goods,	30	No orders.	
598	Small Castings,	6	No orders.	
599	Mouldings and Win- dow Frames,	6	No orders.	
600	Artificial Ice,	8	No orders.	
601	Weiss Beer,	8	No orders.	
602	Electric Power,	5	No orders.	
603	Car Registers,	14	No orders.	
604	Belting,	5	No orders.	
605	Shoes,	25	No orders.	
606	Corsets,	40	No orders.	
607	Paper Boxes,	12	No orders.	
608	Storing Provisions,	18	No orders.	
609	Laundry Work,	10	Cover projecting bolts in couplings on shafting in basement. (2) Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collar on shafting.	Complied.
610	German Silver,	150	(3) Put in proper working order safety catches on elevator.	
611	Clock Sash and Dials,	15	No orders.	
612	Iron Castings,	300	Thoroughly clean water-closets for males and keep the same in good sanitary condition	Complied.
613	Elastic Novelties,	5	No orders.	
614	Clock Springs,	35	No orders.	
615	Glass Cutters and Novelties,	5	No orders.	
616	Clock Cases,	200	Provide new cable for elevator in south end of case shop.	Complied.
617	Bells and Builders' Hardware,	280	No orders.	
618	Clock Movements,	140	Provide some system whereby the water-closets can be ven-tilated.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
619	Enameling and Ja-	50	No orders.	Complied.
620	paning, Clock Dials,	20	6 Provide some system of ventilation for water-closets in dial shop.	
621	Steel Fishing Rods,	25	3 No orders.	
622	Trunk Hardware and Furniture Trim-	45	3 No orders.	
623	ings, Flour, Feed and Grain Elevator,	5	No orders.	
624	Incubators and Brooders,	15	No orders.	
625	Clock Fixtures,	3	No orders.	
626	Meters, Registers and Cyclometers,	6	No orders.	
627	Knit Underwear,	25	No orders.	
628	Hot Air Furnaces,	10	No orders.	
629	Small Springs,	20	No orders.	In process
630	Shears and Bells,	40	7 Repair hoods and replace same to polishing lathes.	
			(2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in buffing room.	
631	Electric Power,	8	No orders.	
632	Rolled Brass,	75	No orders.	
633	Auger Bits,	5	No orders.	
634	Braces,	3	No orders.	
635	Sheet Metal Stamp-			
	ers and Spinners,	15	No orders.	



636	Lamps & Trimmings,	125	100	No orders.		
637	Paper Boxes,	4	13	No orders.		
638	Bicycle Grips,	25		No orders.		
639	Brass and Bronze Castings,	12		No orders.		
640	Special Machinery and Repairing,	8		No orders.		
641	Bicycle Grips and Turning,	15		No orders.		
642	Ladies' and Gents' Knit Underwear.	50	100	No orders.		
643	Furniture Castings,	34	4	No orders.		
644	Knit Underwear,	50	100	No orders.		
645	Bicycle Sundries and Novelties,	20		No orders.		
646	House Furnishings and Saddlery Hardware,	50		No orders.		
647	Circular and other saws,	8		No orders.		
648	Blotting Paper,	24	6	Put safety catches to elevator cars in proper working order.	Complied.	
649	Laundrying and Dyeing,	9	17	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.	
650	Sewing Machine Attachments,	200	10	No orders.		
651	Matches,	6		No orders.		
652	Brass,	12		No orders.		
653	Wheels,	5		Box two large belts running through first and second floors, at least three feet high.	Complied.	
654	Axles,	36		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting, on first floor of lower mill.	Complied.	
955	Silk Braid,	1	8	No orders.		
656	Bolts,	35	15	No orders.		
657	Coach and Carriage Ware,	70		No orders.		

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
658	Edged Tools,	65		Repair and put in proper working order, safety catches to elevator.	Complied.
659	Electric Power,	4			
660	Laundry Work,	3	3		
661	Knives and Bicycle Parts,	100	50		
662	Wood, Sawing and Grinding Cereals,	4		No orders.	Complied.
663	Nuts and Bolts,	80			
664	Sash Fasteners,	3	2		
665	Drop Forgings,	20			
666	Paper Bags,	8	40	No orders.	Complied.
667	Bolts,	50	10		
668	Buckles & Wire Goods,	8	10		
669	Hack Saws,	5			
670	Buckles,	30	40	No orders.	Complied.
671	Pianos,	125			
672	Printing,	6	1		
673	Keys,	75	1		
674	Structural Iron,	40		No orders.	Complied.
675	Gun Parts,	30			
676	Water Pipes, &c.,	18			
677	Electricity,	7			
678	Brass Goods,	84	24	Guard by casing or railing large belt in buffing room.	Complied.
679	Steam Engines,	5			
680	Elastic Webbing,	40	60	No orders.	

681	Carriage Forging,	100	No orders.			
682	Tinning Machinery and Hardware,	125	2	No orders.		
683	Floor and Ceiling Plate,	7		No orders.		
684	House Furnishing and General Hardware.	350	7	No orders.		
685	Plumber's Supplies,	7		No orders.		
686	Bicycle Parts,	5		No orders.		
687	Bolts,	60		No orders.		
688	Light Hardware,	6		No orders.		
689	Carriage Hardware,	50		No orders.		
690	Special Hardware,	75		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.		
691	Casket Hardware,	12	6	No orders.		Complied.
692	General Machine Work,	5		No orders.		
693	Hardware and General Machine Work,	60		No orders.		
694	Coffin Hardware,	62	8	No orders.		
695	Knuckle Joint Hydraulic Presses,	30		Repair and put in proper working order, exhaust system in polishing room.		Complied.
				(2) Repair water-closet in polishing room so that it will flush properly.		
696	Carpets and Rugs,	300	500	Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator in No. 1 worsted mill and brussels mill.		Complied.
				(2) Provide safety attachment for elevator in moquette mill.		
697	Sewing Silk,	25	60	No orders.		
698	Gin,	10	1	No orders.		
699	Electric Motors and Generators,	90	6	No orders.		
700	Automatic Screw Machines and Special Hardware,	22	3	No orders.		

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
701	Woolen Goods,	215	67	Complied.
			Provide some suitable mechanical device whereby the elevator car will be securely held in event of accident to hoisting machinery or shipper rope in old mill.	
			(2) Provide new cable for elevator in brick mill.	
			(3) Cover open space over large belt in passageway to engine.	
			(4) Guard large belt in brick mill, where suggested, by trough.	
			(5) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	
702	Shoddy,	40	No orders.	
703	Heavy Paper,	5	No orders.	
704	Wood Work and Cereal Grinding,	25	No orders.	
705	Woolen Goods,	156	100	Complied.
			Replace box to belts in spinning room.	
			(2) Provide bars to elevator openings when same are missing.	
			(3) Provide new rope to elevator in storage and assorting building.	
			(4) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	
		5	No orders.	
706	Rye Whiskey,	18	No orders.	
707	Copying Paper and Books,	25	No orders.	
708	Light Weight Paper,	17	3	
709	Heavy Paper,		Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as will remove the excessive dust generated in rag cutter room.	
710	Rubber Clothing,	25	25	Shut down. Complied.
			Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting in cutter room.	

711	Rubber Boots and Shoes,	500	600	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in sole cutting room. (2) True up side posts to old tower elevator so that the safety catches on car will work properly.	Complied. Complied.
712	Seamless Copper Floats,	7		No orders.	
713	Rubber Boots and Shoes,	500	300	No orders.	
714	Rubber Reclaiming,	50		No orders.	
715	Paper Boxes,	3	16	No orders.	
716	Hosiery,	50	75	No orders.	
717	Curtain and Screw Rings,	5	5	No orders.	
718	Bicycle Parts,	100	20	Guard by covering projecting end of shafting in engine room. (2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing and buffing room.	Complied.
719	Electric Power,	7		Guard by secure iron railing large wheel to Ball engine.	
720	Buttons,	15	20	No orders.	Complied.
721	Thimbles.	7	2	No orders.	
722	Safety Pins.	7	10	No orders.	
723	Malleable Iron Castings,	280		No orders.	
724	Heavy Paper,	26	9	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
725	Gent's Underwear,	30	50	No orders.	
726	Worsted Yarn,	35	40	No orders.	
727	Brass Goods,	6	6	No orders.	
728	Laundry Work,	3	4	No orders.	
729	Carriages,	25		No orders.	
730	Machinery,	25	1	No orders.	
731	Rubber Boots and Shoes,	800	800	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting in carpenter shop.	Complied.



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
732	Edge Tools and Boring Implements,	75	1	Partially Complied.
			Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting in fitting room.	
			(2) Guard by crossbar door on second floor of chisel building.	
			(3) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing and polishing department of chisel building.	
733	Match and Box Machines,	35	No orders.	
734	Spoons,	8	No orders.	
735	Monuments,	20	No orders.	
736	Iron Castings,	40	No orders.	
737	Castings,	40	No orders.	
738	Machinery and Tools,	70	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
739	Bicycles,	95	No orders.	
			1 Increase the speed of the fan to exhaust system in buffing room so as to remove the excessive dust effectively.	In process
			(2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	
740	Newspapers,	20	No orders.	
741	Newspapers,	11	No orders.	
742	Hot Air Furnaces,	20	No orders.	
743	Machinery and Hardware,	20	No orders.	
744	Carriages,	65	No orders.	
745	Pies,	12	No orders.	
			13 Put safety catches to elevators located in south end of factory in proper working order.	Complied.

746	Locks and Builders' Hardware,	290	8	No orders.	Complied.
747	Bottling, Hardware	6		No orders.	
748	Builders' Hardware and Coffin Trimmings,	1250	250	Repair hoods over acid jars in dip room, K building. (2) Repair and put in working order hoods and pipes to exhaust system in polishing rooms of lock shop and buildings A and C. (3) Replace hoods to all polishing lathes where brass work is done. (4) Provide new cables to elevators known as K 1, L 2 and M 1.	
749	Fine Brass Goods and Plumbers' Supplies	440	10	Put a spreader in clevis on elevator, situated in Franklin street, building so that safety catches will work properly. (4) Repair and put in proper working order hoods, pipes, and blower to belt polishing wheels, so as to remove the excessive dust more effectively.	Complied.
750	Bicycle Rims, Carriages and Wood Work,	55		No orders.	Complied.
751	Wagon Bodies and Running Gears,	5		No orders.	
752	Clocks,	325	125	Provide new cable to elevator in novelty building.	
753	Machinery and Steam Boilers,	170		No orders.	Complied.
754	Hot Water Boilers and Coiled Pipes,	40		No orders.	
755	Drop Forgings and Hardware Specialties,	12		No orders.	
756	Printing,	8	6	Guard elevator openings to elevator in the rear of building occupied by tenants by automatic gates.	Complied.
757	Moulding Machines and Screws,	10		No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
758	Coach Lamps and Carriage Trimmings,	25	No orders.	
759	Gas Stoves.	10	No orders.	
760	Confectionery,	20	15 No orders.	
761	Covered Buttons,	2	3 No orders. (Notified building inspector of insufficient egress.)	
762	Ice, Distilled and Carbonated Water,	15	No orders.	
763	Light Carriages,	20	No orders.	
764	Kindling Wood,	5	No orders.	
765	Printing,	15	5 No orders.	
766	Printing,	50	15 No orders.	
767	Soda and Mineral Waters,	6	No orders.	
768	Hubs, Spokes, Rims, and Wheels,	40	No orders.	
769	Butter.	12	No orders.	
770	Wood Work,	8	No orders.	
771	Brass Novelties,	20	10 Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing and buffing room. (2) Provide hood and connect by piping with ventilating shafts over all jars where compound acids are used. (3) Provide overhead ventilation in lacquer room. (4) Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator.	Contem- plate moving Jan. 1, '98.

772	Special Machinery and Tools,	20	No orders.	Complied.
773	Packing Pork,	200	No orders.	
774	Storing Beef,	6	No orders.	
775	Storing Beef,	20	No orders.	
776	Special and Brick Machinery,	26	No orders.	
777	General Wood Work,	10	No orders.	
778	Blank Books,	6	Repair pipes to urinal in basement and to water closet for males of fourth floor.	
		8	(2) Provide some means for the better lighting of second and third stair and hallways leading from street.	
779	Memorandum and Pocket Books,	10	No orders.	
780	Wood Work,	5	No orders.	
781	Printing,	6	No orders.	Complied.
782	Printing,	8	No orders.	
783	Special Machinery and Tools,	5	No orders.	
784	Special Machinery,	12	No orders.	
785	Machine Screws,	12	No orders.	
786	Electric Supplies,	6	No orders.	
787	Printing,	6	No orders.	
788	Silk Mittens,	1	No orders.	
789	Newspapers,	8	No orders.	
790	Incandescent Lights,	3	No orders.	
791	Machinery and Tools,	1060	Provide guards to automatic hatches to elevator opening on second floor of small tool factory to prevent crossing over same.	
			(2) Provide new cable to elevator in building No. 9.	Complied.
			(3) Give close attention to cable on elevator in building No. 3, as the same is worn considerably.	
			(Notified proper authority of insufficient egress )	
		15	No orders.	
792	Paper Boxes,	5	No orders.	
793	Wood Work and Building,	40	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
794	Harness,	16	No orders.	Complied.
795	Wagons,	18	No orders.	
796	Crackers,	40	No orders.	
797	Printing,	50	No orders.	
798	Brass and Bronze Goods,	9	No orders.	
799	Bicycles,	150	No orders.	Complied.
800	Drop Forgings,	260	No orders.	
801	Harness,	140	No orders.	
802	Gloves, Mittens and Stockings,	1	No orders.	
803	Beer,	14	Guard by secure iron railing fly wheel, crank and driving rod to engine in new building.	
804	Shirts,	2	No orders.	Complied.
805	Corsets,	159	No orders.	
806	Perfumery.	5	No orders.	
807	Plumbers' Tools,	35	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	
808	Light Hardware,	6	No orders.	
809	Castings,	60	No orders.	Complied.
810	Electro Plating,		Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator car.	
811	Paper Boxes,		(2) Repair and put in proper working order gate to elevator opening on second floor front entrance.	
812	Castings.	45	Guard stairway opening leading to basement, near water-closet, by substantial railing.	
813	Machinery,	15	No orders.	



814	Machinery,	8	No orders.	Complied.
815	Coach Lamps,	15	No orders.	
816	Wood Work,	20	Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	
817	Automatic Screw Machines and Machine Screws,	370	No orders.	
818	Asbestos Goods and Insulators,	40	No orders.	Complied.
819	Car Trimmings,	20	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing and buffing room.	
820	Special Machinery, Feed, Water Heaters and Pumps,	10	No orders.	
821			No orders.	
822	Electric Switches and Incandescent Lights,	25	No orders.	Complied.
823	Chucks,	40	No orders.	
824	Iron and Brass Valves,	90	No orders.	
825	Special Machinery,	350	No orders.	
826	Iron Bedsteads and Wire Mattresses,	80	No orders.	Complied.
827	Horseless Carriages,	125	No orders.	
828	Type-writing Machines,	50	No orders.	
829	Bicycles,	30	No orders.	
830	Typesetting Machines,	450	No orders.	Complied.
		16	No orders.	
			No orders.	
			No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees, M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
831	Bicycles & Sundries,	175	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing and buffing room.	Complied.
832	Overalls,	2	No orders.	Complied.
833	Special Machinery and Water Motors,	15	(Notified building inspector to have both ways of egress free for escape.)	
834	Electric Specialties,	20	No orders.	
835	Galvanized Iron Cornices and Ovens,	5	No orders.	
836	Rubber Tubing,	469	No orders.	
837	Steel Tubing,	275	No orders.	
838	Elevators and Machinery,	25	No orders.	
839	Needles,	21	No orders.	
840	Bread, Cakes & Pies,	25	No orders.	
841	Mantles, Etc.	11	No orders.	
842	Photograph Apparatus,	10	No orders.	
843	Cartridge Reloading Implements,	11	No orders.	
844	Carrages,	30	No orders.	
845	Coaches, Etc.,	30	No orders.	
846	Ladies' and Children's Underwear,	1	No orders.	
847	Fire-arms and Ammunition,	1300	No orders.	

848	Bar Iron and Rods,	225	No orders.	Complied.
849	Lithographing,	10	No orders.	
850	Paper Boxes,	4	20	(1) Extend railing to stairway leading to fifth floor. (2) Repair and put in proper working order safety device to elevator Remove counterweight cable which connects with the eyebolt, and attach the same to the head of elevator beam.
851	Over Gaiters and Leggings,	15	85	No orders.
852	Laundry Work,	9	20	(Notified building inspector of insufficient egress.) Provide exhaust fan for washing and ironing room to remove excessive heat and steam from said rooms. (2) Provide additional water-closet for accommodation of females.
853	Crackers,	27	No orders.	Complied
854	Printing,	19	Repair and put in proper working order safety catches to elevator.	
855	General Wood Work,	10	No orders.	Complied
856	Beltng,	103	No orders.	
857	Pins,	14	11	No orders.
858	Envelopes,	35	200	No orders.
859	Wood Engraving and Printing,	30	6	No orders.
860	Lithographing,	35	1	Provide some means for the better ventilation of water-closet on second floor.
861	General Jobbing,	10		Introduce and operate three months from the date of this order such appliances as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust from the polishing department.
862	Gold Beating,	6	4	No orders.
863	Electrotyping,	5	No orders.	Removed.
864	Printing and Book Binding,	180	30	No orders.
865	Wood and Metal Engraving,	30	No orders.	
866	Printing,	5	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
867	Automatic Pay Station Boxes, Printing and Binding,	6	No orders.	
868	Newspapers, Special Machinery, Wood Patterns,	20 29 4	No orders.	
869	Machinery and Tools, Laundry Work, Electric Power,	60 5 25	No orders.	
870		1	No orders.	
871		10	Cover projecting set screws in collar on shafting. Guard passageway over shafting leading from engine and dynamo room to boiler room by secure railing.	Complied.
872		10	No orders.	Complied.
873		12	No orders.	
874		5	No orders.	
875		20	No orders.	
876		22	No orders.	
877		11	Provide suitable water-closet accommodation for operatives that work on first floor and for employees who occupy second floor.	
878			No orders.	Complied.
879			No orders.	
880			No orders.	
881	Doors, Sash and Blinds,	6	No orders.	
882	Caskets,	20	No orders.	
883	Envelopes and Ruled Paper,	180	Provide new cable for small elevator in the east wing.	Complied.
884	Laundry Work,	8	Repair stairs leading from first floor to basement.	Complied.
885	Doors, Fixtures and Variety Work,	10	No orders.	
886	Crochet Machinery,	40	No orders.	

887	Presses and Special Machinery,	30	No orders.	Complied.
888	Special Machinery,	12	No orders.	
889	Cigar Boxes,	9	Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closets and keep same in good sanitary condition.	
890	Doors, Sash and Blinds,	18	No orders.	Complied.
891	Wood Work,	10	No orders.	
892	Galvanized Iron Piping for Exhaust,	15	No orders.	
893	General Wood Working,	18	No orders.	Complied.
894	Wood Planing,	15	No orders.	
895	General Wood Work.	6	No orders.	
896	Ale and Porter,	8	No orders.	
897	Steam Stone Cutting,	25	No orders.	
898	Cabinet Work,	10	Provide suitable water-closet accommodation for employes.	
899	Wood Boxes,	9	No orders.	
900	Special Machinery,	33	No orders.	
901	Bicycle Parts,	25	No orders.	
902	Fire Arms, Printing Presses & Engines,	700	No orders.	Complied.
903	Wood Screws,	25	No orders.	
904	Machinery and Tools,	30	No orders.	
905	Horse Shoe Nails,	115	Provide one new cable to elevator situated near center of factory.	
906	Iron Castings and Machinery,	125	No orders.	
907	Chemical Dyes,	6	No orders.	
908	Turning and Cabinet Work,	25	No orders.	
909	Coal and Water Gas,	50	No orders.	
910	Stairs & Panel Work,	20	No orders.	
911	Horse Shoes,	12	No orders.	
912	Cork Bicycle Handles,	50	No orders.	Complied.
913	Eyelets,	10	No orders.	



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
914	Machine Repairing,	20	No orders.	Complied.
915	Heavy Wagons and Trucks,	23	No orders.	
916	Boilers,	15	No orders.	
917	Plumbers' Supplies,	5	No orders.	
918	Moulding, Scroll Sawing and Planing,	30	No orders.	
919	Boxes and Chain	6	No orders.	
920	Pump Tubing, Plumbers' Brass Goods,	5	No orders.	
921	Paper Boxes,	5	No orders.	
922	Engine Repairing,	5	No orders.	
923	Brass Goods,	6	No orders.	
924	Brass Castings,	18	No orders.	Complied.
925	Iron Castings,	20	No orders.	
926	Soapine,	5	No orders.	
927	Silverware,	175	Provide new cable in elevator in main building.	
928	Plated Ware,	75	Put in good working order exhaust system in buffing room of main building by properly constructed hoods, pipes, and increased power sufficient to remove the excessive dust, or replace by entire new exhaust system.	
			(2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing and buffing rooms, jobbing department.	
929	Steam Boilers and	10	No orders.	Complied.
930	Steam Pipes, Brass Castings,	7	No orders.	

931	Electric Light, (Storage Plant,)	6	No orders.	Complied.
932	Soap, Tallow and Phosphates,	6	No orders.	
933	Brick and Iron,	10	No orders.	
934	Iron Railing and General Jobbing,	5	No orders.	
935	Wood Sawing and Splittings,	5	No orders.	
936	Mouldings,	6	No orders.	
937	Special Machinery,	30	Guard by secure railing fly wheel to engine.	
938	Dyeing,	20	No orders.	
939	Carriage Trimmings and Hardware,	150	No orders.	
940	Wire Cloth,	11	No orders.	
941	Suspender Buckles,	60	Put safety catches on elevator car in proper working order.	Complied.
942	Novelty Goods,	4	No orders.	
943	Electrotyping and Printing,	15	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars or shafting. (2) Put safety catches on elevator car in proper working order.	Complied.
944	Builders' Supplies,	20	Guard by boxing belt near doorway on second floor occupied by tenants.	Complied.
945	Wood Work,	41	No orders.	
946	General Supplies,	20	No orders.	
947	Wood Work,	60	No orders.	
948	Blank Books,	30	No orders.	
949	Wood Work,	30	No orders.	
950	Flour and Feed,	15	No orders.	
951	Buttons,	10	No orders.	
952	Organs and Pianos,	200	No orders.	
953	Indian Medicines,	12	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing in medicine room.	Complied.
954	Carriages,	40	No orders.	
955	Coach Lamps,	10	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
956	Wood Work,	20	No orders.	
957	Boilers,	40	No orders.	
958	Carriages,	50	No orders.	
959	Carriages,	175	No orders.	
960	Paper Boxes,	7	2	
961	Sewing Silk,	30	No orders.	
962	Bags and Envelopes,	7	45	
963	Confections,	8	No orders.	
964	Toys and Novelties,	7	20	
965	Carriages,	10	No orders.	
966	Laundry Work,	15	No orders.	
		14	No orders.	
967	Fire Arms,	131	Provide hand rail on left side of stairway leading to the second story.	Complied.
968	Special Machinery,	64	Put safety catches to elevator in milling room in proper working order.	Complied.
969	Special Machinery,	16	Box large belt running through floor in machine room at least three feet high.	Complied.
970	Locks.	8	No orders.	
971	Electrotypes,	15	No orders.	
972	Laundry Work,	5	2	
		10	Provide separate water-closet accommodation for females employed in Steam Laundry.	Contem- plate removing.
973	Brass Castings,	9	No orders.	
974	Printing and Bind- ing,	100	No orders.	
975	Lager Beer,	8	Guard by substantial iron railing balance wheel to engine.	Complied.
976	Chairs, Settees and Ladders,	6	No orders.	
977	Car Wheels,	25	No orders.	

978	Plumbers' Supplies,	12	Guard belt in engine room by substantial railing at least three feet high. (2) Cover set screws to couplings on counter shafting if the line of shafting is used. Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closet and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
979	Bread and Cakes,	6		Complied.
980	Fish Hooks,	8		Complied.
981	Machinery & Jobbing,	8	3 No orders. Guard by secure railing driving rod crank and fly wheel to engine.	Complied.
982	Wood Work,	6	No orders.	
983	Cabinet Work,	10	No orders.	
984	Spring Beds,	15	No orders.	
985	Saddlery Hardware,	160	No orders.	
986	Players and Shears,	80	No orders.	
987	Carriages,	100	No orders.	
988	Corsets,	20	No orders.	
989	Ale and Porter,	8	No orders.	
990	Carriages,	50	No orders.	
991	Electro Plating.	8	No orders.	
992	Machinery,	17	No orders.	
993	Axles,	5	No orders.	
994	Printing,	15	No orders.	
995	Builders' Hardware,	50	No orders.	
996	Drop Forgings,	6	No orders.	
997	Car Repairing,	18	No orders.	
998	Flavoring Extracts,	1	No orders.	
999	Printing,	12	No orders.	
1000	General Wood Work,	25	Repair and put in proper working order automatic hatches to elevator openings, or provide bar, chains or gates to said openings.	Complied.
1001	Cyclometers,	40	No orders.	Complied.
1002	Hats and Caps,	6	Repair and put in proper condition water-closet.	
1003	Engine and Car Re- pairing.	178	No orders.	
1004	Chucks,	20	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1005	Printing and Book Binding,	5	3	No orders.
1006	Printing,	6	4	No orders.
1007	Printing,	8	2	No orders.
1008	Newspapers,	14	6	No orders.
1009	Planing & Mouldings,	30	No orders.	No orders.
1010	Repair Shop,	53	No orders.	No orders.
1011	General Wood Work,	10	No orders.	No orders.
1012	Laundry,	10	14	No orders.
1013	Ladies' Wrappers and Waists,	4	No orders.	No orders.
1014	Flour and Grain,	20	Provide new cable to elevator in grinding mill.	Complied.
1015	Screen Doors and Window Screens,	12	No orders.	No orders.
1016	Steam Engine Repairing,	11	No orders.	No orders.
1017	Casket Hardware,	10	No orders.	No orders.
1018	Stationary Steam Boilers & Jobbing,	10	No orders.	No orders.
1019	Daily and Weekly Papers,	28	No orders.	No orders.
1020	Repair Shops,	200	No orders.	No orders.
1021	Brass Castings,	7	No orders.	No orders.
1022	Newspapers,	22	No orders.	No orders.
1023	Bicycles,	1180	No orders.	No orders.
1024	Brooms,	5	No orders.	No orders.
1025	Heaters,	40	Box main belt running through first floor, near doorway, at least three feet high.	Complied.
1026	Druggists' Sundries,	100	No orders.	No orders.



1027	Paper Boxes,	100	80	No orders.	Complied.
1028	Lager Beer,	16		No orders.	
1029	Lager Beer,	20		No orders.	
1030	Mattresses and				
	Spring Beds,	16	3	No orders.	
1031	Engines and Cars,	1200		No orders.	
1032	Gas & Electric Power,	5		No orders.	
1033	Worsted and Woolen				
	Goods,	32	1	No orders.	
1034	Worsted and Woolen				
	Goods,	285	90	No orders.	
1035	Cotton Yarn,	1	11	No orders.	
1036	Cotton Yarns and				
	Warps,	30	20	Repair and put in proper working order gate to elevator opening on third floor, and keep closed when elevator is away from same	Complied.
				(2) Provide new cable to elevator.	
				(3) Thoroughly clean and disinfect closets used by the male operatives in stone mill, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	
1037	Sewing Silk,	75	250	No orders.	
1038	Worsted and Woolen				
	Goods,	325	75	No orders.	
1039	Envelopes,	50	100	No orders.	
1040	Worsted and Woolen				
	Goods,	225	125	Provide new cable to elevator in wood mill.	Complied.
1041	Worsted and Woolen				
	Goods,	185	50	No orders.	
1042	Worsted and Woolen				
	Goods,	155	51	Provide new cable to elevator.	Complied.
1043	Cotton Yarns and				
	Woolen Goods,	140	40	No orders.	
1044	Cotton Yarn,	5	4	No orders.	
1045	Woolen Goods,	35	23	No orders.	
1046	Pasteboard.	10	10	No orders.	
1047	Twine, Yarn & Warps,	10	8	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1048	Woolen Goods,	65	No orders.	Complied.
1049	Fine Chromo and Book Paper,	40	No orders.	
1050	Writing Paper,	30	Provide new cable to elevator in finishing room.	
1051	Soap.	15	No orders.	
1052	Woolen Goods,	110	No orders.	
1053	Straw and Leather Board,	8	No orders.	Complied.
1054	Straw Board,	7	No orders.	
1055	Builders' Papers,	8	No orders.	
1056	Leather Board,	6	No orders.	
1057	Shirts, Overalls and Pants,	3	No orders.	
1058	Carriages,	8	No orders.	Complied.
1059	Shoes,	60	No orders.	
1060	Shoes,	40	No orders.	
1061	Sieves.	5	No orders.	
1062	Buckles,	6	No orders.	
1063	Tile and Fire Brick,	35	No orders.	Complied.
1064	Burr Stone,	5	No orders.	
1065	Engines & Jobbing,	6	No orders.	
1066	Bent Carriage and Bicycle Wood Work,	25	No orders.	
1067	Bicycle Sundries,	50	Guard fly wheel to engine by substantial casing or railing.	
1068	Drop Forgings,	11	No orders.	Complied.
1069	Lager Beer,	40	No orders.	
1070	Wire,	100	Guard by repairing platform leading to closet over water run and provide railing to sides three feet high.	
1071	Car Repairing,	175	No orders.	

1072	Wood Work,	10	Guard by secure railing front of fly wheel and crank to engine in engine room. (2) Guard main driving belt on first floor running from engine as far as vice bench. No orders.	Complied.
1073	Paper Boxes,	115		
1074	Carriage and Bicycle Hardware,	50		
1075	Pottery,	50	No orders.	
1076	Heaters, Coils, etc.,	35	Guard stairway leading to basement by hand rail on left side.	Complied.
1077	Carriage Hardware,	5	Guard by secure railing fly wheel and driving belt to engine.	Complied.
1078	Plumbers' Supplies,	35	Box belt near emery wheel at least four feet high.	Complied.
1079	Bakery Goods,	24	No orders.	
1080	Sewing Silk and Machine Twist,	10	Guard by boxing belt at the west end of Down spinning frame.	
			(2) Box gears to winding frame.	Complied.
1081	Cotton Thread,	25	No orders.	
1082	Cotton Webbing,	8	No orders.	
1083	Sewing Silk,	1	No orders.	
1084	Paper & Wood Boxes,	40	No orders.	
1085	Silk and Velvet Dress Goods,	989	Provide new cable to elevator in new mill No. 4.	
1086	Church Organ Wood Pipes,	7	No orders.	
1087	Press Board,	40	No orders.	
1088	Men's Underwear,	20	Box main belt in spinning room at least three feet in height.	Complied.
1089	Binders' and Album Board,	20	No orders.	
1090	Press Paper,	9	No orders.	
1091	Press Paper Finishing,	8	No orders.	
1092	Manilla Paper,	45	Provide new cable to elevator in finishing room.	Complied.
1093	Book Flats and Specialties,	50	No orders.	
1094	Writing Paper,	30	No orders.	
1095	Lace Curtains,	27	Guard by cross bars window adjoining front stairs.	Complied.

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1096	Safety Fuse,	35	25	Complied.
1097	Jute Yarn.	8	10	
1098	Safety Fuse,	17	7	Complied.
1099	Copying Presses,	9	3	
1100	Hardware.	100	Provide new rope for elevator.	Complied.
1101	Bridges (Iron),	350	No orders.	
1102	Silk Ribbons,	10	30	Complied.
1103	Paper Bags and Envelopes,	35	50	
1104	Hatters' Leather,	35	5	Complied.
1105	Twine.	10	15	
1106	Satchels,	15	3	Complied.
1107	Rubber Goods,	280	4	
1108	Woolen Goods,	6	8	Complied.
1109	Publishing.	6	2	
1110	Rubber Shoddy,	23	8	Complied.
1111	Buttons,	5	(2) Guard by secure railing or casing fly wheel to engine in engine room.	

1112	Fleece Lining,	2	6	No orders.	Complied.
1113	Flour and Feed,	5		Guard by boxing large belt on first floor that runs bolting machine on second floor at least four feet high.	
				(2) Guard by boxing belt in wagon shop at least three feet high.	
1114	Wood Work,	10		No orders.	
1115	Solid Silver and	760	90	No orders.	Complied.
	Plated Goods,	75	8	Provide new cable to elevator.	
1116	Cut Glass			Provide guard for variety moulding machine.	Complied.
1117	Mouldings and Wood	5		No orders.	
	Turning,	8	40	Provide new cable to elevator that has automatic hatches.	Complied.
1118	Paper Boxes,		100	(2) Clean pipes and conductors to exhaust system for buffing room, top floor, and put them in proper condition so as to remove the excessive dust from the rooms.	
1119	Cabinet Hardware,	200		No orders.	
1120	Punch and Stamp	8		No orders.	
	Presses,				
1121	Plated Ware and Cut	185	15	Provide and attach to bottom of elevator some device so as to give warning to persons passing from plating room to machine shop.	Complied.
	Glass,			No orders.	
1122	Light Hardware,	12		No orders.	
1123	Gas and Electric	630	55	No orders.	
	Light Fixtures,			No orders.	
1124	Plated Ware and Cof-	160	60	No orders	
	fin Trimmings,	30	3	Remove counter weight cable from eyebolt and connect the same to the head of elevator.	Complied.
1125	Furniture Castings,				
1126	Rubber Balls and	3	5	No orders.	
	Novelties,				



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
1127	Lamp Bracket and Plumbing Specialties,	100	30	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing room. (2) Repair hoods and piping over acid jars in plating room. (3) Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition. (Notified proper authority of insufficient egress.)	Complied.
1128	Telephones and Telephone Supplies,	30	10	No orders.	Complied.
1129	Photographing and Engraving,	24	5	Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closets for both male and female operatives, and keep the same in good sanitary condition. No orders.	
1130	Forming Lathes,	20	20	No orders.	
1131	Saddlery Hardware and Sleigh Bells,	60	20	No orders.	
1132	Lamp and Bronze Goods,	125	25	Provide new cable to elevator. (2) Provide hoods to wheels in buffing room and keep them in their proper position, and put in good working order the exhaust pipes, so as to remove the excessive dust. No orders.	In process
1133	Organs and Piano Attachments,	20			
1134	Nickel and Silver Novelties,	80	20	No orders.	
1135	Æolian Organs,	110	15	No orders.	

	Shade Cloth and Curtains.	80	130	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1136					
1137	Granite, Iron and Agate Ware,	90	10	No orders.	
1138	Curtain Fixtures,	23	11	No orders.	
1139	Piano Stools & Chairs,	20	5	No orders.	
1140	Decorated Glassware	15	10	No orders.	
1141	Electro Plating and White Metal Goods,	22	3	No orders.	
1142	Light Hardware,	8		No orders.	
1143	Spool Cotton,	630	750	Provide new cable for the following-named elevators: Packing room, Mill No. 2; inspecting room, Mill No. 4, and on elevator of dressing room.	Complied.
1144	Machine Twist,	25	125	No orders.	
1145	Dress Goods,	50	75	No orders.	
1146	Sash, Doors & Blinds,	20		No orders.	
1147	Machinery and Tools,	75		No orders.	
1148	Washing & Ironing,	5	6	No orders.	
1149	Sash, Doors & Blinds,	6		No orders.	
1150	Woolen Goods,	75	25	Box large belt in spinning room of stone mill at least three feet high.	Complied.
1151	Silk Thread,	41	111	No orders.	
1152	Cotton Sheetting,	74	64	No orders.	
1153	House Furnishings,	18		No orders.	
1154	Cotton Goods,	175	175	No orders.	
1155	House Trimmings,	25		No orders.	
1156	Cotton Goods,	125	125	No orders.	
1157	Silk Thread,	8	40	No orders.	
1158	Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
1159	Shoes,	60	20	Box large belt in bottom finishing room at least three feet high	Complied.
1160	Machinery,	40		No orders.	
1161	Cotton Goods,	150	250	No orders.	
1162	Cotton Goods,	60	90	No orders.	
1163	Shoes,	26	4	No orders.	
1164	Cotton Sheetting,	75	150	Guard front door in cloth room by cross bar.	Complied.

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1165	Wood Work,	5	No orders.	Complied.
1166	Mill Supplies,	30	No orders.	
1167	Underwear,	100	Box large belt in lower spinning room of little mill to the height of three feet.	
1168	Worsted Goods,	40	No orders.	
1169	Paper and Wooden Boxes,	4	No orders.	
1170	Jewelry,	6	No orders.	
1171	Cotton Yarns,	20	No orders.	
1172	Wood Type,	10	No orders.	
1173	Machinery,	40	No orders.	
1174	Woolen Flocks,	8	No orders.	
1175	General Wood Work,	5	No orders.	Complied.
1176	Electricity for Lighting,	6	No orders.	
1177	Washing & Ironing,	3	No orders.	
1178	Printing Presses and Specialties,	5	No orders.	
1179	Beer,	35	No orders.	
1180	Newspapers and Printing,	24	No orders.	
1181	Power Presses,	13	No orders.	
1182	Washing & Ironing.	6	No orders.	
1183	Iron Spoons and Curtain Fixtures,	35	Provide better water-closet accommodation for male employees	
1184	Wrought Iron Architectural Work.	6	No orders.	Complied.
1185	Plated Hollow Ware,	20	No orders.	

1186	Newspapers and Book Binding,	22	8	No orders.		
1187	Paper Boxes,	8	17	No orders.		
1188	Table Cutlery,	140	6	No orders.		
1189	Clocks,	100	50	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing room.	Removed work to shop having an exhaust.	
1190	Decorated Glassware	45	45	No orders.		
1191	Guns and Special Machinery,	75		No orders.		
1192	Lamps, Burners and Brass Castings,	350	185	No orders.		
1193	Lamps, Wood Screws and Hardware,	375	70	Provide new cable for elevator located in lamp shipping room.	Partially Complied.	
1194	Woolen Goods,	100	75	(2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. (3) Provide flush water-closets for the screw department, dip and plating room and foundry, and connect the same with the sewer. Provide suitable means to flush water-closets and connect same with sewer.	Complied.	
1195	Silver Plated Ware and Cut Glass,	200	11	No orders.		
1196	Pocket Cutlery and Steel Pens,	150	50	No orders.		
1197	Casket Hardware,	25	6	No orders.		
1198	Hosiery & Underwear,	45	120	No orders.		
1199	Clocks,	160	50	No orders.		
1200	Scythes and Knives,	30		No orders.		
1201	Bolts and Screws,	45	5	No orders.		
1202	Knives,	40	3	No orders.		
1203	Organ Leather,	6		No orders.		
1204	Leather,	5		No orders.		
1205	Shoes,	45	25	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
1206	Machinery, Hardware, Spectacles, Printing, Chisels, Wood Turning,	6	No orders.	Guard shafting running buzz saws in front of filing bench. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (3) Provide hanger for belt running emery grinding machine to prevent belt hanging loose on shafting when machine is not in use. No orders. Repair water-closet for female employees and provide a sufficient flow of water to flush them properly at all times. No orders. No orders.	Complied.
1207		45	No orders.		
1208		12	No orders.		
1209		10	No orders.		
1210		50	No orders.		
1211		35	1		
1212	Brass Goods, Laundry Work, Book Binding, Carpets, Suspender Webbing and Trimmings, Shears and Light Hardware,	25	No orders.	Repair water-closet for male employees and provide sufficient water to properly flush the same. (2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room. True up posts to elevator openings so that there will not be as much play between posts and elevator car, so that the safety catches will work properly.	Partially Complied.
1213		5	47		
1214		4	15		
1215		25	125		
1216		80	30		
1217		35	5		
1218	Crucibles,	31			Complied.



1219	General Wood Work,	25	Replace guard to fly wheel and guard driving rod and crank to new engine.	Complied.
1220	Suspender Braces & Special Machinery,	55	No orders.	
1221	Emery Wheels and Machinery,	12	No orders.	
1222	Generators for Burning Oil,	8	No orders.	
1223	Shears and Spoons,	88	No orders.	
1224	Brass Goods,	625	Provide new hoods over compound acid jars. Repair pipes connected with hoods, and construct said pipes in such manner as will secure the removal of acid gases, thereby providing better ventilation in the dip room.	Complied.
1225	General Wood Work,	12	No orders.	
1226	Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating,	12	Have exhaust system constructed in such a way that the pipes can be cleaned out thoroughly. Have more openings in main pipe for doing this, thereby securing suction to carry off the excessive dust in buffing room, and providing better ventilation for the same.	Complied.
1227	Belting and Supplies,	9	No orders.	
1228	Flour and Feed,	8	No orders.	
1229	Brass and Galvanized Cornices,	13	No orders.	
1230	Razors,	36	No orders.	
1231	Pocket Cutlery and Novelties,	95	Repair and put in good condition water-closet in basement, and provide some means for lighting up the same.	Complied.
1232	Automatic Machinery	8	No orders.	
1233	Brass Goods,	20	No orders.	
1234	Shirts,	1	No orders.	
1235	Pocket Cutlery,	8	No orders.	
1236	White Metal Goods and Novelties,	20	No orders.	
1237	Laundry Work,	4	No orders.	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
1238	Steam and Water Fittings,	617	13	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in buffing room.	Complied.
1239	Laundry Work,	8	8	No orders.	Complied.
1240	Wood Work,	5	5	No orders.	
1241	Shirts and Drawers,	80	120	No orders.	
1242	Undertakers' Goods,	80	60	Box belt in shipping room near doorway. (2) Guard driving belt to drop press in packing room. (3) Box belt running through floor in paper box room.	
1243	Yarns,	12	12	No orders.	Complied.
1244	Machinery and Tools,	5	5	No orders.	
1245	Sewing Silk,	17	60	No orders.	
1246	Brick and Wood,	35	55	No orders.	
1247	Cotton Duck,	15	15	No orders.	
1248	Rules and C. F.	40	60	No orders.	
1249	Brushes,	35	15	No orders.	
1250	Cotton Duck,	300	400	Box large belt near folding machine in packing room of light duck building. (2) Thoroughly clean and disinfect water-closets in mill No. 3 and keep the same in good sanitary condition. (3) Provide separate water-closet accommodation for the female operatives in mill No. 3.	Complied.
1251	Silverware,	420	80	Provide new cable to elevator between Nos. 7, 11, 14.	Complied.
1252	German Silverware,	10	14	No orders.	
1253	Brass Goods,	40	10	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in buffing room.	

1254	Paper Caps,	40	No orders.			
1255	Silver Plate Ware,	15	No orders.			Complied.
1256	Silver Plate Ware,	21	No orders.			Complied.
1257	Metal Goods,	345	No orders.			
1258	Carriage Wheels,	30	No orders.			
1259	Plated Ware.	212	No orders.			
1260	Insulated Wire,	89	No orders.			
1261	Rubber Goods,	35	Guard by secure railing large driving belt to washing machine.			
1262	Hollow Ware,	55	No orders.			
1263	Piano Stools,	50	Guard driving belt to blower in saw room.			
1264	Job Printing,	20	No orders.			
1265	Brass Fittings,	8	No orders.			
1266	Machine Repairing,	6	No orders.			
1267	Hats,	5	No orders.			
1268	Castings & Machinery	80	No orders.			
1269	Iron Castings,	70	Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth-closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition.			Complied.
1270	Brass Rolls for Printing,	5	Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth-closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition.			Complied.
1271	Brass Castings and Fittings,	15	Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth-closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition.			Complied.
1272	Rapid Fire Guns and Mounts,	185	No orders.			Complied.
1273	Flat Ware,	150	No orders.			
1274	Chains,	30	No orders.			
1275	Furniture Springs,	20	No orders.			
1276	Bit Braces,	55	No orders.			
1277	Shells & Cartridges,	390	No orders.			
1278	Cabinet Work,	375	No orders.			
1279	Castings,	50	No orders.			
1280	Sewing Machine Needles,	70	No orders.			

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1281	Ale, Porter and Weiss Beer,	8	No orders.	Complied.
1282	Ale,	20	No orders.	
1283	General Wood Work,	6	No orders.	
1284	Steam and Water Gauges,	175	No orders.	
1285	Corsets,	30	Provide new cable to elevator.	
1286	Sewing Machines,	700	No orders.	
1287	Gold, Silver & Nickel Plating,	5	No orders.	
1288	Paper Boxes,	10	No orders.	
1289	Plush and Velvet Goods,	225	No orders.	
1290	Ale,	6	No orders.	
1291	Electric Light Station,	8	No orders.	Complied. Complied.
1292	Soap,	30	No orders.	
1293	General Wood Work,	60	No orders.	
1294	Nonpareil Cork,	30	No orders.	
1295	Steam Boilers and Engines,	100	No orders.	
1296	Lager Beer,	15	Provide suitable water-closets for the male employees, and connect the same with the sewer.	
1297	Illuminating Gas,	35	Box belt to beater as suggested, in north end of mill.	
1298	Chip Board,	20	No orders.	
1299	Spokes, Rims and Wheels,	25	No orders.	
1300	Infant's Underwear,	7	No orders.	
1301	Electric Power,	14	No orders.	

1302	Trucks and Heavy	35	Guard by secure iron railing fly wheel and main belt to engine.	Complied.
1303	Wagons, and General Cabinet and General Wood Work,	12	No orders.	
1304	Paper Boxes,	10	No orders.	
1305	Machinery & Repairs,	10	No orders.	
1306	Men's Drawers.	3	No orders.	
1307	Elastic Webbing,	80	No orders.	
1308	Machinery & Repairs,	8	No orders.	
1309	Coach Lace,	9	No orders.	
1310	Carriage Springs,	40	No orders.	
1311	Grain Elevator,	10	No orders.	
1312	Harnesses,	25	No orders.	
1313	Silver Plated Novelties,	54	6 Provide hand rails to stairs leading from first to third floor. (2) Introduce and operate within three months from date of this order, some system for the proper ventilation of laquer room.	Complied.
1314	Corsets and Waists,	5	75 No orders.	
1315	General Wood Work,	6	No orders.	
1316	Special Machinery and Emory Wheels,	20	No orders.	
1317	Shoe Buckles,	20	No orders.	
1318	Brass Goods,	8	No orders.	
1319	Power for Tenants,	2	True up posts at elevator shafts at first and second floors, and make them firm so there will not be so much play.	Complied.
1320	Dress Stays and Paper Boxes,	50	200 No orders.	
1321	Men's Shirts and Ladies' Waists,	30	Provide new cable in elevator to flannel department.	Complied.
1322	Gun Implements and Bicycle Implements	90	Provide new cable to power elevator. (2) Provide ventilation in dip room (if same continues to be used) by some suitable exhaust system.	Complied.



## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1323	Electric Supplies and Patterns,	10	Provide storage tank for water-closet used by tenant, as the present supply of water is not sufficient to properly flush the same.	Complied.
1324	Ladies' Cloaks,	40	No orders.	Complied.
1325	Corsets,	200	Provide one new cable to elevator near printing department.	
1326	Cold Rolled Steel,	150	No orders.	
1327	Aluminum and Man- ganese Bronze.	10	No orders.	
1328	Casket Hardware and Silver Novelties,	80	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliance or device as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing and buffing rooms	Complied.
1329	Steel Metal Work and Tools,	15	No orders.	
1330	Electric Specialties,	90	No orders.	
1331	General Wood Work	9	No orders.	
1332	General Wood Work,	10	No orders.	
1333	Heavy Carriages,	100	No orders.	
1334	Enamelled Leather,	35	No orders.	
1335	Carriage Trimmings	50	No orders.	
1336	White Metal Monu- ments,	35	No orders.	
1337	Cardboard,	11	No orders.	
1338	Typewriters,	200	No orders.	
1339	Fuel Gas,	6	No orders.	

1340	Pipe Cutting and Threading Machinery,	20	No orders.	Complied.
1341	Automatic Machinery	12	No orders.	
1342	Car Couplings,	15	No orders.	
1343	Hardware Specialties	25	No orders.	
1344	General Wood Work,	20	No orders.	
1345	Cotton Cloth,	175	125 No orders.	
1346	Satinets,	22	16 No orders.	
1347	Woollen Goods,	45	25 No orders.	
1348	Woollen Goods,	70	17 No orders.	
1349	Cotton Cloth,	400	300 No orders.	
1350	Candle Wickings,	8	2 No orders.	
1351	Iron Castings,	12	No orders.	
1352	Cotton Cloth,	50	30 No orders.	
1353	Cotton Yarn,	50	50 No orders.	
1354	Cotton Cloth,	160	190 Repair and put in proper working order safety appliances to elevator car in stone mill.	
1355	Laundry Work,	4	5 No orders.	
1356	Ground Sillex & Paints	40	No orders.	
1357	Pottery,	30	49 No orders.	
1358	General Wood Work,	7	No orders.	
1359	Railroad Casting,	70	No orders.	
1360	Bicycle Parts,	35	14 No orders.	
1361	Sash, Doors & Blinds,	30	No orders.	
1362	Cotton Cloth,	200	No orders.	
1363	Cotton Cloth,	200	230 No orders.	
1364	Woollen Goods,	40	10 No orders.	
1365	Cotton Cloth,	420	550 No orders.	
1366	Pocket Outlery,	25	1 No orders.	
1367	Sewing Silk,	20	30 No orders.	
1368	Knife Handles,	18	No orders.	
1369	Rakes,	10	No orders.	
1370	Satinets,	14	No orders.	
1371	Rules,	50	15 Guard by easing belt running spinning lathe, on third floor and on floor below.	
				Complied.

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1372	Cotton Cloth,	40	35 No orders.	Complied.
1373	Machinery,	20	Box belt running buzz plainer on fourth floor.	
1374	Band Saw Machinery	12	No orders.	
1375	Sash, Blinds, Etc.,	25	No orders.	
1376	Paper Boxes and Printing,	28	No orders.	
1377	General Wood Work,	30	No orders.	
1378	Piano Hardware, Etc.	130	No orders.	
1379	Printing,	5	No orders.	
1380	Brass Goods,	110	No orders. (Notified proper authority of insufficient egress.)	
1381	Metallic Buttons,	60	No orders.	
1382	Machinery,	55	No orders.	
1383	Carriages,	15	No orders.	
1384	Wood Work,	100	No orders.	
1385	Cotton Cloth,	30	No orders.	
1386	Cotton Cloth,	50	No orders.	Complied.
1387	Cotton Cloth,	120	No orders.	
1388	Fancy Woolens and Gent's Underwear,	40	Provide new cable to elevator. (2) Box main belt on top floor used for running cards to a height of at least three feet.	
1389	Bleaching & Dyeing,	155	No orders.	
1390	Steam and Water Brass Goods,	60	No orders.	
1391	Repair Shop,	30	No orders.	
1392	Machine Tools,	135	No orders.	
1393	Metal Novelties,	50	No orders.	
1394	Hardware Specialties	100	No orders.	

1395	Graphophones,	350	No orders.		Complied.
1396	Piano and Organ Hardware,	50	No orders.		
1397	Light Machinery,	35	No orders.		
1398	Corsets,	10	No orders.	90	
1399	Embroidery on Silk,	5	No orders.	20	
1400	Organs,	75	No orders.		
1401	Dress Silks,	100	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	100	
1402	Commercial Copper.	150	No orders.		
1403	Wrought Iron Shafting,	75	No orders.		
1404	Hot Rolled Steel,	90	No orders.		
1405	Light Hardware,	40	No orders.		
1406	Malleable Iron Castings,	400	Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth closet for foundry on west side of avenue, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.		Complied.
1407	Brass Castings,	30	No orders.		
1408	Corsets,	75	No orders.	525	
1409	Mechanical Rubber Goods,	25	Provide new cable to elevator.	10	Complied.
1410	Dress Shields,	26	No orders.	28	
1411	Furniture Hardware,	225	No orders.	14	
1412	Steam Boilers,	30	No orders.		
1413	Beer,	14	Guard by casing or railing fly wheel of Pacific engine.		Complied.
1414	Light Metal Goods,	20	No orders.	8	
1415	Newspaper and Job Printing,	20	No orders.		
1416	Brass Goods and Trimmings,	465	Provide new cable for elevator in packing room. dip and press room, south end.	235	Complied.
1417	Brass Tubing and Bicycle Lamps,	395	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove acid fumes from dip room.	5	

## REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1418	General Machinery,	300	Cover or sink flush projecting set screw in collar on shafting near clutch pulley on lower floor of three story brick building.	Complied.
1419 1420	Brass Goods, Brass Goods,	117	No orders. Prohibit boy under sixteen years of age from having charge of elevator. (2) Repair water-closet in machine room so that it will flush properly. (3) Repair and put in proper working order, safety catches on elevator in soldering room.	
1421 1422	Buckles. Buttons,	45 50	No orders. Provide better ventilation in dip room. (2) Adjust power of elevator so that the car will not strike elevator head strain cable. (3) Provide new cable for shipping room elevator.	Complied.
1423 1424 1425 1426	Machinery, Special Machinery, Soaps, Binding Board,	60 14 60 7	No orders. No orders. No orders. No orders.	



## THE INSPECTION OF BAKESHOPS.

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Within the past three years advocates for the inspection of bakeshops have been many. England has for many years required the inspection of all bakeshops as to their cleanliness and sanitary condition. The Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners International Union of America have worked faithfully for the passage of laws in the different States requiring that all bakeshops should be inspected, and have endeavored to improve the condition of the many men employed in the baking trade. The State of New York in 1895, passed a law requiring the inspection of bakeshops. The writer had the privilege of listening to a report of one of their inspectors in 1895, who described the conditions found in some of the shops inspected, which seemed astonishing, but it was afterwards proved in other States that such conditions did exist. The States of Minnesota, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the Province of Ontario, Canada, have taken steps in the same direction. The Connecticut law was passed in the General Assembly of 1897, and went into effect July 15th of that year. During the time from July 15th to September 30th, the close of the fiscal year, 254 bakeshops had been visited for the first time and over 100 second inspections made and their condition reported to the local health officers.

During the past three months much has been said about the unsanitary condition of bakeshops by the press. This is only one side of the situation, as there are many shops which are clean and produce wholesome food and they should not be judged by the condition of the minority. Neither should the sale of the products of the bakeshops be injured, as they are a necessity to many people who work in the factories and workshops who do not have time to do their own baking. The law regulating the manufacture of flour and meal from cereals into food will no doubt be the means of producing a healthier and cleaner product of the bakeshops in general. At some places visited the owners go right to work and thoroughly clean them out, and when the local health officers make them a visit no criticism can be made.

It will be noticed in the printed tables, that many complaints relate to the plumbing of sinks and the condition and location of water-closets, which in many instances were the fault of the landlord, instead of the tenants, as they often refused to make any repairs or changes.

Others are in regard to whitening the walls and ceilings which had become black from the smoke produced by the cruller kettles or ovens. This may not be any menace to health, but under the present law cannot be called clean. A general willingness has been shown by the owners of most bakeries to make the necessary changes to conform with the law. Several health officers have reported in their locality much improvement had been made before their visit. Some shops have been abandoned by the lessees themselves or by order of the local health officer, as they were realized to be unsuitable places in which to produce wholesome food. There can be no reasonable excuse offered for the floors of shops being covered with refuse dough, which by the use of a scraper shows that it has lain there many days and become hard, or for barrels of waste bread, cake, egg shells, and bad eggs allowed to accumulate in the shops which draw flies who seem to take a special delight in alighting on bread taken from the oven to cool. In making over one hundred second inspections, it gives me pleasure to say that conditions existing at first visit have been largely removed or were in process of removal and that the local health officers seemed willing to receive complaints, reported to them and have shown a desire to order necessary changes. The following bakeshop laws are in force in the different States and provinces :

#### BAKESHOP LAW OF CONNECTICUT.

An Act concerning the Regulation of the Manufacture of Flour and Meal from Cereals into Food.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. Every building, room, or place, used in or in connection with the manufacture for sale of any article of food composed wholly or in part of flour or meal from cereals, shall be known under this act as a "bakeshop."

SEC. 2. Every bakeshop shall be properly drained, plumbed, ventilated, and kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and con-

ducted with proper regard to the health of the operatives and the production of wholesome food.

SEC. 3. Every bakeshop shall be provided with a proper wash-room and water-closet or closets, apart from the bakeroom or rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted, and no water-closet, earth closet, or privy shall be within the bakeroom of any bakery.

SEC. 4. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakeshop shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored.

SEC. 5. The factory inspector shall examine all bakeshops as frequently as may be necessary, to ascertain whether they are kept and conducted in the manner herein provided; and shall, in addition to such regulation as the factory inspector is by law now authorized to make, report in writing to the local health officer of any town, city, or borough, every bakeshop located within such jurisdiction found not kept and conducted as herein provided; and such health officer shall thereupon investigate, or cause to be investigated, by other health officer or officers, such unsanitary conditions so reported to him, and if found to exist, shall cause the same to be removed in the manner now provided by the laws relating to public health, as provided in section 2592 of the general statutes.

Approved May 25, 1897.

#### THE NEW YORK LAW.

[Passed May 2, 1895; amended May 14, 1896; took effect July 1, 1896.]

SECTION. 1. No employe shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person shall so work during such week.

SEC. 2. All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread, pie or cake bakeries shall be drained and plumbed in a manner to conduce the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air shafts, windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector or any of his deputies

shall direct. No cellar or basement not now used for a bakery shall hereafter be occupied and used as a bakery unless the proprietor shall have previously complied with the sanitary provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food products shall be at least eight feet in height and shall have, if deemed necessary by the factory inspector, an impermeable floor constructed of cement or of tiles laid in cement, with an additional flooring, or\* of wood properly saturated with linseed oil. The side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, and if required by the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector, the side walls and ceiling shall be whitewashed at least once in three months, and the woodwork of such walls shall be painted when required by such inspector or deputy. The furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful sanitary and clean condition. No domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a biscuit, bread, pie or cake bakery, or any room in such bakery where flour or meal food products are stored.

SEC. 4. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

SEC. 5. Every such bakery shall be provided with a proper wash-room and water-closet or closets, apart from the bakeroom or rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; and no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within, or communicate directly with, the bakeroom of any bakery, hotel or public restuarant.

SEC. 6. The sleeping places for the persons employed in the bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored, and the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector may inspect such sleeping places if they are on the same floor as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed in compliance with sanitary principles.

SEC. 7. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or refuses to comply with any requirement of the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector, as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished

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\*So in original.



by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for a first offense, and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for a second offense, or imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for a third offense by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than thirty days' imprisonment.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of enforcing this act and of Chapter 409 of the laws of 1886 and acts amendatory thereof, the factory inspector may appoint six deputies, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200, together with his necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in his discharging the duties of his office, payable monthly by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, upon proper vouchers approved by the factory inspector. Under the direction of the factory inspector such deputies shall inspect all bakeries and see that the provisions of this act and of Chapter 409 of the laws of 1886, and the acts amendatory thereof, are observed therein. Such deputies shall have all the powers and duties of the deputy inspectors, and shall be amenable to the supervision and control of the factory inspector the same as the deputy factory inspectors appointed under Chapter 409 of the laws of 1886 and the acts amendatory thereof. The factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector authorized by him, shall issue a certificate to a person conducting a bakery where such bakery is conducted in compliance with all the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. The owner, agent or lessee of any property affected by the provisions of Sections 2, 3 or 5 of this act shall, within sixty days after the service of a notice requiring any alterations to be made in or upon such premises, comply therewith, and such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent or lessee, either personally or by mail, and a notice mailed to the last known address of such owner, agent or lessee shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of this act.

#### THE ONTARIO BAKESHOP ACT.

[ Assented to April 7, 1896. ]

1. This act may be cited as the bakeshops act, 1896.
2. In the construction of this act the following words shall have the meanings hereinafter expressed unless a contrary intention appears.

( 1 ) The word " bakeshop " shall mean any building, premises,



workshop, structure, room or place wherein is carried on the manufacture, for sale, of confectionery or of bread, biscuits, cakes or any other food product made from flour or from meal, or from both, in whole or in part, and the said bakeshop shall include also any room or rooms used for storing the flour or meal, and also any room or rooms used for storing the confectionery, bread, cakes, biscuits and other food products.

(2) The word "inspector" shall mean any inspector appointed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the provisions of the Ontario factories act, or any inspector appointed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the enforcement of this act.

(3) The word "employer" shall mean any person who, in his own behalf or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent of any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any bakeshop or employs any person or persons therein.

(4) The word "week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night.

3. All bakeshops to which this act applies shall be constructed as to lighting, heating, ventilating and draining in such a manner as not to be detrimental or injurious to the health of any person working therein, and shall also be kept, at all times, in a clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the production and preservation of all the food products thereof in a good, wholesome condition.

4. Every bakeshop shall be provided with a proper wash-room, closet and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein, the wash-room, closet and other conveniences to be separate from the bakeshop; and such wash-room, closet and other conveniences shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

5. The sleeping place or places of the employes of every bakeshop shall be entirely separate from the bakeshop, and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such bakeshop.

6. Every bakeshop shall be provided with proper means and facilities of escape in case of fire, such means or facilities to be to the satisfaction of the inspector empowered by this act to inspect such bakeshops.

7. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employe in any bakeshop to work more than sixty hours in any one week,

except by permission of the inspector, given in writing to the employer.

8. No employer shall knowingly require, permit or suffer any person to work in his bakeshop who is affected with consumption of the lungs, or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, or with any communicable skin disease, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employes in a clean and healthy condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products.

9. The inspectors appointed under the Ontario Factories act are hereby appointed inspector, under this act for the purpose of enforcing it, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, in addition, appoint one or more persons as inspectors under this act for the purpose of enforcing it, and these inspectors shall have full powers at all times to enter and inspect all bakeshops, and to institute proceedings at law for the enforcement of this act.

10. Any employer who violates any section of this act, or who refuses the inspector admittance to his bakeshop, or who neglects or refuses to comply with any lawful requirement of the inspector in connection with the enforcement of this act shall, for the first offense, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$20 besides costs and not more than \$40, besides costs; and for the second offense, on conviction thereof, such person shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$50, besides cost, and not more than \$100, besides costs, and in default of payment thereof he shall be imprisoned in the county gaol of the county in which the offense is committed for a period not exceeding thirty days, and to be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the convicting magistrate; and for the third or subsequent offense, on conviction thereof, such person shall be imprisoned in such gaol for a period not exceeding six months, to be kept at hard labor in the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

#### OHIO BAKESHOP LAW.

[ Passed April 27, 1896.]

SECTION I. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That no employe shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in one week, or more than ten hours in one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week,

nor more hours in one week than will average ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person shall so work during the week; and the working time shall begin by entering the shop and be concluded ten hours thereafter. No employe in any biscuit, bread or cake bakery shall be discharged by his employer for having made any truthful statement as a witness in a court, or to the factory inspector, in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 2. The manufactured flour [or] meal food products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

SEC. 3. Every such bakery shall be provided with a proper wash-room and water-closet or closets, apart from the bake-room or rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; and no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake-room of any bakery, hotel or public restaurant.

SEC. 4. All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread or cake bakeries shall be drained and plumbed in a manner to conduce to the proper healthful and sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air-shafts, windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as a factory inspector or any of his deputies shall direct. No cellar or basement not now used as a bakery shall be hereafter used and occupied as a bakery, and a cellar heretofore occupied shall, when once closed, not be reopened unless the proprietor shall have previously complied with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least nine feet in height. The side walls and ceilings of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months. The furniture and utensils of such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper healthful sanitary condition. No domestic animals, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a biscuit, bread or cake bakery, or for the storage of flour and meal food products.

SEC. 6. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored, and the factory inspector or deputy factory inspector may inspect such sleeping

places, if they are on the same premises as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed in compliance with sanitary principles.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of enforcing this act, the chief inspector of workshops and factories shall appoint two additional district inspectors who shall be appointed in the same manner and possess the same qualifications, and whose term of office shall be the same and on the same conditions, and receive the same compensation as the district inspector authorized by Section 2572a, including Sections 2 and 3 and Section 2573a-2 revised statutes. After the inspection of a bakery has been made, and it is found to conform to this act, the chief inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery, that it is conducted in compliance with all the provisions of this act; but where orders are issued by the inspector to improve the condition of a bakery no such certificate shall be issued until such order and the provisions of this act shall have been complied with.

SEC. 8. The owner, agent or lessee of any property affected by the provisions of Sections 2, 3 or 5 of this act shall, within thirty days after the service of a notice requiring any alterations to be made in or upon such premises, comply therewith, and such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent or lessee either personally or by mail, and a notice mailed to the last known address of such owner, agent or lessee shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. Any person who violates the provisions of this act or refuses to comply with any requirement of the factory inspector or deputy factory inspector, as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$50 for the first offense, and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the second offense, or imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for the third offense by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than thirty days' imprisonment.

#### BAKESHOP LAW IN NEW JERSEY.

[Approved April 16, 1896.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* No employe shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in any one week or more than ten hours in any one day unless for the pur-



pose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person shall so work during such week; but it shall be lawful, in cases of emergency, for employers to permit any employe and for the latter to work an additional time not exceeding two hours per day, such extra work to be remunerated at the current rate of the weekly wages paid to such employe for his weekly work of sixty hours; no employe in any biscuit, bread or cake bakery shall be discharged by his employer for having made any truthful statement as a witness in court or to the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector, in pursuance of this act.

2. All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread or cake bakeries shall be drained and plumbed in a manner to conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air-shafts, windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector or any of his deputies shall direct; no cellar or basement not now occupied as a bakery shall hereafter be occupied and used as a bakery, and a cellar bakery heretofore occupied, when once closed shall not be reopened, unless the proprietor shall have previously complied with the provisions of this act.

3. Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food products shall be at least eight feet in height and shall have, if deemed necessary by the factory inspector, an impermeable floor, constructed of cement or of wood properly saturated with linseed oil; the side-walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, except where brick walls as shown, and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful, sanitary and clean condition; no domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a biscuit, bread or cake bakery, or for storage of flour or meal food products.

4. The manufactured flour or meal products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

5. Every such bakery shall be provided with a proper wash-room and water-closet or closets apart from the bake-room or



rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; and no water-closet, earth-closet or privy shall be within or communicate directly with the bake-room of any bakery, hotel or public restaurant.

6. The sleeping places for the persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored, and the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector may inspect such sleeping places, if they are on the same premises as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed in compliance with sanitary principles.

7. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or refuses to comply with any requirement of the factory inspector or deputy factory inspector, as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for the first offense, and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for a second offense, or imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for a third offense by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than thirty days' imprisonment.



RECORD OF INSPECTION  
OF  
BAKERIES.

# Bakeries Inspected and Complaints Made

—TO—

## LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
1	Cellar,	Floor and walls dirty. Sink covered with dough on the outside. Walls need whitewashing. Closets in bakeroom filthy and contrary to law. Ventilation poor, but can be remedied by the use of a fan.
2	First floor,	No complaint
3	Basement,	One closet within twelve feet of work table in bad condition, and other one at end of store-room little better. Floors broken and very dirty, the whole place needs repairing and cleaning out. Ventilation poor at times.
4	Cellar,	No complaint.
5	Basement,	No complaint.
6	Cellar,	No complaint.
7	Basement,	No complaint.
8	Cellar,	No complaint.
9	Basement,	No complaint.
10	Cellar,	No complaint.
11	First floor,	No complaint.
12	Cellar,	No complaint.
13	Cellar,	No complaint.
14	Cellar,	No complaint.
15	Cellar,	No complaint.
16	Cellar,	No complaint.
17	Cellar,	No complaint.
18	Cellar,	No complaint.
19	Cellar,	Coal and wood ashes strewn over floor. Barrels of flour open and full of dust. Hens walking around shop. Nothing clean or neat about the place. Plumbing of closet out of order, and the place very filthy.
20	Cellar,	Water-closet located in bakeroom. Sink pipes seem to leak, and smell foul. Floor should be kept cleaner.
21	Cellar,	Place dirty and unkept, needs a cleaning out.
22	First floor,	The extra stores are kept in barn within four feet of bakeshop, and the room adjoins stable. When the east door is open the odor is strong from stable
23	Cellar,	No complaint.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
24	Basement,	Storeroom and passage way in a filthy condition. Bakeroom fairly clean. Water-closet located in storeroom and no casing around it.
25	Cellar,	Coal is kept in the middle of the floor, and loose egg shells and rubbish is swept into it. Walls are dirty, windows can be dropped down on side and improve the ventilation.
26	Cellar,	Place needs cleaning up and a new floor.
27	Cellar,	The bakeroom is fairly clean, but the closet is in the bakeroom. The closet could be easily removed from the bakeroom and storeroom.
28	First floor,	The sink is boxed up, but judge the plumbing is not good. The closet door is left open and the ventilation is into the room. This firm keep their bakery in a clean condition with the above exceptions.
29	First floor,	The bakeroom is very dirty and filthy. The wood work of the sink is rotted out and the water from same stands under it. Dog with small puppies live in the room.
30	Cellar,	No complaint.
31	Cellar,	Floor and room dirty, needs cleaning.
32	Cellar,	Sink not trapped and smells bad. Earth closet has no way of being cleaned out, except by being tipped over.
33	Cellar,	Bakeroom and storeroom needs cleaning and walls whitewashed. Closet should be removed from the bakeroom. Sink should be cleaned and put in sanitary condition, and cockroaches destroyed.
34	First floor,	Coal kept in corner of room and room not clean. Closet plumbing leaks.
35	First floor,	No complaint.
36	Cellar,	The sink is not trapped. Ventilation can be improved by the use of a fan. Rooms should be whitened.
37	Cellar,	There is no ventilation, and the floor and walls are very dirty in bakeroom. There is no sink. Men work with nothing on for clothing except overalls, but are fairly clean themselves.
38	Cellar,	The water-closet is in storeroom which adjoins bakeroom. No ventilation except into the room. Sink is not properly trapped as the gas from sewer smells strong.
39	Cellar,	All lard, molasses and fruits are kept in the cellar near water-closet, which is not of the best kind, and the only ventilation is into the cellar. In other respects it is a model bakery.
40	Cellar,	The floors are very dirty and much dirt found around sink.
41	Basement,	There is a strong smell of sewer gas from the sink, which is in a filthy condition. Rooms need whitewashing and cockroaches destroyed.



## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
42	Basement,	The water-closet is outside at one corner of the bakeroom, and the sewerage leaks into the bakery. The sink is boarded up, and judge from the running water that there is a leak. Rooms need whitewashing.
43	Cellar,	No complaint.
44	First floor,	No complaint.
45	Cellar,	The bakeshop is in cellar and is not only in poor condition but filthy. Cats and kittens lie around in the bread boxes. Cannot find the sink trapped. Bakery should not be allowed in such a locality
46	Cellar,	The water-closet is near where the baking is done. No door and no ventilation except into the room. Rooms very dirty.
47	Cellar,	The floors are brick and very dirty. Sink and walls very dirty.
48	Cellar,	The bake and store rooms are in poor condition. Walls and floor very dirty.
49	Cellar,	The water-closet is in one corner of the bakeroom, raised about two feet. No door to it, but seems to be in good shape and is ventilated by a small window. If it had a door and wholly closed in there would be no trouble.
50	Basement,	The water-closet is located in one corner of the storeroom for molasses; although it flushes some, it is not in good shape, and the ventilation is into the room. Otherwise the bakery is in good condition.
51	Basement,	There is much filth and rotten wood around the sink and the floors are dirty. The floor is a new one and could be kept clean.
52	Basement,	The walls and floor of bakeroom are in a very dirty condition. Storeroom for bread very dirty. Walls need whitewashing.
53	Cellar,	The sink is not trapped. The horse barn is six feet away from the door that leads into the bakery, and the odor from the stable is very plain. Floors of bakery are very dirty.
54	Cellar,	No complaint.
55	Basement,	No complaint.
56	First floor,	No complaint.
57	Third floor,	The bakery is in good condition, but the water-closet is on the floor below, and no ventilation except into the room, through the open top, odor rises to the baking-room above
58	Cellar,	Water-closet in small storeroom connected with the bakeroom is not closed in on top, and no ventilation except into the bakeroom. Walls and ceiling very dirty.
59	First floor,	No complaint.
60	First floor,	No complaint.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
61	Cellar,	Bakery is in a filthy condition. Walls and floor very dirty. Ventilation very poor. Smell is offensive. There is not enough flow of water in closet.
62	Basement,	Rooms should be cleaned or whitewashed. Lard and other supplies should be kept covered when not used. Earth closet is about twenty feet from bakery, and no means of cleaning same, except by tipping over building.
63	Basement,	No complaint.
64	First floor,	No complaint.
65	First floor,	Rooms should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.
66	Basement,	Rooms should be whitewashed, and brick floor cleaned.
67	First floor,	Rooms need thorough cleaning and whitewashing.
68	Cellar,	Rooms are very dirty. Water-bugs and rats plenty. Cellar is in such a condition, that baking should not be carried on there.
69	Cellar,	Sink not trapped. Closet in bakeroom with no ventilation, except into room. Rooms should be whitewashed.
70	Cellar,	Rooms need cleaning and whitewashing.
71	Basement,	Rooms should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. Sink in a filthy condition. Cow stable in the rear of building which affects bakery.
72	Basement,	Rooms should be kept clean. Sink, plumbing in poor condition.
73	Basement,	Rooms should be cleaned and whitewashed.
74	First floor,	No complaint.
75	Basement,	No complaint.
76	First floor,	No complaint.
77	Basement,	No complaint.
78	Basement,	Water-closet in bakeroom. No means of ventilation, except into bakeroom. Rooms need whitewashing.
79	Basement,	Water-closet is situated next to storeroom, is open overhead, and ventilates into storeroom. Rooms, if whitewashed, would make a very wholesome bakery.
80	Basement,	No complaint.
81	Basement,	No complaint.
82	First floor,	No complaint.
83	First floor,	No complaint.
84	Basement,	Floors being cement and very dirty, especially in damp weather, ought to be cleaned thoroughly. Walls need whitewashing.
85	First floor,	No complaint.
86	First floor,	No complaint.
87	Basement,	Urinal in bakeroom, and while it is kept fairly clean, odors arise from same, and it should be removed.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
88	Cellar,	One water-closet is in storeroom, occupied by other parties. Closet for bakery is in rear of storeroom, near bake ovens. Neither are covered in, and the only ventilation is into the rooms.
89	Cellar,	Closet in storeroom in close proximity to bake-shop and no ventilation except into the room.
90	Cellar,	Ventilation is poor. Walls need whitewashing. Barn in rear, and flies in abundance. Strong odor from barn in bakery. Closet in filthy condition.
91	Basement,	No complaint.
92	Cellar,	Rooms should be whitewashed.
93	Basement,	Rooms should be cleaned and whitewashed. Rooms swarm with flies. Water-closet is only partially inclosed, and much odor arises and gets into the rooms.
94	Basement,	Rooms are not kept in a sanitary condition. Refuse matter is allowed to accumulate. Floor, which is cement, is in a very poor condition. Rooms should be whitewashed. Either a new cement or hard pine floor laid, and refuse matter carried off.
95	First floor,	No complaint.
96	Basement,	No complaint.
97	First floor,	No complaint.
98	First floor,	No complaint.
99	Second floor,	No complaint.
100	First floor,	Floor, walls, and sink in a very filthy condition. Molasses kept under the sink. Bakery smells offensive.
101	First floor,	No complaint.
102	Basement,	No complaint.
103	First floor,	No complaint.
104	First floor,	There is no sink or washroom for the bakery. Horses are kept each side of the bakery. One hundred hens and geese are kept close to the building, and four earth-closets within 10 or 15 feet. There is a place in the storeroom where I believe men lie on the floor. The surroundings are such that no bakery should be permitted there. The owner says that he is going to move in a month, as he does not think it a fit place himself.
105	First floor,	This bakery is connected with a horse barn, but is so situated that it does not affect it. Sink is not trapped, and empties into a closed cesspool. Supplies are not properly covered up.
106	Cellar,	Ventilation is very poor. Rooms kept fairly clean, but could be improved by whitewashing walls. No ventilation of water-closet, except into the room.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
107	First floor,	Bakery is in a miserable shanty. There are six earth-closets in the rear used by a large tenement house, and are in a filthy condition.
108	First floor,	No complaint.
109	First floor,	Bakery is in good condition. Horse stables join bakery, which must affect the bakeshop. Closets outside are in a bad condition.
110	Cellar,	Portion of walls, partitions and ceilings very dirty. Sink is not properly taken care of. Water-closet located under the stairs. No ventilation of the same except into the room.
111	First floor,	This is a very old building. Room next to mixing room, very filthy. Found cake there to cool. Hen house next to this room, and horse stable adjoining. Not fit surroundings for a bakery.
112	First floor,	Bakery in a very dirty condition. Sink not properly trapped. Closet in rear of building, one of the worst ever seen. Portions of the floor very poor. Please examine and see if it is a proper location for a bakery.
113	Basement,	Rooms are not in a clean condition. Walls and ceiling should be whitened. Otherwise fair bakery.
114	Basement,	Rooms are not kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Walls and ceiling have not been white-washed for years. Floor is broken away in storeroom. Walls and ceiling should be white-washed and kept clean, and floor repaired.
115	Basement,	No complaint.
116	First floor,	No complaint.
117	First floor,	No complaint.
118	First floor,	No complaint.
119	First floor,	No complaint.
120	Cellar,	Eggshells and refuse lying on floor and in barrels. Place should be thoroughly cleaned and kept so.
121	Cellar,	New floor needed. Walls need whitewashing and place thoroughly cleaned out. Sink does not appear to be properly trapped. Ventilation needed near bake ovens. Water-closet needs looking after, as it does not appear to be trapped. Cockroaches should be destroyed.
122	Cellar,	Sink in corner of bakery leaks on floor. Walls need whitening and better ventilation provided.
123	First floor,	No complaint.
124	Second floor,	Sink in poor condition and does not appear to be trapped. Floors need cleaning and walls whitening. Conditions seem unsanitary all around for a bakeshop.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
125	Second floor.	Water-closet on second floor out of order and leaks on floor. Wood casing filthy beneath bowl on floor. Please look this place over and see what you think of it as a suitable place for a bakery.
126	First floor,	No complaint.
127	First floor,	No complaint.
128	First floor,	No complaint.
129	Cellar,	No complaint.
130	First floor,	No complaint.
131	Basement,	Water-closet is not in sanitary condition. Supply pipe leaks on floor. No ventilation except into the room.
132	Basement,	No complaint.
133	First floor,	No complaint.
134	First floor,	No complaint.
135	Cellar,	No sewer on this street. Sink in one corner with a pail underneath. Pail is supposed to be emptied out doors when full, but is wet and sloppy underneath. The place is not kept as clean as it ought to be, and the supplies are not kept covered up. Flies are very thick.
136	Basement,	Water-closet has no ventilation except into the rooms.
137	First floor,	No complaint.
138	Basement,	The bakery is in the rear of basement, not ventilated. Floors broken and very filthy. Walls and ceiling very dirty. Sink not trapped. Water-closet and pipes are broken, and no water to flush. Situated so that it affects the bakery.
139	Cellar,	Floors very filthy. Walls and ceiling very dirty, have not been whitewashed for years. Closet next to bakery and not properly ventilated.
140	Basement,	No complaint.
141	Basement,	No complaint.
142	First floor,	Horse barn within six feet of bakery. Pile of manure thrown up against bakery. Rooms very black and dirty. Sink not trapped, and pipe leaks inside and empties outside, and a large quantity of sewerage stands there. Could be well ventilated by putting in window now boarded.
143	Basement,	The ventilation is not very good but could be easily improved.
144	Cellar.	There is no proper ventilation in bakeroom. Floors, walls, and ceiling very dirty. Sink does not appear to be trapped. Closet has no ventilation except into room.



## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
145	Basement,	Bakery in the rear of basement and poorly ventilated, rooms very dirty. Four closets open out of the storeroom for their use and other tenants. No ventilation for same except into storeroom. Not enough water to flush same. Sink not trapped.
146	First floor,	Bakery is not kept clean. Closet in one corner of the room and opens overhead. Waste refuse from bakery, close to building outside should be removed, pipe to sink, leaks.
147	Cellar,	Floors should be cleaned and walls whitewashed. No sink, but use half barrel. The ventilation is poor, but could be improved by enlarging windows.
148	Basement,	No complaint.
149	Basement,	No complaint.
150	Basement,	No complaint.
151	Cellar,	Sink does not appear to be trapped. Walls and ceiling need cleaning.
152	First floor,	Ceilings and walls need cleaning and whitewashing. Floors need scraping.
153	Cellar,	This bakery is under restaurant. There is no ventilation except a small window. A small trap-door, level with the sidewalk, opens into cellar. There is no sink, but a tub is provided and the water poured into a tile which empties into a drain or sewer. The height of cellar is about six feet, and is damp and dingy. A partition has been built since the first visit, making two rooms. The floor is only in patches, and the general conditions are bad. I think that upon examination you will find as reported.
154	Basement,	No complaint.
155	First floor,	No complaint.
156	Cellar,	No complaint.
157	Cellar,	No complaint.
158	First floor,	No complaint.
159	Basement.	Floor needs repairing and cleaning. Ceiling and walls whitened. Urinal in storeroom has no pipe to flush it. Waste pipe near urinal needs fixing at joint.
160	Cellar,	Floors uneven and in bad shape, needs new floor. Rooms very dirty, closet in bad shape, and ventilation into room. Height of room six and one-half feet in some places. Occupant is going to move. If this bakery is let again it should be inspected by you.
161	First floor,	No complaint.
162	Basement,	No complaint.
163	First floor,	No complaint.
164	Basement,	No complaint.
165	Basement,	No complaint.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
166	Cellar,	Sink in bakeroom not in good order, too wet underneath, must be kept clean. Water-closet plumbing ought to be looked after so that it will flush properly. The bakeroom walls ought to be whitewashed. Coal and ashes kept off the floor and the place kept neater.
167	Cellar,	No complaint.
168	.....	No complaint.
169	First floor,	No complaint.
170	Cellar,	No complaint.
171	First floor,	No complaint.
172	First floor,	No complaint.
173	First floor,	No complaint.
174	First floor,	No complaint.
175	Cellar,	No complaint.
176	Basement,	No complaint.
177	First floor,	No complaint.
178	Cellar,	Storeroom and bakeshop very dirty. Place full of flies. Supplies not kept covered up. Ventilation not very good. Place needs cleaning and walls and ceiling whitening. Pile of manure within ten feet of open door
179	Basement,	No complaint.
180	First floor,	Walls need whitewashing. Clean out in sink trap, leaks on floor. Should be fixed. The bake oven is in one corner and takes up a good deal of the room. A ventilator placed over the ovens to the roof would improve the ventilation in room.
181	Basement,	Closet has no ventilation except into room. Floors in storeroom need cleaning and supplies kept covered up. Whole place needs cleaning thoroughly.
182	Basement,	Ceilings and walls need cleaning up. Ventilator placed in roof over bake oven would improve the ventilation. New stairs needed on floor leading to bakeroom.
183	Basement,	No complaint.
184	Cellar,	No complaint.
185	First floor,	No complaint.
186	First floor,	No complaint.
187	First floor,	No complaint.
188	First floor,	No complaint.
189	Basement,	No complaint.
190	First floor,	No complaint.
191	First floor,	No complaint.
192	Basement,	No complaint.
193	Basement,	No complaint.
194	First floor,	The old flush closet located in small room adjoining out of repair, does not flush at all.
195	First floor,	No complaint.
196	Second floor,	No complaint.
197	First floor,	No complaint.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
198	First floor,	No complaint
199	First floor,	No complaint.
200	First floor,	No complaint.
201	.....	Plumbing under sink out of order. Place needs cleaning and whitewashing.
202	First floor,	No complaint.
203	First floor,	No complaint.
204	Cellar,	No complaint.
205	First floor,	No complaint.
206	Basement,	No complaint.
207	First floor,	No complaint.
208	First floor,	No complaint.
209	Basement,	No complaint.
210	Basement,	No complaint.
211	First floor,	No complaint.
212	First floor,	No complaint.
213	First floor,	There is no sink connected with the building. Owner lives one-quarter of a mile away. A hood placed over the mouth of the oven and connected with a pipe through roof would improve the ventilation much.
214	Basement,	The sink is located in the bakery, and empties into a pail, there is a chance to place pipe in a cesspool and properly trap the same
215	Basement,	No complaint.
216	First floor,	Sink not trapped empties into a cesspool. When the windows and doors have to be closed as they have to be later in the season; a hood placed over the mouth of the oven and connected by a pipe through roof would give good ventilation.
217	First floor,	There is no sink or washroom connected with bakery. A hood placed over the oven and connected with a pipe through roof would improve the ventilation in winter. Sink should be provided, and the rooms whitewashed.
218	Basement.	No complaint.
219	Basement,	No complaint.
220	First floor,	This bakery is closed at present. The sink should be trapped before put in operation again.
221	First floor,	Sink is not trapped. Pipes go through wall into a tile which empties twenty feet away and there is a quantity of sewerage there exposed. The ceilings and portion of the wall need scraping, cleaning, and whitening to make the place sanitary.
222	First floor,	No complaint.
223	Basement,	Sink needs trapping.
224	Basement,	Closet needs repairing and cleaning. Door to same does not close easily. The whole bake-shop needs thoroughly cleaning and repairing.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
225	First floor,	Complaint made of vault closet in adjoining yard, the same not having been cleaned in four years, offensive odors arising from the same to such extent, that it necessitates the closing of windows, thereby shutting off necessary ventilation.
226	First floor,	Sink wants trapping. Ceiling wants repairing and whitewashing.
227	Basement,	There is a blacksmith shop over this bakery, and they have an old time flush closet on same floor as bakeroom. The closet is not ceiled and ventilates into bakeroom.
228	Basement.	Sink basin broken. Water runs on floor. In stormy weather, water runs through foundation. Cockroaches and rats, plenty. The building is an old trap, and not a sanitary place for a bakeshop in the present condition.
229	First floor,	Floor in some places needs relaying, or at least patching. Shop walls and ceiling need kalsomining, and hood placed over stove where the cruller kettle sits, and connected with chimney. Urinal should be removed from open room near sink. Cellar underneath shop should be cleaned and kept locked.
230	First floor,	Walls and ceiling need whitewashing.
231	Basement,	Floor wants cleaning, ceiling whitewashing, and sink trapping.
232	Basement,	Floor needs thorough cleaning.
233	First floor,	No complaint.
234	First floor,	Plastering is off from part of wall. Whole bakery needs thorough cleaning and kalsomining.
235	First floor,	Men say that the ventilation is not as good as it might be on account of low room and only one small window and back door, front door leads to store. Strong odor from sink.
236	Basement,	Sink pipe loose at soil pipe. Walls need plastering in places. Walls and ceiling need whitewashing.
237	First floor,	Bakeshop and kitchen are practically made into one by dividing wall being removed. The kitchen is used as a place where men and women congregate. Five men and two women were there at the time of inspection. All make use of the closet, which having no ventilation makes it smell bad. There were two tubs of dirty clothes soaking, making the whole place very uninviting and not fit to be called a bakery.
238	First floor,	No complaint.
239	First floor,	Sink not trapped. Otherwise a good bakery.

## BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
240	First floor,	Sink outside at well. Horse stable connected with bakery and a large pile of manure within six feet of bakery. The odor from it permeates shop. All refuse from the place is thrown on heap.
241	Cellar,	There is no sink in bakery. Floor is not kept as clean as it might be. Rubbish should be removed from floor.
242	First floor,	No complaint.
243	Cellar,	No complaint.
244	Basement,	No complaint.
245	First floor,	No complaint.
246	Cellar,	No complaint.
247	.....	Sink not trapped. Water-closet in bakeroom, and no ventilation except into the room. Bowl does not flush properly.
248	.....	Floors should be thoroughly cleaned.
249	.....	No complaint.
250	.....	No complaint.
251	.....	No complaint.
252	.....	No complaint.
253	.....	No complaint.
254	.....	No complaint.











